"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today and Thursday; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,326. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TEUTONS RALLY, TURN FIERCELY UPON RUSSIANS

Terrific Battle On Near Tarnopol, Where Positions Change Hands Repeatedly.

WILL SEAL LEMBERG'S FATE

Czar's Troops Final Victors in Struggle for Ikwa River Fortifications.

PRESS ON IN BUKOWINA

Monument to Austrian Victories Among Trophies Captured—More Huge Hauls of Booty Announced.

PETROGRAD, June 13.—The reports of the actual occupation of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, by the Russians, were premature, but after the recent defeat of the Austrian Col. Gen. Pflanzer's army and the successful Russian operations in the immediate vicinity of Czernowitz, official news of the fall of the city is momentarily expected here. The Zale Szczyky point of support officially announced as captured was one of the most important positions on the Dniester line of fortifications.

The two other most important sectors of the front extending from the Pripet River to Rumania are the regions south of Lutsk and north of Tarnopol. From the reports of the precipitate Austrian retreat from the former region it is inferred here that the Austrians were compelled to relinquish their most important position on the Ikwa front—the Torgovitsa fortification, which is located at the junction of the Ikwa and Styr Rivers. The occupied position is of the greatest strategic value. Here the same fate overtook the Austrians as at Mlynoff, on the Ikwa east of Torgovitsa. Finding themselves the target for an intense artillery bombardment from three sides, the garrison fled in disorder.

Great Battle Around Tarnopol.

In the sector around Tarnopol there has been the most furious and sustained fighting of all. Upon the outcome of this engagement the safety of Lemberg depends, and the Austrians are straining their utmost to prevent further Russian advances. Taking the initiative in the region of Gliadki and Vorobievka they are launching a continuous series of attacks, and making considerable gains, but only to have the newly-carried positions wrested from them by the Russians in counterattacks.

North of Lutsk the Austrians are known to be massing considerable reinforcements, but there seemingly is a temporary lull in the fighting in this region. The only point on the entire front where the Austrians succeeded in pressing back the Russians is north of Buczacz, but the outcome of the struggle here has not yet been decided, and the Austrians gains have been offset by Russian progress south of Buczacz.

The Germans, as had been anticipated, have begun a diversion on the northern front in the region of Jacobstadt and south of Krevo, but all their attempts to distract the Russian attention in the south or to cause a transfer of troops from the southern front thus far have failed.

The War Office announcement of today says that the retreat of the Austrian, Hungarian, and German troops along the Galician and Volhynian fronts is proceeding so rapidly that only a small number of prisoners has been captured, in addition to those previously reported. The total is given as about 115,700, as compared with approximately 114,700 announced yesterday. The statement says:

On account of the fact that in many places the Austro-Hungarian and Austro-German troops withdrew rapidly before the blows of our southern army, the number of prisoners has increased only very little. The total now amounts to about 1,700 officers and 114,000 men.

38,500 Captured Near Czernowitz.

The enemy left enormous quantities of military booty everywhere in the territory evacuated. General Letchitzky's command since the opening of the operations has taxen three commanders of regiments, 754 officers, 37,832 men, 49 guns, 129 machine guns, 21 bomb throwers, and 11 mine throwers.

Northwest of Rojitche, after dislodging the Germans, we approached the River Stokhod. West of Lutsk we occupied Torchin, and continued to press the enemy back.

On the Stripa front, north of the village of Bobulintze, an obstinate struggle continues. We have taken the village of Zarvanitza after a desperate defense. In many sectors we discovered defenses hastily constructed with the object of strengthening previously prepared positions.

On the Dniester sector and further south our troops, having crossed the river after fighting, captured many fortified points, and also the town of Zale Szczyky, (northwest of Czernowitz,) and continue to advance. The village of Horodenka, northwest of Zale Szczyky, is also in our hands.

On the Pruth sector, between Boyan and Niepokokoutz, our troops approached the left bank of the river. Near the bridgehead of Czernowitz hot fighting continues. In the evacuated territory the enemy left enormous quantity of military booty.

On the Dubno-Kozin Railroad he abondoned a network of telephone wires, a great quantity of cartridges, bomb-throwers and automobiles, a narrow-gauge railway with a great quantity of cars, and a storehouse full of provisions. Near the village of Malymiitasa he left intact a monument commemorative of Austrian victories, in the shape of a high column surmounted by an Austrian eagle.

At the village of Sadagora, north of Czernowitz, we seized a great storehouse of engineering material and an overhead railway. An order of the day found on a dead German officer, indicating the position of the enemy troops, contains the following expression, "And other defeated Austrians." This is explained by prisoners in depositions which state that new formations were being organized from the remnants of the defeated Austrian troops.

On the Dvina front and south of Dvinsk the Germans bombarded our positions at many points.

Teutons Striking Back.

BERLIN, June 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German and Austro-Hungarian troops delivered a heavy counter-attack on Russian forces advanced in the region of Zwiahel, and after a violent struggle with the enemy, who came to the city from Oyster Bay yesterday with his wife, was in conference nearly all day with George W. Perkins, Governor Hiram Johnson of California, Chester H. Rowell, Oscar S. Straus, and other leaders of various shades of radical and conservative progressivism. They met the Colonel at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, where he spent most of the day. The meeting between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins, Governor Johnson, and the others was the first since the conventions in Chicago.

After the close of the day, Mr. Perkins, presumably with the concurrence of Colonel Roosevelt and the others, issued a statement which embodied a circular telegram dispatched by him last night to the members of the Progressive National Committee and Chairmen of the Progressive State organizations.

In effect, the message urged the Progressives not to bolt hurriedly to the Republican fold and not to insist impulsively upon the Colonel's accepting their nomination, but rather to adopt a policy of "watchful waiting" until the Progressive National Committee meets in Chicago on June 26, by which time the Republicans and Democrats will have put themselves completely on record.

Here is Mr. Perkins's statement:

All members of the Progressive Party and its organizations should remember that at the close of the Progressive Convention in Chicago a meeting of the National Committee was called to be held in Chicago on June 26, a week from next Monday. This will be after the Democratic convention in St. Louis, and the results of that convention will be known. Sufficient time will have elapsed after the Progressive, Republican, and Democratic conventions to allow our National Committeemen in each State to learn in a general way the public sentiment and to bring this information to the meeting of the National Committee.

The action which will be taken by our committee on June 26 should be awaited by Progressives as individuals and by the various local and State organizations, and no action should be taken by any individual Progressive or by any organization until the action of the National Committee has been made public.

So far as could be learned there was no communication yesterday between Colonel Roosevelt, or anyone representing him, and Mr. Hughes, or any one representing him. For all that external evidence is worth, the two men might as well have been in different cities. If there was any exchange of opinions and ideas between the Republican and Progressive camps, it was done privately and secretly.

Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will meet Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, their son and daughter-in-law, early this morning on the United States transport Kilpatrick, which arrived at Quarantine from Panama last night, and will come up to her pier after daybreak. Later in the day Colonel Roosevelt will confer at the offices of The Metropolitan Magazine with Raymond Robins, Chairman of the Progressive Convention, and Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois. He and Mrs. Roosevelt will return to Sagamore Hill by automobile this afternoon.

British Officers' Casualties in April Totaled 1271

LONDON, May 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists show that in the month of April the British Army last 316 officers killed, 906 wounded, and 49 missing, a total of 1,271, which brings the total losses since the beginning of the war to 26,304, of which 8,108 have been killed or died of wounds, 16,344 wounded, and 1,852 missing.

Although the gross total shows an average of two wounded to one killed, the average for April is rather lower, at three wounded to one killed.

In the month the Indian contingent lost 47 killed, 72 wounded; Canadians, 18 killed, 96 wounded; Lancashires, 20 killed, 40 wounded; 12 missing; field artillery, 15 killed, 43 wounded; Royal Fusileers, 11 killed, 19 wounded; Yorkshires, 10 killed, 29 wounded; Flying Corps, 3 killed, 16 wounded, 3 missing.

Major Gen. Kemball is reported wounded and seven Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

CANADIANS RUSH 1,500-YARD FRONT

By a Fierce Night Assault Southeast of Ypres They Recapture Lost British Position.

GERMANS GAIN AT VERDUN

Take Trenches West of Thiaumont Farm—French Throw Them Back Elsewhere.

LONDON, June 13.—Canadian troops, in a "gallant and successful assault," southeast of Zillebeke, have recaptured a former British position over a front of more than 1,500 yards, according to the official bulletin of the British War Office, issued tonight. Notwithstanding a severe shelling the Canadians, it is said, retain the ground gained, which is being consolidated.

The official bulletin reads:

At 1:30 in the morning the Canadian troops made a gallant and successful assault, southeast of Zillebeke. Their objective was our old position in that neighborhood, all of which was captured on the front attacked, extending from the southern portion of Sanctuary Wood to a point about 1,000 yards north of Hill 60—a total front of over 1,500 yards.

In the course of the assault heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, and 3 officers and 123 men were taken prisoner.

Our troops were subjected to a severe shelling for several hours after gaining the position, but were well supported by our artillery and retain the ground gained, which is being consolidated. Heavy bombardments by the enemy have continued during the day, to which our artillery replied effectively. Attempts of the hostile infantry to counterattack were frustrated by our artillery fire.

Last night our troops carried out successful raids northeast of Ypres and south of the Bois Grenier. At the latter place a party of Australian troops entered the enemy's trenches, causing him a known loss of twelve killed and probably others, and capturing six prisoners. Two trench mortars were destroyed. The raiding party returned safely, the only casualties being one officer and one man, both slightly wounded.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report. The enemy put 300 shells into Maricourt during the day. Our artillery bombarded hostile positions about La Boiselle.

There was less shelling than usual around Souchez and the Loos Salient.

New German Gains at Verdun.

Renewing their terrific attacks on the French lines northeast of Verdun, the Crown Prince's troops have captured advanced trenches on the eastern slope of Hill 321, to the west of Thiaumont Farm, on which the defenders' line pivots.

This loss by a night assault is admitted by the French War Office, which says, however, that the Germans were beaten off at all other points.

Following the lull after the capture of Fort de Vaux, the Germans brought up fresh effectives, reformed their lines, and advanced their artillery to positions from which they have now begun a methodical pounding of the main French defenses, especially the powerful batteries at Tavannes and Fort de Souville.

The French, on their part, have not been idle. Thiaumont Farm bristles with well-placed machine guns, and the German masses, toiling up the slope which leads to the French positions, are driven back again and again, while their reserves are kept copiously showered by shells from French batteries at the rear and on the other side of the river.

It is estimated that the Germans have used up 30,000 infantry in assaults on the trenches west of Fort de Vaux and at Thiaumont.

West of the Meuse there were no important actions last night, but the bombardment was heavy in the region of Chattoncourt.

The German Headquarters statement is as follows:

Local British attacks against a section of our new positions on the height southeast of Ypres have been in progress since this morning.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we pushed further forward our lines on both sides of the ridge extending to the southwest from Fort de Douaumont.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been a bombardment in the region of Chattancourt. On the right bank of the river the Germans yesterday evening renewed their attacks along the entire sector to the west of the Thiaumont Farm, and they penetrated some of the advanced trenches of our line along the slopes on the east side of Hill 321. Everywhere else the German attacks were repulsed under the French fire.

The night passed in relative quiet elsewhere on the front.

The night communication of the French War Office reads:

On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. The bombardment was intermittent in the sectors east and west of the Meuse. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

The artillery activity was normal.

For inclusive, reasonable trips, see Canadian-Alaskan Bureau of Travel, Hotel Biltmore.—Advt.

Continued on Page 4.

NOTE TO CARRANZA A FLAT REFUSAL OF HIS DEMANDS

President's Reply Only Waits Convention Adjournment to Bid Mexico Defiance.

OUR ATTITUDE MADE CLEAR

First Chief Has Failed to Keep His Promises to Safeguard Americans and Border.

U.S. CONSULS WARN CITIZENS

Pershing's Men Kill Three More Bandits, While Mexicans Capture Villa Aids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The State Department has called the attention of the Carranza de facto Government to the anti-American outbreaks in Mexico, the raid by Mexicans on the T. A. Coleman ranch near Laredo, and particularly to the fact that the body of one of the men killed in the pursuit of the outlaw band has been identified as that of Lieut. Col. Villarreal, an officer of the Carranza army.

In bringing this matter to the attention of the de facto Government, through James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the State Department at Mexico City, the State Department calls attention to the fact that Lieut. Col. Villarreal, at the time of the raid, wore the uniform of an officer in the Carranza army and carried papers that clearly established his identity. An explanation is sought so that this Government may know whether the Carranza Government countenances participation by its officers in raids on American territory.

The preliminary draft of the new American note to the Carranza Government, in response to its demand of May 22 for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil, has been completed, but the note will not be sent immediately, according to statements made in official quarters today. Indications now are that the note will not go forward before Saturday or Monday, and until after the President has been renominated by the St. Louis convention.

It is now definitely established that President Wilson's reply will not only refuse flatly to meet the demand for immediate withdrawal of the American forces, but that it will also resent the insinuations of the de facto Government that the American forces are in Mexico for political reasons. There will be a rebuke in the American note for the language used in several portions of the Carranza protest which alluded to American internal affairs, and the attitude of this Government toward shipments of war munitions to European countries. President Wilson will make it clear that he resents the comments made by the Carranza Government on the attitude of this Government toward other countries.

Answer Will Recall Policy.

The Carranza Government asked for the immediate withdrawal of our forces from Mexico, or in lieu a frank explanation of our attitude toward Mexico. This will be given by President Wilson in his note to Carranza. The attitude of the United States will be clearly outlined.

President Wilson's answer will recall the fact that when the American forces were first sent into Mexico this Government, through statements issued at the White House, and by the State and War Departments, stated plainly that the American forces were being sent into Mexico for the sole purpose of capturing or dispersing Villa and his bandits, and that the American forces would be withdrawn when that had been accomplished and also when the Carranza Government was able to control the situation. The American reply will assert that there has been no departure from that announced policy.

It will be made plain that in an effort to facilitate the withdrawal of the troops at the earliest possible moment this Government has in every possible way sought the co-operation of the authorities and military forces of the de facto Government, but that despite these overtures, the situation in the border States of Mexico has not improved and is now so serious that the American forces cannot be withdrawn in the peace of proof of Carranzista ability to control matters.

Commenting on the conferences between Generals Scott and Funston with Generals Obregon and Trevino, the American answer will point out that, while no written agreement was signed, General Scott was led to the belief that General Obregon would dispatch troops into certain portions of Chihuahua to patrol territory not occupied by the American forces. The Carranza Government will be plainly told that this Government has failed to discover where the assurances orally given by General Obregon have been fulfilled.

Flat Denial to be Given.

In one portion of the Carranza note it was asserted that General Scott had assured General Obregon and General Trevino that no additional American

Continued on Page 5.

Whitman and Washington Silent On Sending Guard to Border

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 13.—Governor Whitman was asked tonight if the report was true that he had been asked by Washington for a report on the readiness of the National Guard of New York to go to the Mexican border. He replied that it was a question which he could not answer. Such matters, he said, would not be proper for him to discuss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Acting Secretary of War Ingraham said tonight he knew of no request made of Governor Whitman to get the New York National Guard in readiness to go to the Mexican border. Secretary Baker and General Scott are out of town.

Watch and Wait, the Roosevelt Command to Progressive Followers After Conference

Hughes Rejects All Hyphenism; Americanism Above All, Says Wilson

Candidate Comes Out Emphatically for Undiluted Americanism.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, came out emphatically yesterday in opposition to hyphenated Americanism. His followers are convinced that his attitude on this issue should satisfy even the demands of Colonel Roosevelt and insure the candidate the active support of the Progressives.

The repudiation came in the form of a statement made by Mr. Hughes to the newspaper men after there had been repeated references to the much-discussed action of the German-American Alliance in indorsing him. With an emphatic gesture he said:

"I stated my position very clearly in my telegram to the Republican Convention. My attitude is one of undiluted Americanism, and anybody who supports me is supporting an out-and-out American and an out-and-out American policy and absolutely nothing else."

On top of this declaration, which had an almost Rooseveltian ring to it, some thought, came the information that while Mr. Hughes does not intend to enter into an unending controversy on this and that topic now, he will in his formal address of acceptance and in his campaign speeches leave nobody in doubt as to his position on Americanism, the hyphen, and other questions.

His Followers Jubilant.

The statement seemed to put new action into the campaign, which he has set in full swing, and his followers at the temporary headquarters in the Hotel Astor were jubilant. The support of the Progressives is not being looked upon lightly at the Hughes headquarters, despite the fact that the candidate refuses to discuss it, or the probability of his getting in touch with Colonel Roosevelt. Every time a Progressive appeared in the lobby the group of men who are managing the Hughes campaign until a permanent organization is formed made no attempt to conceal their pleasure.

A steady stream of visitors kept Mr. Hughes at his headquarters most of the day, and it was pointed out as a significant fact that not a few of them were one-time Roosevelt partisans. Among these was Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, who came out with a pre-convention statement for Roosevelt. Mr. Vanderlip was accompanied by James A. Perkins, Secretary of the bank. They congratulated Mr. Hughes and promised to do everything they could to help elect him.

Progressives Call on Him.

Another was Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, the original Progressive of that State and one of Roosevelt's most enthusiastic followers. Then followed in line Henry B. Joy of Detroit, who headed the boom among business men there to nominate Roosevelt; Oscar S. Straus, one time nominee of the Progressives for Governor of New York; William H. Crocker of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, Theodore Douglas Robinson, former New York State Chairman of the Progressive Party, and Merrill E. Gates, former Chairman of the Westchester County Progressive Committee.

Mr. Straus told the newspaper men, after he had posed for his photograph, that he had had a very pleasant chat with the nominee. He had sent this telegram to Mr. Hughes from Cleveland while on his way here from Chicago:

In recognition of your splendid public record and relying upon your unflinching stand for a complete and unalloyed Americanism, with a single devotion to the highest welfare of all our people and to the ideals of social justice that have so endeared to us the visioned leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, every genuine Progressive should, in my judgment, give you his enthusiastic support. You will certainly have mine.

Mr. Crocker was sure that Mr. Hughes would win in California, and William de Young, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle, who came with Mr. Crocker to pay his respects, said enthusiastically that Mr. Hughes would sweep the Pacific Coast States.

Confers with Dr. Butler.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who nominated Elihu Root at the Republican Convention, had an appointment at 5 P. M. He was with Mr. Hughes for half an hour, and when he came out he talked enthusiastically about the candidate.

"The party will be behind Mr. Hughes to a man, and he will sweep the country," said Dr. Butler. "He will get support from others than Republicans, too."

"Do you mean the Progressives?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied Dr. Butler, "and the Democrats also. Thousands of Democrats will support Mr. Hughes. I haven't a doubt about the position the Progressives will take, either. They will support him."

John W. Dwight, who managed the Root boom for the nomination, was there to congratulate the nominee, and so was John W. Hutchinson, who directed James W. Wadsworth's campaign which landed him in the United States Senate.

Even ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, who hasn't been in the political arena recently, stopped at the hotel with former Assemblymen Augustus F. Allen and James F. Francis. Mr. Hughes was

Continued on Page 3.

President Tells West Point Men We Must Utterly Believe in Our Nation First.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, June 13.—Standing in front of West Point's famous Battle Monument, on which are engraved the names of West Pointers who have died gloriously for their country, and within a few yards of Washington's statue, President Wilson today declared at the Military Academy graduation that "the present imperative duty of America is to be prepared." Again the President spoke his opinion of the "hyphenated citizen," and he did it in a way that none could misunderstand. They are with us and they are citizens, he said, but he added that in his opinion those of American citizenship who "have loved other countries more than they have loved the country of their adoption" are comparatively few in number. The great mass of foreign-born citizenry the President believes loyal to the core.

The President termed the present as among the most responsible times in the world's history, and added that no man was able at this time to say what the future "is going to be, either in this country or in the history of the world."

America, he said, intends to have an adequate force, and she knows what she wants that force for. There is nothing, he said, that the United States craves that it has to get by war, but—and here he spoke with unusual earnestness—it is America's duty to see that no other nation that may want something America has interferes with America.

America, added the President, means not only the United States, but the entire Western Hemisphere, and the audience applauded when he said solemnly that the United States stood ready to swing out into the field of action whenever the integrity and independence of any nation in the western world is threatened.

The President's address was heard by the largest audience that ever attended a West Point graduation. Time and again he was interrupted with applause, and the President made it plain that the day was one of the pleasantest he has had in many a day. He was at West Point for five hours.

Greeted by Thunder of Guns.

On his arrival on the Plain shortly after 9 o'clock this morning he was greeted by the thunder of the twenty-one-gun salute which can be given only to one man in America. A troop of Uncle Sam's best-groomed and best-drilled negro troopers led the way as the automobile carrying the President swept up the hill leading to the Plain, while the entire cadet corps, in its Summer white, formed a great crescent in single file the every cadet facing the President at present arms as he passed.

The naval yacht Mayflower, with President and Mrs. Wilson on board, arrived off the West Point landing at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The yacht slipped quietly into her anchorage, and was not "officially present" until 9 o'clock, when Colonel Townsley, the Academy Superintendent; Captain Carter, the Adjutant, and Major Gens. Hugh L. Scott and Tasker H. Bliss, the Chief and Assistant Chief of Staff, went out to the yacht and welcomed the President in the name of West Point. A few minutes later he made his appearance on the Plain.

At 9:30 o'clock the Cadet Corps formed for review and inspection by the President. The crowd, four and five deep, and a typical West Point throng of army men and women and girls and several thousand enthusiastic civilians, formed on the walks surrounding the Plain, the reviewing part with the President, including Generals Scott and Bliss, and the entire faculties of the academy. Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, Commandant of Cadets, commanded the corps. The cadets never made a finer showing, and if anyone doubts the truth of this assertion he needed only to ask the President of the United States.

The graduation exercises at the Battle Monument followed the parade. Chaplain H. Percy Silver opened the exercises with prayer, and then Colonel Townsley, the Superintendent, stepped forward. Colonel Townsley is a man of few words.

"We are honored today," said he, "by having with us President Wilson, who has graciously consented to address the class of 1916."

Responsibility for Army Men.

The President walked slowly to the front of the platform. He smiled in apreciation of the wave of applause that swept over the audience. For a moment or two he stood looking into the faces of the 124 young men who were about to be graduated as Lieutenants of the United States Army. To them, and incidentally to several thousands who made up the rest of his audience, he said:

"I look upon this body of men who are graduating today with a peculiar interest. I feel like congratulating them that they are living in a day not only so interesting, because so fraught with change, but also because so responsible. Days of responsibility are the only days that count in time, because they are the only days that give test of quality. They are the only days when manhood and purpose is tried out as if by fire. I need not tell you young gentlemen that you are not like an ordinary graduating class of one of

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON SENDS ANTI-DUMPING TARIFF PLANK TO BE INSERTED IN ST. LOUIS PLATFORM; CONVENTION ASSEMBLES AT NOON TODAY

Text of Anti-Dumping, Tariff Commission Plank For Democratic Platform Approved by President

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The following tariff plank has the approval of President Wilson for incorporation in the Democratic platform:

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. All competitive tariff rates are necessarily subject to change, to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. Such changes should be made only after investigation of the conditions at home and abroad by a non-partisan tariff commission, whose findings should be presented to Congress for appropriate action, and the normal conditions of fair competition between American and foreign producers should be maintained by an anti-dumping law, which would keep the tariff rates on a fairly competitive basis in times of surplus production abroad.

SEABURY LEADS FOR GOVERNOR

Justice's Candidacy Gathers Strength Among Tammany and Up-State Men.

GERARD A CLOSE SECOND

Edwin S. Harris Heads New York Delegation—Norman E. Mack Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Gubernatorial and United States Senatorial outlook in New York State is giving the State Democratic leaders much anxious thought. Plans are being laid to make the campaign this Fall a particularly hot one. All the leaders recognize that Governor Whitman, running for re-election on the Hughes ticket, will be a hard candidate to beat and that the same thing will apply to the Senatorial fight. Consequently the party leaders are going to choose their candidates with extreme care.

A well developed boom for Justice Samuel Seabury for Governor has already struck St. Louis. Up-State leaders have received many letters from "back home" suggesting that he be the party's nominee. The movement is well organized and is practically State wide. Seabury's strength as a vote-getter is admitted by both Tammany and Up-State men, and he is undoubtedly the strongest candidate in sight at present. A close second is Ambassador James W. Gerard, whose friends are expected to become very active within the next few days.

Several other names are being mentioned for the Governorship. One is that of Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, who was Commissioner of Public Works under Governor Dix. The sentiment for Treman is strongest in the central part of the State. The name of W. Caryll Ely, a traction man of Buffalo, is also being discussed, as is that of Charles M. Heald, one of the Commissioners of Buffalo. Ely has the support of the Mayor Fuhrman faction of Buffalo.

McCombs for Senator.

Party managers frankly admit that the selection of a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator O'Gorman will not be an easy matter. The Democratic National Chairman, William F. McCombs, is seriously considering the advisability of becoming a candidate. The names of Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Gerard, and William Church Osborn, former State Chairman, are also being considered.

No definite action will be taken regarding the State situation, however, for a month or so. The New York leaders will get together at that time with the hope of agreeing upon the names to go on the ticket. Many elements will enter into the choosing of the candidates, particularly that of geographical location. If a candidate for Governor is selected from New York City, the candidate for Senator will come from up State, and vice versa. Mr. Osborn would not discuss the possibility of his running for Senator. He admitted that there was much talk of Justice Seabury for Governor and said that both Mr. Treman and Mr. Ely would make strong candidates.

The fact that Democratic leaders here had criticised the drafting of a candidate from the Supreme Court bench would not apply to Justice Seabury, Mr. Osborn said, because there was a vast difference between the Supreme Court of the United States and State Court of Appeals.

The New York City postmastership will not be settled here. The local leaders got together today with representatives of the National Administration and decided to lay the question over until everybody got back to New York. The administration men believe that Tammany and President Wilson will be able to compromise on Senator O'Gorman and will be asked to name some one other than Joseph Johnson who would be acceptable to Tammany. The President will not take Johnson, and Senator Robert F. Wagner will not accept the post. The President is willing, however, to allow Tammany pick the man, so long as it is not Johnson. Tammany, it is said, has agreed to this.

Tammany Backs Taggart.

Tammany put forward today a candidate for Chairman of the National Committee to succeed Mr. McCombs, in Senator Thomas Taggart of Indiana. Tammany leaders do not look favorably on the selection of Homer S. Cummins of Connecticut. When the committee meets to take its selection, Tammany will make a fight for Taggart. Several other States are also backing Taggart for the place.

When the convention meets tomorrow, two of the delegates-at-large from New York State will be absent. They are Senator O'Gorman and Samuel Untermyer. Senator O'Gorman cancelled his reservation of rooms at the Jefferson last Sunday and announced that he would not attend the convention. Mr. Untermyer cancelled his reservations today.

Important business engagements were given by both men as their reasons for remaining away. The two remaining members of the "Big Four" are William Church Osborn and George J. Meyer of Buffalo. The four alternates-at-large

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MARSHALL'S BOOM NOW UNOPPOSED

Practically All Resistance to Renomination of Vice President Vanishes.

WILSON WANTS HIM TO RUN

Morgenthau Abandons Fight for Baker and Sullivan Finds Hostility at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—All the little Vice Presidential booms collapsed this morning. As things stand now, Vice President Marshall will be renominated, practically without opposition. Several names may be placed in nomination by admiring friends, but the result is foregone. President Wilson has let it be known unmistakably that he wanted Mr. Marshall renominated, and the President's friend, Henry Morgenthau of New York, who yesterday launched a movement for Newton D. Baker, now Secretary of War, withdrew it today.

Mr. Morgenthau withdrew his candidate just about eight hours before the candidate would have withdrawn himself. For Mr. Baker, before leaving Washington yesterday, repeated his statement that he was not a candidate and would support Mr. Marshall according to his instructions. Mr. Morgenthau this morning, in explaining his abandonment of the fight, said simply that he found he had started it too late.

The next strongest boom is that of Roger Sullivan of Illinois. But opposition has already broken out within his delegation. Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip of the Senate, is so eager to have Mr. Marshall renominated that he has announced he will be a candidate for the Vice Presidency himself rather than have Mr. Sullivan make an unopposed race. Mr. Lewis has been sounding out sentiment in his own behalf in Washington for several months and is a political rival of Mr. Sullivan.

Jacob H. Schiff, who was reported in dispatches from St. Louis as being active in a movement to have some one other than Vice President Marshall selected as the next Democratic nominee for Vice President, refused yesterday to discuss the report. He sent word that he had nothing to say for publication.

CHAIRMANSHIP IN DOUBT.

McCombs Asks Wilson to Select a Man to Run the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—William F. McCombs, retiring Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has sent a telegram to President Wilson asking him to select a man for the Chairmanship. No reply has been received from the White House.

The President has indicated his desire for an early start of the campaign. Consequently the Democratic leaders here have decided to depart from the practice followed in other years when the Democratic National Committee has deferred organization until two or three weeks after the convention. The present intention is to have the committee meet and organize on Saturday afternoon. There are two candidates in the field for the Chairmanship. One is Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, who is at present Vice Chairman of the committee. The other is Frederick B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota. Senator Thomas Taggart of Indiana is mentioned as a "dark horse."

Until some time ago Mr. Lynch was regarded as aspiring to the Chairmanship, with the backing of the Federal Administration. At informal conferences held here by members who have been designated for places on the committee, a majority is said to have declared in favor of selecting Mr. Cummings for the post. Mr. Lynch, it is said, has incurred the hostility of a good many members of the committee through alleged efforts to supersede Mr. McCombs before the latter had announced his intention to retire at the expiration of his present term. All the friends of Mr. McCombs among the National Committeemen, and they are said to constitute more than a majority, it was said tonight, would support Mr. Cummings as against Mr. Lynch. But the word of President Wilson when it comes of course will be final, for it is always customary to defer to the wishes of the candidate as to who shall run his campaign. The President's wish, in the opinion of many members of the committee, is the only one thing that can avert a fight over the selection of a successor to Mr. McCombs.

Senator Taggart is not an avowed candidate for the place, but his friends say that he would like to have it. He has had experience in the Democratic National Chairmanship, which he filled in 1904, when Alton B. Parker was candidate for President.

Indiana, Mr. Taggart's home State, assumes unusual importance in the campaign this year, not because Vice President Marshall, who is to be renominated, comes from Indiana, but because Indiana has two vacancies in the United States Senate to fill in the Fall campaign, which may determine the control of the Senate. Senator Taggart, who is now serving by appointment, is a candidate for one of these places.

CALLED RADICAL DEPARTURE

A Tariff Plank for Protection Against Unfair Foreign Competition.

COMMISSION FAVORED, TOO

That Body Would Report on Proposed Deviations from Revenue-Only Principle.

BRYAN TO SUPPORT TICKET

Will Take Stump in September —Won't Fight to Put Prohibition in Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—On the eve of the Democratic National Convention the great problems before it are as follows:

I. The Vice Presidential situation. The question in regard to this is whether Roger Sullivan will permit his name to go before the convention at all, or whether he will decide that the joke has gone far enough.

2. The platform situation. Here the question is whether the President will decide at the last minute to change slightly the phraseology of the third line in the ninth paragraph and will tangle up the proceedings by telegraphing to Senator Stone to change the worth "however" to the word "nevertheless."

3. The question of the length of the demonstrations. The point of variance here is whether the demonstration when Americanism is indicated as the issue, which will be by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," immediately after the opening prayer, should exceed in length the demonstration when the President is placed in nomination, and also whether the demonstration at the latter point should be longer or shorter than that when he is officially declared the nominee.

When these three points are settled all acrimony will vanish and there will be no further obstacle to harmony.

The Anthem Imbroglio.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" imbroglio is exciting much more interest than the other two. The Democrats are annoyed over the unsportsmanlike conduct of the Republicans in calling their convention a week earlier than that of the party in power, contrary to all precedent, just so that they could steal the Americanism issue. They are determined not to let the kidnapping go unrebuked. The word has gone out to make patriotism the keynote of this convention. When the opening prayer is finished tomorrow some one is to start "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the convention is to join in singing it.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm are to follow, on the second day of the convention, the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," unless the leaders decide on "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Murphy, Taggart, and Sullivan are said to be at odds on which of these two airs should be employed, and great bitterness is said to have been shown in their secret conclaves. On the third day "Rally 'Round the Flag" is to be used. The tune which is to set the convention wild on the fourth day has not yet been selected.

The word already has gone forth to every arriving delegation, and the result has been that which usually follows the tutelage of an old dog in new tricks. At Democratic conventions it is customary to listen respectfully to all national songs and then to go wild over "Dixie," which is reserved for the climax. It is also customary to play "Dixie" twenty times to once that all other songs put together are played. Therefore, when a delegation is instructed that its band must play "Dixie" in a hurried and sketchy manner once, and that the cheering must not reach the ecstatic point until "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" is played, which must be every five minutes, it breaks up the habits of a lifetime and has a bewildering effect.

Keystone Hymn Banned.

The case of the Pennsylvania delegation is especially hard. When the Pennsylvanians arrived here they followed their ancient precedent of playing national airs until they reached the lobby, where they deployed, lined up, removed their hats reverently and sang the Pennsylvania national anthem, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," finishing with the usual yell. They had hardly got to their headquarters this time before couriers came galloping in with orders that it must not happen again; this was a patriotic convention, the keynote was Americanism, and they must reserve their demonstrations for "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Red, White, and Blue." So all day today the Pennsylvanians were marching around playing these zippy little melodies, without once giving the rein to the time-honored hymn of Pennsylvania. Once or twice they got out of control and played the Clover Club anthem, "The Smoke Goes Up the Chimney Just the Same," but they did not dare to let out even one little lonely bar of "The Gang's All Here." The Pennsylvanians have the air tonight of men who have just fallen on some other planet and are trying to get adjusted to their surroundings.

The platform situation was cleared in a measure of its dubiety by the arrival of Secretary of War Baker tonight with the President's latest alterations.

Radical Anti-Dumping Plank.

A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who will be a member of the Committee on Resolutions, brought to St. Louis to-

day a tariff plank approved by President Wilson, which will be incorporated in the platform. This plank indorses the anti-dumping principle as a measure to protect American producers from unfair competition. It is not put forward purely as an emergency measure to meet the conditions expected to result from the European war, but as a party measure, and is construed here as a radical departure in the direction of protection. The plank also advocates the creation of a Tariff Commission, a policy opposed by the Democracy in the past, but recommended to Chairman Kitchin recently by President Wilson.

The Vice Presidential situation remains. Roger Sullivan refuses to discuss it, even to the extent of telling anybody what the point is. There is a sardonic twinkle in his blue eye when he passes through the lobby or the restaurant and bows briefly at shouts of "We want Roger!" but his round face does not change. The story goes that Sullivan's Vice Presidential boom arose from a casual meeing with Taggart, just after that old co-worker of his had become a Senator.

"Hello, Tom!" said Sullivan.

"What do you mean, Tom?" responded Taggart. "Don't you read the papers? You should address me as Senator."

"You be hanged," said Sullivan, "Just for that I'll be your boss, and you'll have to call me 'Mr. Vice President.'"

As a joke Sullivan's friends started a Vice Presidential boom, which was taken seriously. However, whether this story is true or false, there is some meaning and purpose in the boom. It has nothing to do with the Vice Presidency, of course, but it is a move in the game to capture the Senatorship, for which Sullivan really is a candidate. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Sullivan's colleague and rival, reduced it to absurdity last night by declaring that if Sullivan's name should be presented he would run for the Vice Presidency himself and divide the Illinois delegation. The question is whether Sullivan will regard the game as having been played far enough and the effect on the Senatorship situation as sufficient, and will give the order not to present his name, or whether he will play it through to the finish. The probabilities are all in favor of the former.

Governor Major of Missouri has added a little comedy to the proceedings by taking his own Vice Presidential boom seriously, a thing which the sagacious Sullivan would never do.

Will Try to Avoid Boomerangs.

It has been practically decided not to put in the plank denouncing the Republicans for dragging the judiciary into politics. The argument that the Republicans would meet it by "the deadly parallel"—that is, by the Parker nomination of 1904—has been effective. The further argument has been advanced that the third-term issue, which was supposed to be so potent, lost its effect in 1912, when 4,000,000 voters showed that they did not care anything about it, and that arguments about tradition and custom were then demonstrated to be rather futile. It is better, the general opinion among the leaders holds, to fight simply on the issue of the Democratic record and waste no time in boomerang attacks based on an ineffective appeal to tradition. However, there are still a number of the leaders who think this sort of appeal is one to conjure with and who are sticking out for the plank.

William J. Bryan put an end today to all the vague rumors that he might not support the ticket. He will, and he will go on the stump for it as soon as the Chautauqua season is over, which will be in September. He spoiled the last hope of at least a tiny little fight by saying that, while he believed as strongly as ever in national prohibition, he did not regard this year as the right one to make an issue of it, and would not ask to have his friends get it into the platform. He could not do it if he tried, because Mr. Wilson did not include it in the platform, but if he would only try, the subsequent proceedings would interest the audience greatly.

At noon tomorrow the convention will meet, and after the scenes of wild enthusiasm which are to follow the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," will listen to the keynote speech and adjourn. The keynote speech will be delivered by ex-Governor Martin Glynn of New York, but it has been submitted to and vised by President Wilson. The rest of the day will be spent in innocent social pleasures.

ANTI-DUMPING PLANK APPROVED BY WILSON

Construed as a Radical Departure Toward Protection—Tariff Commission Favored, Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The text of the Democratic tariff plank as approved by President Wilson became available tonight for publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. If accepted by the convention in its present form—the President's approval practically approves that—this plank will mark a radical departure from the avowed Democratic policies of the past, though not so great a departure, perhaps, from Democratic practice.

This plank reasserts the old principle of a tariff for revenue only. But, in admitting the necessity for changing rates from time to time, it adopts a moderate protective policy by declaring that "the normal conditions of fair compensation between American and foreign producers should be maintained by an anti-dumping law which would keep the tariff rates on a fairly competitive basis in times of surplus production abroad." This is not very far different in terms from the tariff plank on which President Taft was elected, though it may be differently construed.

The Taft plank, from which the Payne-Aldrich Tariff act came, advocated a revision of the tariff "by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." The Democratic plank, as now drafted, omits all reference to profits, but with that exception the standard of measure for fixing customs rates is the same.

This Democratic plank was drafted by A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means when the Underwood act was framed. He submitted it for the President's approval in Washington and obtained that approval before bringing it to St. Louis. Here Mr. Palmer, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, will handle the plank in person. It is understood that a few lines may be added to it on the President's suggestion.

More Than Emergency Measure.

The Republican platform adopted in Chicago declared for a non-partisan tariff commission, but added that an anti-dumping clause would not give sufficient protection. This reference seems to have been to the anti-dumping clause as discussed for emergency purposes in Washington by Secretary of Commerce Redfield and others. But it was understood then that the anti-dumping clause under consideration was intended simply to prevent the flooding of the American market after the war with the cheap products of Europe that might be expected when the great armies of the belligerents returned to work. The plank as now drafted does not limit in time the proposed anti-dumping provision.

The change in the Democratic position as indicated in this plank is as radical regarding the tariff commission as it is regarding the protective elements of the anti-dumping law. Four years ago a tariff commission known as a Tariff Board was in existence, created by the Republicans. Its voluminous work of 3,000 printed pages on the wool industry was hailed by the Democrats as proving the impossibility of fixing rates according to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

The commission gave statistics showing that the cost of producing wool—and mutton, too, for that matter—varied in every country on the globe, and that, unless the country was very small, there were may variations in cost between the different sections of the same country. The Democrats insisted that it would be impossible to frame a tariff that would cover all these differences in cost. A tariff for revenue only, they argued then, was the only tariff that could be sensibly devised, if the old exorbitant rates of the Republican régime were to be discarded.

When the Democrats got the upper hand in the House appropriations for the commission were withheld, and it lapsed, with most of its task undone.

When the Democrats came into full power and undertook a tariff revision the work of the defunct commission, even on ground it had covered, was largely ignored, except for deducing from it arguments for the discomfiture of the Republicans. The Ways and Means Committee said then that the revision of the tariff was essentially a Congressional task.

Deprecates Anti-Hughes Plank.

President Wilson has interfered personally to prevent the possibility of a plank aimed at Justice Hughes being inserted in the Democratic platform. There had been talk of a plank denouncing the acceptance of political nominations by members of the Supreme Court bench, and Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee was particularly anxious to press such a plank. In other quarters it was suggested that if any such plank were adopted, it would probably go so far as to commit the Democratic Party to a constitutional amendment forbidding members of the Supreme Court to participate in politics within a fixed time after retirement from the bench.

Even before the President's message discouraging the proposed plank was received by the leaders here—through Henry Morgenthau of New York—it was pretty certain that the plank would be omitted. The leaders, in fact, have been not a little displeased at the talk regarding Mr. Hughes that has emanated from St. Louis. They feared the country would get the impression that the Democratic Convention was panic-stricken over Mr. Hughes's nomination. It was even suggested today that an effort might be made to curb such statements as that issued by Senator Stone of Missouri, who will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, in which he said that Mr. Hughes had frost in his whiskers.

What little chance there may have been for a real struggle in the Committee on Resolutions over a prohibition plank vanished today when William Jennings Bryan said he had not come here to present any specific plank, and described his present capacity as simply that of a private citizen and a newspaper correspondent. He will "cover" the Democratic Convention in his editorial style, just as he did that at Chicago. He said his idea of what the platform should be was one that would attract the disorganized Progressive vote.

What Labor Asks For.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary, and John B. Lennon, Treasurer, made public this afternoon the fourteen planks they are asking of the Democratic Convention. The same planks were presented to the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican and Progressive Conventions last week. While most of the planks refer to such subjects as directly relate to labor, several bear only indirectly on that field. The education and care of land workmen and seamen are declared necessary to adequate national preparedness, and equal suffrage is asked for women. The labor men also ask for the Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines.

The labor leaders recite in one plank that the end of the war is almost certain to see a great influx of immigrants. They ask that existing immigration laws be rigidly enforced and that legislation be enacted forbidding entrance to any alien unable to read some language. Such a bill was vetoed by President Wilson two years ago.

They also ask for fixed standards of labor, the rigid enforcement of the Federal eight-hour law, the maintenance of the right of labor to organize, the protection of labor against unwarranted writs of injunction, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation act, and the enactment of stringent child labor laws. The eight-hour law, the workmen's compensation law, the child labor law, and the protection of workingmen are promised in the Republican platform.

Navy Plank to Be Indefinite.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League of the United States, is here to urge the adoption of a plank pledging the Democratic Party to restore the American navy to the second rank. The plank is verbally identical with that presented by Colonel Thompson to the Republican Convention. The Republican platform does not mention the second rank, nor will the Democratic platform. Secretary Daniels said this afternoon that the plank would promise a strong navy, and commend the work already done in this administration, but would not be very specific.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who has long fought in the Senate for the creation of a department of health and sanitation, will ask the Committee on Resolutions for a plank promising its creation.

It is understood that the mildness of the hearing on the European war plank, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, is due in part to a difference of opinion between President Wilson and Senator Stone. The Senator has shown himself eager to subordinate his judgment to that of the President, but at the time the McLemore and Gore resolutions were pending in Congress he publicly expressed his disagreement with the President's foreign policy in its stronger aspects. It is reported here that Mr. Stone said he could not support a stronger plank than the one referred to, which is understood to have been written by the Senator and somewhat modified by the President. As it is, the only reference to future policy in the plank is to the standing willingness of the American Government to offer its services for peace. The rest is a historical review.

BAKER REACHES ST. LOUIS.

Brings Planks for Platform Approved by President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, arrived here late tonight, heralded by reports that he would bring with him and transmit to the convention leaders President Wilson's views on the platform. Mr. Baker did not, as expected, bring with him a complete draft of the platform prepared by President Wilson. He said that he had brought some planks drafted by Democratic leaders and approved by Mr. Wilson.

The Secretary, in talking to acquaintances, declined to discuss the contents of the tentative drafts of planks he had with him until they had been submitted to and considered by the Committee on Resolutions, which will prepare the platform for the convention. It is understood, however, that Mr. Baker, in talking to the leaders here, confirmed the reports that President Wilson was unalterably opposed to any adverse comment in the platform upon the drafting of a United States Supreme Court Justice by the opposition party as a candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic leaders in St. Louis who had been in communication with Democrats in Washington close to the President had received similar information regarding the President's attitude. Senator Stone of Missouri, who expected to become sponsor for a plank of this character, at a conference with William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, earlier in the day, has consented to drop his proposition entirely in deference to the views of the President.

FAVORS BIGGER INCOME TAX.

Association Will Ask Democrats to Make Levy $300,000,000.

The Association for an Equitable Income Tax, of which John J. Hopper, Professor John Dewey, Amos R. E. Pinchot, and Benjamin C. Marsh are members, has written to St. Louis requesting the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Convention to adopt this plank:

> During Republican Administrations unprecedented monopoly of natural resources and concentration of property ownership have developed in this country, resulting in swollen fortunes for the few and poverty for the many. We therefore favor a very rapidly progressive tax upon the unearned incomes of these beneficiaries of privilege, and reducing still further the unjust burden of taxation upon the producers and toilers of the country. We pledge the repeal of the tariff upon sugar at the close of the next fiscal year, relying upon the patriotism and sense of justice of the wealthy to meet the increased cost of preparedness, instead of robbing the workman of his earnings by tariffs upon foods and other necessities.

The association in an appeal to delegates at the Democratic Convention urges that the income tax should be made to produce $300,000,000 a year, and that the rate on incomes of $1,000,000 a year and over should be between one-fifth and one-third.

EVERYBODY SINGING HARMONY IN ST. LOUIS

Democrats So Joyful Over Peace in Their Party That They Are Having a Love Feast.

HOPEFUL OF MOOSE AID

Ollie James Believes Many Progressives Will Drift to Wilson—All Predict Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Brass bands are playing, glee clubs are singing, hundreds of men divided into little groups are talking at the top of their voices, pages are shouting through megaphones, nothing could be more inharmonious than the sum total of their combined contributions to the convention spirit. Yet the burden of conversation of the groups of men is harmony. The glee clubs are singing of harmony. The bands try to play in harmony.

Harmony—the metaphorical variety—pervades the air of the Jefferson Hotel lobby, where delegates and on-lookers congregate to swap opinions and find out what is going to happen. That is the chief characteristic of the Democratic National Convention—harmony on the eve of its assembling. Every train brings big crowds of Democrats, and all of them are saying what a harmonious gathering it is going to be. What clouds there are appear no bigger than a man's hand, and everybody knows they will grow no larger, and that there is not an iota of bad weather in them.

President Wilson is to be renominated by acclamation. No favorite sons are contesting his titular and actual leadership in party affairs. Conditions are just as different as it is possible for them to be from those that prevailed in Baltimore four years ago when Champ Clark went into the convention with nearly a majority of the delegates on his list, and was outdistanced by Woodrow Wilson. It took forty-six ballots to determine who should be the General of the Democratic forces in 1912. Harmony was not the watchword then. One ballot only will be cast to determine Demoracy's choice this year, and it will be given, and was outdistanced by Woodrow Wilson. It took forty-six ballots to determine who should be the General of the Democratic forces in 1912. Harmony was not the watchword then. One ballot only will be cast to determine Demoracy's choice this year, and it will be given, and there is no real contest over the Vice Presidential nomination. The sons who have appeared to test Thomas Riley Marshall's claim to the right to preference can hardly be called favorites. Even in their own States they have opposition. They are rather stepsons.

Bryan for Harmony, Too.

Roger Sullivan's worked-up boom for the Vice Presidential nomination may be contested by another noted Illinoisan, James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator, an office to which Sullivan aspires and for which he was defeated unsuccessfully as candidate. Mr. Sullivan has attributed his defeat in part to the opposition of his old enemy, William Jennings Bryan. But this year Mr. Bryan has promised to make no fuss. He is attending the St. Louis Convention as a newspaper reporter and will not attempt to dictate what the convention shall do. Harmony is his watchword, too.

But even if Sullivan had the support of Bryan, he would have no chance to wrest the Vice Presidential honors from Marshall. The effort of Governor Major of Missouri to be named as President Wilson's running mate will be equally futile. According to the story told here, the idea that he would make good Vice Presidential timber was put into the mind of Governor Major by friends of Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. Senator Reed's term in the Senate will expire next March, and he is a candidate to succeed himself. In the early part of the Wilson Administration Senator Reed was rather unfriendly to some of the Administration's policies, and his critics within the party are using his record in that respect against him in his campaign to get the Senatorial nomination. Mr. Reed's friends became suspicious that Governor Major was thinking of contesting the nomination with Senator Reed, and the story goes that in order to sidetrack the Governor, it was suggested to him that he would make an excellent Vice Presidential nominee. Governor Major's Senatorial aspirations vanished. Since the leaders of the Democratic Party have begun to arrive in St. Louis the Governor has found that his Vice Presidential boom is a myth. He must know now, as every prominent Democratic politician has known for a long time, that the renomination of Vice President Marshall was certain.

A Ratification Meeting.

So the Sullivan boom and the Major boom will cut no figure. Harmony will be the watchword, the slogan, the call to arms, the piece de resistance of this Democratic love feast. Such differences as exist in the convention were merely local, little fusses between leaders of State delegations that will not be heard of by most of those who are attending the Wilson and Marshall ratification meeting.

"I never saw anything like it," said Senator William Hughes of New Jersey, who is credited with being President Wilson's personal representative on the floor of the convention. "We have not a quarrel among ourselves. Everybody is full of pep and is saying to the Republicans, Come on! There is absolute unity of feeling and purpose. It is the spirit that means victory."

The Democratic leaders are devising ways and means to keep the convention going for four days. Most of them would prefer to have the convention adjourn on Friday, the third day, but the superstitious element has been putting forward the idea that it would never do to nominate the Presidential ticket then, and the leaders have good-naturedly assented, and will arrange the program so that President Wilson will not be declared the party's candidate until some time after midnight Friday. Perhaps the convention will adjourn over until Saturday morning.

Last night, when the crowds were thin and Democratic politicians had a chance to talk calmly with one another without being interrupted by the blaring outbursts from brass bands and the vociferations of animated prognosticators, there was a disposition on the part of some of the party leaders to take a pessimistic view of the forthcoming national campaign. They discussed the ability of Mr. Hughes as a vote getter, and brought forward all the things that would give a dark tinge to the situation. But today that spirit was changed. The Democratic Party, as represented by the men at the head of it here now in St. Louis, showed itself to be militant and confident. The only thing that seemed to cause any feeling approaching depression was the seeming prospect that Colonel Roosevelt's attitude would take many Bull Moosers back into the Republican fold instead of sending them to St. Louis with olive branches in their hands, anxious to make an alliance.

Ollie James Confident.

Those who talked with Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, however, found that he did not despair of getting a goodly portion of the Progressive Party on the side of President Wilson. The Moosers, he said, had been led up to the firing line only to find themselves without a leader at the last minute.

"Many of these men who have been fighting for what they consider a principle," he added, "undoubtedly will turn to the Democratic Party whether or not Roosevelt decides to enter the race." And then, with a hopeful note in his voice, the giant Senator from the Blue Grass State said: "However, Teddy may decide to run. He hasn't made up his mind about the attitude of Justice Hughes, and we will know more about that later. I would not be surprised if he heads the third ticket."

Still, the majority of the Democratic leaders find themselves confident of party success at the polls in November without taking into consideration the course of Colonel Roosevelt or the bulk of the Bull Moose following. They express themselves as honestly of the opinion that the country will back President Wilson.

"I haven't found anybody showing pessimism," said Frederick D. Lynch of Minnesota, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. "All those with whom I have talked think that party prospects were never brighter."

With these things in mind it is easy to understand why the gathering of the Democratic hosts in St. Louis takes on the aspect of a picnic, with everybody looking to enjoying himself. The very attire of many of the visitors suggests the picnic spirit. The impression had gone forth that St. Louis was in the torrid zone, and as a result thousands of those who contemplated attending the convention went to places in their home towns where Palm Beach suits were on sale and provided themselves with garments of that cool and soothing cloth. It would be wrong to say that St. Louis is the coolest place in the country, but the weather so far has not been oppressive. Still there is a touch of Summer in the air today and a good many of the visitors started out to find stores where they could get clothing of the Palm Beach kind. In one store twenty-five Palm Beach suits were sold to convention visitors within the period that two New Yorkers took to qualify for joining the Palm Beachers.

Daniels in Linen Suit.

The touch of Summer was not entirely responsible for the demand for cool clothing. It was the force of example mainly that did the thing. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Senator Hughes of New Jersey, before mentioned, were held accountable for having put the idea in the minds of their fellow Democrats. Soon after Mr. Daniels and Mr. Hughes appeared in the lobby of the Jefferson this morning, the rush for the Palm Beach raiment began. Mr. Daniels had discarded his familiar black broadcloth cutaway and trousers to match, and his Phil Sheridan black, flat-top felt hat, for a suit of white linen and a broad-brimmed Panama. He would have passed for a Cuban planter or a character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at a season of the year when there was no ice for Eliza to cross. Senator Hughes was a Palm Beacher pure and simple, and he went the Secretary of Navy one better in that he wore white shoes. He presented a striking contrast to his old friend, Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama. Mr. Heflin was attired in the conventional garb of a statesman. His frock coat was black, and suggested that Mr. Heflin was very hot. Sometimes Mr. Heflin varies the habiliments of statesmanship by wearing white flannel trousers and white shoes with his black frock coat.

"We've laid in a big supply of Palm Beach suits and raincoats," said a clerk in a clothing store to which the demand for cool garments brought a rushing business. "We'll catch 'em coming and going."

The Pennsylvanians are the noisiest people here. They have a brass band, and when the band is quiet most of the keystone contingent bursts into song. With the band doing its best, the Pennsylvanians marched up and down and around the lobby of the Jefferson today. The band kept at it for a long time, rendering "Marching Through Georgia," "We'll Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," "Hail, Columbia," and other well-known airs. Then the band passed away and the singers fell to. They informed the crowd that there was a hole in the bottom of the sea and that Pennsyl-va-nia—Pennsylvania was the grand old Keystone State. They also sang something about "Woodrow Wilson, Woodrow Wilson, Woodrow Wilson Just Now," but failed to tell the full story. When A. Mitchell Palmer, member of the National Committee from their State, appeared in the lobby the singers surrounded him and repeated the "Just Now" ditty with Palmer's name substituted for Wilson's.

In the main, however, the visitors are inclined to take things quietly. They are enthusiastic when occasion arises and there are cheers every once in a while, but up to this time no great crowds of paraders have kept at it night and day shouting for this or that popular party leader. There is only one man to shout for and he is President Wilson. The shouting for him will be reserved until the convention nominates him for another term.

EXPECTS VOTES FROM MOOSE.

Senator Ollie James Thinks Progressives Will Flock to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

St. LOUIS, June 13.—Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who is to be Permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention, said tonight that in his opinion the prospective dissolution of the Progressive Party, instead of being harmful to the Democrats, would be helpful in bringing about the re-election of President Wilson.

"The Progressives are all dressed up and have nowhere to go," said the Kentuckian. "I think when they realize that a hearty welcome awaits them in the Democratic Party, and an opportunity is offered to them to vote for a President of Wilson's pronouncedly Progressive type, they will flock to our banner. In fact, they have already begun to come, and I predict that they will continue coming right along. But we don't actually need them. Wilson is elected already."

"Don't you think there is a little too much harmony here to be wholesome?" he was asked.

"Oh, we can't have too much harmony," was the reply. "We Democrats have had so little of it in the past we love it now that we have it."

BRYAN ARRIVES, AN OUTSIDER.

Favors Effort by Democrats to Enlist Moose Support.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—William J. Bryan does not expect to play a conspicuous part in the Democratic National Convention, which will be called to order here tomorrow. In the Baltimore convention four years ago he was a storm centre and was the principal in one of the liveliest episodes when he took the platform and in a withering address scourged Tammany Hall and its alleged allegiance with Wall Street interests.

On his arrival in St. Louis this morning, Mr. Bryan said he had come merely to report the convention for a newspaper syndicate.

"Anything to place before the convention, and I do not intend to make any fight before the Resolutions Committee in connection with the platform," said he. "I have merely come here as a reporter."

It is said that when the sessions begin tomorrow the Texas delegation will stand sponsor for a resolution calling on the convention to invite Mr. Bryan to address it. Mr. Bryan would not state today whether he would accept such an invitation. He said that his present intention was to take the stump for the Democratic ticket in September or October.

Victor Murdock, who is Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, predicted that Mr. Bryan and Henry Ford would head a Prohibition-Pacifist ticket, and that in the four-cornered fight that would result from this new alignment there was hope of victory for the Progressive nominees.

"It would not be a very rational thing to accept a nomination suggested by the national Chairman of a rival party, would it?" said Mr. Bryan. Regarding Colonel Roosevelt's conditional refusal to accept the nomination for President, Mr. Bryan said:

"It was the coldest betrayal I know of. I doubt whether there is a parallel in political history."

In an article published today Mr. Bryan dwells on the great opportunity of the Democrats for enlisting the support of Progressives who may not be willing to return to the Republican Party, and whom the Colonel's act has left without a political home. He declared every appeal should be made by the Democrats to such members of Roosevelt's former forces.

"With us Democrats it should be the open season for Progressives from now until next November," he added. "They are like sheep without a shepherd."

Mr. Bryan made specific denial of any intention to offer a prohibition or pacifist plank for the Democratic platform.

The ex-Secretary of State's arrival in this city was followed by a sharp fight in the Nebraska delegation over the question of who should represent it in the Committee on Resolutions. The meeting lasted two hours, and ended in deadlock. The fight will be resumed tomorrow morning. With the delegates divided 8 to 8, the Bryan men presented William H. Thompson of Grand Island as their candidate, while the anti-Bryan delegates put forward William D. Oldham.

One of Mr. Bryan's early callers today was ex-Governor Glynn of New York, who as Temporary Chairman of the convention is to deliver the keynote speech. Suggestions that he might have submitted his address to Mr. Bryan for his approval were not encouraged by the commoner, who said this evening that he had not read the speech.

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CONVENTION WIRES MAKE RUSH RECORD

Hundreds of Correspondents in St. Louis and Chicago Send Avalanche of News.

600,000 WORDS IN ONE DAY

President Carlton of Western Union Helped Clerks Take In Messages in an Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—There was never before such a record of telegraph wire activity as has centred in Chicago and St. Louis for the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic National Conventions. In today's comparative lull, on the eve of the Democratic opening, the Western Union officials have had time to do some figuring, which shows that the total business of last week exceeded that of any convention period in other years. More than 600,000 words left Chicago in a single day. This was about 200,000 fewer than were wired on the day Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Chicago in 1912, but the week's total far exceeded that of four years ago.

While in some respects the Republican-Progressive double show of this year did not come up to expectations, it gave the telegraph people quite as much of a rush as they had anticipated. The reason was that an unusual number of newspapers in small cities and towns sent special correspondents to Chicago. Long dispatches were filed for papers in towns so inconspicuous that the dispatchers had to refer to their tariff books for rates. A correspondent from Nashua, N. H., had one wire busy all day from the convention hall. Selma, Ala., and Fort Collins, Col., got specials continually. A stream of bulletins poured into Westerville, Ohio. A woman reporter from Oklahoma kept the operators hustling with short dispatches for newspapers in little towns of her State.

Brigade of Correspondents.

Several hundreds of the correspondents of small newspapers went straight home from Chicago, but St. Louis has enough writers from all parts of the country to form a brigade. In the main office of the Western Union Company, on what they call the convention floor, are 150 operators who do nothing but handle newspaper dispatches. There were 200 who did the same thing in Chicago. Though it is a cut-and-dried program in prospect here, the Democratic convention furnishes plenty of "copy," and the 150 men are not idle.

The convention operators have traveled, like the correspondents, from all parts of the country. Fifteen, selected because they were especially familiar with the methods and needs of their city, came from New York. Three are from Washington. All the other big cities are represented. Then there are scores of division officials, inspectors and supervisors, and the like, each assigned to see that the news for his part of the United States is rushed out in the shortest possible time. For instance, John Simmonds came from the Eastern division, which comprises the territory between the Ohio River and the Atlantic, from the Potomac to Newfoundland, with seven other overseers for the wires leading to that area.

New efficiency plans have been tried out for the first time in the handling of the 1916 conventions' news. Formerly the operators on wires leading to different regions or cities were scattered on different floors. This month, both in Chicago and St. Louis, a special floor has been devoted to convention work. The man in charge, at whose desk all dispatches sent from hotels or branch offices are delivered by messengers of the bicycle squad, is A. Leitch, who is known as convention editor. He is aided by every mechanical device for the absolute control of all the floors' activities and surrounded by aids to execute his orders.

Sending Is Systematized.

At his elbow a bookkeeper records each page. Behind him sits a dispatcher, who having appraised the length and need of haste in the case of each dispatch, dictates to a telephone operator instructions for the switchboard man downstairs. The switchboard chief in an instant sets up the required lines into the far distance newspaper office for which the message in question is destined. Simultaneously the page or pages are being handed to operators in that part of the convention floor devoted to service for the destination city.

It may be that one wire only will run into a newspaper office in New York or Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, but that at 8:05 o'clock half a dozen loops will be working into the same place. As many as eight wires have been ticking off convention news directly into THE NEW YORK TIMES Annex, in West Forty-third Street, at the same minute. The file of THE TIMES with the Western Union has been as heavy as that of any other newspaper in the country.

A variation in methods in handling telegraph news this year has been due to a decrease in the number of wires running directly from the rooms of correspondents in Chicago or St. Louis to the scattered newspaper offices. The Western Union Company decided some time ago that, owing to the unusual number of correspondents scheduled for the conventions, it could not set up such private lines without running the risk of crippling its facilities. As not all applications for individual wires could be granted, the order went out that all must be refused.

No favorites were to be played. The important newspapers and all others, it was announced, would be served efficiently through the perfected system of the single floor in the company's main office. Except three press associations, each serving a large number of papers, nobody got a special wire from the Western Union, although the Postal Company did set up a few direct lines from hotel rooms, and also maintained a centralized service like that of the Western Union.

Delays Laid to Storm.

It has been admitted by Western Union officials that at intervals last week there were delays out of Chicago. The Postal people also had their troubles. The stormy weather was blamed, and the private wires suffered along with those from the centralized main office. Whether the delays were more or less than they would have been under the system of previous years is a question of mere speculation.

The Western Union's plan was devised by W. N. Fashbaugh, Vice President, and J. J. Welch, General Traffic Engineer, both of New York.

Now that they have time to rest a bit, the operators who sent dispatches from the Chicago convention hall are telling stories about what they say was the busiest half hour in the history of convention telegraphy. It was just after the Hughes avalanche made him Republican candidate for President. Down to the basement operating rooms newspaper bulletins were coming in a deluge. Delegates were rushing down with short messages for their families and constituents. Visitors from the galleries were adding their share to the confusion. Messengers, correspondents, politicians were packed ten deep in front of every receiving desk, trying to shove across their dispatches to the struggling clerks, behind whom hundreds of telegraph instruments were emitting a composite rattle.

A. B. Cowan, District Superintendent of the Western Union for the Middle West, was watching the scene, with his young daughter standing beside him. Suddenly the rush became overwhelming. Miss Cowan jumped into the line of receiving clerks and began to take in messages, passing them along to the operators and throwing the cash she got into a tin bread box installed as a temporary money drawer. The self-appointed clerk took in hundreds of dispatches before the excitement subsided.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Company, followed the young woman's example, tossing bills and coin into the bread box with equal dexterity. It was all over in a little while, but as long as it lasted there wasn't any difference between the head of the corporation and the youngest office boy. Thrilling minutes like those don't come often, even in a convention telegraph office. The dignified President enjoyed the excitement as much as did the boy.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE PLANK.

Buttonhole Delegates for Aid and Arrange for a Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—The suffragists are here in force and are working in a businesslike way for the insertion in the Democratic National platform of a plank reading as follows:

"Believing that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, we acknowledge the right of women to participate in Government and favor their enfranchisement."

The active suffragists here are members of the National Women's Party and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The combined forces are working under the direction of Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia, who was a militant in England and served a prison term there for her activities. Miss Paul and her helpers established headquarters in a corner of the lobby of the Hotel Jefferson and made it their business to buttonhole delegates.

There is considerable opposition among delegates to including in the platform a declaration for a Constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote throughout the union. Such a declaration would be an indorsement of the principles of equal suffrage, and that is something many of the Democratic leaders are not inclined to concede. The Republican platform contains a plank indorsing this principle, but the declaration is modified by a paragraph suggesting that the question of granting women the franchise should be left to the individual States. This modifying paragraph embodies the position taken by President Wilson on several occasions.

Between 750 and 1,000 workers for suffrage will be in St. Louis before the convention assembles tomorrow. Miss Paul and her assistants are concentrating their heaviest artillery on Senator Stone of Missouri, who is expected to be Chairman of the Platform Committee. Up to this time he has been noncommital, but the suffragists are encouraged over the fact that their cause will be pleaded among the delegates by Senators Owen of Oklahoma, Shafroth of Colorado and Hollis of New Hampshire, and S. J. Meredith, Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Iowa, all of whom are here.

The suffrage camps rejoiced tonight because Secretary of the Navy Daniels publicly indorsed the equal rights movement.

"I believe," Mr. Daniels said, "that women should have equal rights with men. In so far as I can help you as an individual I will. I am not speaking for any one except myself, however, and I am not a delegate to the convention, so I cannot consistently take up the fight for you here. But I am in hearty accord with you and wish you the greatest success."

Miss Paul and Miss Ann Martin told the Secretary that it would be much wiser for the Democrats to make overtures to the woman's party for support than to try to bring the Progressives into the fold.

"There were only 4,000,000 Progressive voters scattered throughout the United States in 1912," Miss Paul explained. "The Woman's Party offers you 4,000,000 votes in twelve States."

Secretary Houston also talked with the Woman's Party workers.

"What is the least you will take?" he inquired.

"Immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by Congress," was the answer. That ended the interview.

Edward F. Goltra and John T. Barnett, National Committeemen from Missouri and Colorado, respectively, tonight announced their intention of marching in the suffrage parade tomorrow. Despite predictions of rain, those in charge of the parade announced tonight the demonstration would take place. About 8,000 women are expected to march.

Both the suffragists and the anti-suffragists will be heard on Thursday by the Resolutions Committee.

LIGHTER SIDE OF CONVENTION.

Taggart Advises the Thrifty to Save Champagne Corks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Senator Thomas Taggart of Indiana, one of the conspicuous figures at the convention, was discussing "thrift" with friends in the lobby of the Hotel Jefferson today.

'Cultivate habits of thrift, boys, and don't forget that it is the little things that count," said the Hoosier Senator. "Just think what a fellow could make by merely saving his champagne corks in these days, when they bring $3 a thousand."

Whiskers are objects of suspicion and dislike among the Democrats gathered here since the nomination of Hughes. A Democrat in good standing who happens to wear whiskers was accused of belonging to the opposition party in one of the St. Louis elevators tonight by one of his fellow delegates. Before the lobby was reached explanations were forthcoming and the party status of the whiskered Democrat was established. The principals in the incident shook hands as they emerged from the car.

"Your whiskers made me suspicious, but when you said you had been to call on William J. Bryan I felt I had you right," said the Democrat who had questioned the other's party allegiance.

"Charley" White, the prize fight referee, who besides being Sergeant-at-Arms of the New York Democratic State Committee, has been appointed principal doorkeeper of the convention, has discovered a new variety of whiskers since he came to St. Louis. The new brand is attached to the chin of Henry W. Dooley, Democratic National Committeeman from Porto Rico, who by some is regarded as a double of Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois and by others as a reminder of Mr. Hughes. White has catalogued the Dooley decoration as "wire" whiskers.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, does not agree with those who say all is peace and harmony and that there is nothing that possibly can cause a scrap in this convention.

"If you had the distribution of tickets to the Coliseum, you would know better," he says wearily.

Representative Tom Heflin of Alabama, who comes from a part of the country where Republicans three years ago included only Postmasters and negroes and who have since lost most of the Postmasters, has brought this story from Washington:

A negro doorkeeper, who has guarded Senator Ollie James's committee room for several years, stopped the Senator as he left the room.

"Senator," he asked, "what's all this here about Chicago and the Republicans?"

"The Republicans have nominated Justice Hughes to be President," replied Mr. James.

"I ain't never heard of him," commented the darky. "And what about them Progressives?"

"They've nominated Colonel Roosevelt," said the Senator.

"Um," grunted the negro thoughtfully. "And, Senator, now who's the white people going to nominate?"

The barbers of St. Louis are going after the bewhiskered candidates. The hirsute decorations of both the Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees have especially stirred their resentment. The Journeymen Barbers Local No. 102, more than 600 strong, held a meeting Monday night and unanimously adopted these resolutions:

"To the barbers of the City of St. Louis, greetings:

"Whereas, the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees of the Republican Party are guilty, and have been guilty for some time, of wearing long, unshorn whiskers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this organization go on record as objecting to these whiskers, claiming that the whiskers are a detriment to the barbers of St. Louis and of the United States in the example they set. It is therefore desired, by the barbers of St. Louis and vicinity that these whiskers be immediately removed."

The resolution was introduced by F. A. Heller, organizer of the barbers in St. Louis. He said it had been handed to him by a member who did not want to go on record. The Democrats feel sure of getting the full barber vote.

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HUGHES WILL RUN HIS OWN CAMPAIGN

Makes It Apparent That He Won't Submit to Old Guard Domination.

CRANE CONFERS WITH HIM

Chairman of the Steering Committee Not Sure Leaders Will Name Manager.

W. Murray Crane, Old Guard leader of Massachusetts, and Chairman of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, which will consult with ex-Gov. Charles Evans Hughes concerning the selection of a national Chairman and the arrangements for his official notification of his nomination as candidate for the Presidency, was in conference with Mr. Hughes last night at the Hotel Astor until after 11 o'clock. He found Mr. Hughes in full command of the situation as the leader of his own campaign.

Information was obtained after the conference that the full sub-committee would call on Mr. Hughes early next week, decide on the Chairman and fix the date for the official notification. It was said that the notification probably would take place in July—perhaps on the fourth—at whatever place Mr. Hughes selects as his Summer headquarters.

Mr. Crane came here heralded by a story published in an afternoon newspaper that the Old Guard, by a strategic move at the first meeting of the National Committee in Chicago, had obtained for a sub-committee of eight, headed by Crane and composed of the select Old Guard leaders, full power to appoint the national Chairman, the Executive Committee, and other agents who will guide Mr. Hughes's campaign. From the remarks made by Mr. Crane when he left the conference he did not seem sure that any very drastic action would be taken by this sub-committee.

Candidate Intrenched.

For one thing Mr. Crane found Mr. Hughes fully intrenched here as the dominant leader of his own cause, having got on the ground by his quick trip from Washington before any of the leaders could reach this city from Chicago after the nomination was made.

Mr. Crane was asked if the sub-committee which was appointed by the National Committee had delegated to it full power to name the Chairman and Executive Committee. That, he replied, was true, but it was simply the usual procedure.

"The nominee," he said, "will name the Chairman."

He added that he didn't think the so-called steering committee of the National Committee was as important as the committee which would arrange its official notification. In fact, he treated the appointment of the new sub-committee in a light vein, while admitting its apparent power.

Asked if he had discussed the selection of a Chairman of the National Committee with Mr. Hughes, he replied:

"Yes, a little bit."

Then he smiled and would say no more on the topic. Further announcement, he indicated, would have to come from Mr. Hughes.

The impression gained was that Mr. Hughes had in fact firmly established himself as the leader of his fight by rallying about him all elements of the party at the temporary headquarters he had opened here.

Mr. Crane was asked if Herbert Parsons, the new National Committeeman from New York, had been considered as Chairman.

"I have not heard Mr. Parsons mentioned," he replied. Then the name of Public Service Commissioner William Hayward was mentioned, and Mr. Crane said he had heard nothing of a movement to name Mr. Hayward.

Candidate Is Silent.

Mr. Hughes refused to comment on anything which took place at his conference with Mr. Crane. He retired as soon as Mr. Crane left the hotel to go to the Biltmore, where he will remain for several days.

The story from Chicago about the new and all powerful sub-committee of the National Committee was submitted to Mr. Hughes, but brought no comment either. Others who had read the story offered the suggestion that there would be no effort on the part of the new sub-committee to do anything not approved by the nominee and other members of the National Committee.

On the new sub-committee, according to the Chicago dispatch, are Mr. Crane, Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, John T. Adams of Iowa, Reed Smoot of Utah, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, and James A. Hemenway of Indiana. The names of Crane, Warren, Penrose, Smoot, and Hemenway were the ones which stood out as those of the dominant Old Guard leaders.

There was nothing very definite in the air yesterday about the selection of a national Chairman, except a feeling that Mr. Hughes would decide the question for himself, and, as Mr. Crane said later, after his conference, choose the man who would direct the fight.

There was talk of Mr. Hayward, but no one was found who would say that he had much of a chance of landing the job. Some thought he would like it; others that he wouldn't give up his $15,000 job as Public Service Commissioner to take it. Mr. Hayward, when questioned, refused to commit himself. He dropped in to arrange for an interview between Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman. It was said last night that they would meet probably on Friday. This gave impetus to the talk of Hayward for National Chairman, but not many were convinced that the situation would work out that way. Not a word was heard one way or the other about Frank H. Hitchcock's chances. The impression on Monday was that Hitchcock probably would not land the place.

It seemed to all to resolve itself down to the fact that Mr. Hughes would select the man he wanted and in good time make his choice known.

There is a probability that Mr. Hughes will pick a Summer home somewhere within easy reach of New York and not go to one of the more secluded resorts in Maine or the Adirondacks, where he has formerly spent his Summers. If he does this it will be in order to facilitate conferences with men who are to take part in his campaign.

PRAISE FOR HUGHES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Wanamaker and Penrose, Back from Convention, Predict His Election.

SEE THE PARTY REUNITED

Efforts Made in Chicago to Bring Together Men Who Withdrew Four Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.— John Wanamaker, one of the Pennsylvania delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, said today: "When I left Philadelphia to attend the Chicago convention I was for Charles E. Hughes. The convention was a body of thinking men. To my personal knowledge every effort was made to bring together men who saw no good reason for longer separation in this imminent crisis of the country. The work of Charles W. Fairbanks as the adviser of Presidents was recognized by the 883 votes which made him the running mate on the ticket that has met with almost universal approbation since it was first named."

Senator Penrose this afternoon issued a statement after reaching home from Chicago by way of New York, where he stopped over to confer with Mr. Hughes.

"I have met people from all over the country," said the Senator, "and the belief is general that the Republican ticket is certain of winning in November. Mr. Hughes commands the confidence and respect of the American people. He is in every way qualified to discharge the duties which will confront him. I predict his election by an overwhelming majority in November. A reunited party will stand behind him to aid and uphold him in every way."

TEUTONIC SONS FOR HUGHES

National Council of Organization Indorses His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Resolutions indorsing Hughes and Fairbanks were adopted today by the National Council of the Teutonic Sons of America at a meeting held in the Hotel Bismarck.

The resolution was made public by G. F. Hummel, National President of the organization.

After expressing approval of Mr. Hughes's statement in accepting the nomination, the resolutions "call upon all American citizens of Teutonic extraction or sympathy to give their voice and support to the cause of securing the election of Charles E. Hughes to the Presidency and Charles W. Fairbanks to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

A mass meeting to celebrate the nomination of Hughes and the elimination of Roosevelt was held tonight at Northside Turner Hall under the auspices of the German-American Alliance. Ferdinand Walther, President of the Alliance, presided.

"Our organization worked against Roosevelt and Root and was successful," said Secretary Lewis E. Brandt. "Of course, we have always been against President Wilson's re-election. Personally, the outcome of the convention pleases me. The Alliance will speak for itself."

OFFERS $60,000 ON HUGHES.

Chester Thompson Has Cash for Biggest Bet in Years at 6 to 5.

Little money to be bet on President Wilson's chances of re-election was reported in the financial district yesterday, but followers of Justice Hughes were ready to quote odds. Chester Thompson, the stakeholder for many wagers placed on the Curb, let it be known that he had $60,000 of Hughes money in sight, to be put up against $50,000 by backers of the President. This was an individual offer, and was said in the Street to be the largest single wager mentioned in a Presidential campaign in many years.

In betting quarters it is said that it is too early in the campaign to size up the extent of the bets likely to be made. Owing to the big profits made in stocks and manufacturing in the last year, the close watchers of sporting developments predict that the betting will reach greater proportions before the polls open next November than on any similar occasion.

FAIRBANKS SPEAKS IN OHIO.

Tells Wesleyan Alumni the Nation Must Look to Its Future.

DELAWARE, Ohio, June 13.—Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, in an impromptu address at the alumni luncheon of Ohio Wesleyan University here today, said that some day the nation's flag might be imperiled and that the country must look to its future. Mr. Fairbanks was graduated from the university in 1872.

Mr. Fairbanks attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the university. He left here this afternoon for Canton, Ohio, where he will attend a meeting of the McKinley Memorial Association.

He will go to Marion, Ohio, tomorrow to deliver an address at the golden jubilee encampment of the Ohio G. A. R.

BARS JUDGES FROM POLITICS

Senator Thomas's Resolution Directed at Hughes's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senator Thomas of Colorado today introduced a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting members of the Supreme Court from being candidates for public office. This is in line with the Democratic program to assail Justice Hughes's action in leaving the bench to run for the Presidency. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee without comment.

The text of the Thomas resolution follows:

"No Judge of the Supreme Court, nor of any inferior court, now or hereafter established, shall, during his continuance in office or for a period of two years after such continuance, be qualified for or eligible to any elective office under the Constitution."

ATTACKS WILSON AND T. R.

Anonymous Pamphlet Indicates Racial Prejudice.

An attack on President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, with most of the attention devoted to Mr. Wilson, has been put out in the form of a four-page pamphlet called "The Great Realistic Up-To-Date Comedy, John Bull in His Old Rôle," which is sent through the mail accompanied by a typewritten manifold letter addressed to "Mr. Democratic Delegate and Others Interested in the National Democratic Convention." The letter bears the typewritten signature, "Irish and German Democracy of New York." Apparently an attempt has been made to conceal the identity of the senders, for nowhere is there an address, and even the printer's advertisement and union label have been omitted from the pamphlet.

The pamphlet bears on its front page a cartoon showing John Bull as a ventriloquist, with dummies representing Wilson and Roosevelt on each knee. The printed matter is in the form of the ventriloquist's monologue, with the parts assigned to himself and each of the dummies. Toward the end John Bull, discussing the war, says: "Now it looks like a fiasco unless I can bring Uncle Sam in to help me, and I look to you boys to bring it about by hook or crook; and, if you can't, then help me to put it over on Germany in the peace negotiations. True, you can't do it without surrendering Uncle Sam's rights at the same time, but I know you won't be squeamish on this point."

The letter contains this statement to the delegates: "It would be possible for Democracy to win with an American candidate on a proper platform, but no party can win with a British Tory at its head if opposed by an American."

Another paragraph reads: "Wilson is charged in the Irish press with betraying the movement to free Ireland. He has repeatedly insulted every one with German blood. These racial classes of voters are the two strongest in the United States. They are prepared to knife him to the limit, and no amount of slick British lying will change this."

The anonymous screed is dated New York, June 10.

MOOSE LOSE ANOTHER CHIEF

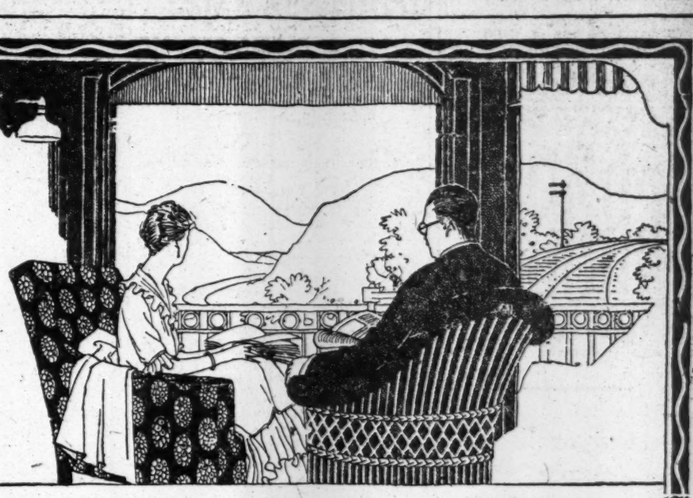
Hanly Withdraws from Race in Indiana—Ade's Brother May Run.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—The opposition to Hughes and Fairbanks by the Indiana Bull Moose, as announced by their spokesman, Edwin M. Lee, State Chairman, appears to have collapsed since the withdrawal of J. Frank Hanly, Progressive nominee for Governor. Mr. Hanly withdrew because the platform did not call for State and national prohibition.

Politicans said today that Hanly's withdrawal would minimize the Progressive strength, which was formerly rated at least 100,000 votes in Indiana. Will Ade, brother to George Ade, is being considered as the man to fill Hanly's place.

Mr. Lee today reaffirmed his statement of yesterday in which he said that Hughes and Fairbanks would be fought to a finish in Indiana. He said that at the State convention on June 22 a complete State ticket would be put into the field, regardless of the national ticket. Progressive headquarters will be maintained here throughout the campaign, according to the State Chairman.



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ON THE ALL-STEEL

LACKAWANNA

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Leaves	NEW YORK	2.00 P.M.	Arrives	CHICAGO	2.00 P.M.
"	Hoboken	2.20 P.M.		Via Michigan Central Railroad	
"	Newark	2.34 P.M.	"	CHICAGO	4.55 P.M.
Arrives	Detroit	7:10 A.M.		Via Nickel Plate Railroad	

This de luxe all-steel train is operated in two sections, one running via the Michigan Central Railroad and the other via the Nickel Plate Road. *Each section* consists of through observation-library-lounging cars; drawing room sleeping cars; dining cars, etc., and the Nickel Plate section also carries through all-steel, high-back seat coaches.

This train runs in *daylight* through the beautiful suburban district and the Highlands of New Jersey, over the 28-mile Hopatcong cut-off (which cost $400,000 a mile to build), through the Delaware Water Gap, across the Pocono Mountains and over the Tunkhannock Viaduct, the Ninth Wonder of the World.

LACKAWANNA

Lackawanna Railroad

AMERICANISM ABOVE ALL, SAYS WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

our universities. The men in those classes look forward to the life which they are to lead after graduation with a great many questions in their mind. Most of them do not know exactly what their lives are going to develop into. Some of them do not know what occupations they are going to follow. All of them are conjecturing what will be the line of duty and advancement and the ultimate goal of success for them.

"There is no conjecture for you. You have enlisted in something that does not stop when you leave the Academy, for you then only begin to realize it, which then only begins to be filled with the full richness of its meaning, and you can look forward with absolute certainty to the sort of thing that you will be obliged to do.

"This has always been true of graduating classes at West Point, but the certainty that some of the older classes used to look forward to was a dull certainty. Some of the old days in the army, I fancy, were not very interesting days. Sometimes men like the present Chief of Staff, for example, could fill their lives with the interest of really knowing and understanding the Indians of the Western plains, knowing what was going on inside their minds and being able to be the intermediary between them and those who dealt with them by speaking their sign language; could enrich their lives, but the ordinary life of the average officer at a Western post cannot have been very exciting, and I think with admiration of those dull years through which officers who had not a great deal to do insisted, nevertheless, upon being efficient and worth while and keeping their men fit at any rate for the duty to which they were assigned.

Hails Preparedness as Duty.

"But in your case there are many extraordinary possibilities, because, gentlemen, no man can certainly tell you what the immediate future is going to be either in the history of this country or in the history of the world. It is not by accident that the present great war came in Europe. Every element was there, and the contest had to come sooner or later, and it is not going to be by accident that the results are worked out, but by purpose—by the purpose of the men who are strong enough to have guiding minds and indomitable wills when the time for decision and settlement comes. And the part that the United States is to play has this distinction in it, that it is to be in any event a disinterested part. There is nothing that the United States wants that it has to get by war, but there are a great many things that the United States has to do. It has to see that its life is not interfered with by anybody else who wants something.

"These are days when we are making preparation, when the thing most commonly discussed around every sort of table, in every sort of circle, in the shops and in the streets, is preparedness, and undoubtedly, gentlemen, that is the present imperative duty of America, to be prepared. But we ought to know what we are preparing for. I remember hearing a wise man say once that the old maxim that 'everything comes to the man who waits' is all very well provided he knows what he is waiting for; and preparedness might be a very hazardous thing if we did not know what we wanted to with the force that we mean to accumulate and to get into fighting shape.

"America, fortunately, does know what she wants to do with her force. America came into existence for a particular reason. When you look about upon those beautiful hills, and up this stately stream, and then let your imagination run over the whole body of this great country from which you youngsters are drawn, far and wide, you remember that while it had aboriginal inhabitants, while there were people living here, there was no civilization which we displaced. It was as if in the Providence of God a continent had been kept unused and waiting for a peaceful people who loved liberty and the rights of men more than they loved anything else, to come and set up an unselfish commonwealth. It is a very extraordinary thing. You are so familiar with American history, at any rate in its general character—I don't accuse you of knowing the details of it, for I never found the youngster who did—but you are so familiar with the general character of American history that it does not seem strange to you, but it is a very strange history. There is none other like it in the whole annals of mankind—of men gathering out of every civilized nation of the world on an unused continent and building up a polity exactly to suit themselves, not under the domination of any ruling dynasty or of the ambitions of any royal family; doing what they pleased with their own life on a free space of land which God had made rich with every resource which was necessary for the civilization they meant to build up. There is nothing like it.

Vouches for Our Unselfishness.

"Now, what we are preparing to do is to see that nobody mars that and that, being safe itself against interference from the outside, all of its force is going to be behind its moral idea, and mankind is going to know that when America speaks she means what she says. I heard a man say to another, 'If you wish me to consider you witty, I must really trouble you to make a joke.' We have a right to say to the rest of mankind, 'If you don't want to interfere with us, if you are disinterested, we must really trouble you to give the evidence of that fact.' We are not in for anything selfish and we want the whole mighty power of America thrown into that scale and not into any other.

"You know that the chief thing that is holding many people back from enthusiasm for what is called preparedness is the fear of militarism. I want to say a word to you young gentlemen about militarism. You are not militarists because you are military. Militarism does not consist in the existence of an army, not even in the existence of a very great army. Militarism is a spirit. It is a point of view. It is a system. It is a purpose. The purpose of militarism is to use armies for aggression. The spirit of militarism is the opposite of the civilian spirit, the citizen spirit. In a country where militarism prevails the military man looks down upon the civilian, regards him as inferior, thinks of him as intended for his, the military man's, support and use; and just so long as America is America that spirit and point of view is impossible with us. There is as yet in this country, so far as I can discover, no taint of the spirit of militarism. You young gentlemen are not preferred in promotion because of the families you belong to. You are not drawn into the academy because you belong to certain influential circles. You do not come here with a long tradition of military pride back of you.

"You are picked out from the citizens of the United States, to be that part of the force of the United States which makes its polity safe against interference. You are the part of American citizens who say to those who would interfere, 'You must not' and 'You shall not.' But you are American citizens, and the idea I want to leave with you boys today is this: No matter what comes, always remember that first of all you are citizens of the United States before you are officers, and that you are officers because you represent in your particular profession what the citizenship of the United States stands for. There is no danger of militarism if you are genuine Americans, and I for one do not doubt that you are. When you begin to have the militaristic spirit—not the military spirit, that is all right—then begin to doubt whether you are Americans or not.

Civil Power Held Superior.

"You know that one thing in which our forefathers took pride was this, that the civil power is superior to the military power in the United States. Once and again the people of the United States have so admired some great military man as to make him President of the United States, when he became commander in chief of all the forces of the United States, but he was commander in chief because he was President, not because he had been trained to arms, and his authority was civil; not military. I can teach you nothing of military power, but I am instructed by the Constitution to use you for constitutional and patriotic purposes. And that is the only use you care to be put to. That is the only use you ought to care to be put to, because, after all, what is the use in being an American if you do not know what it is?

"You have read a great deal in the books about the pride of the old Roman citizen, who always felt like drawing himself to his full height when he said, 'I am a Roman,' but as compared with the pride that must have risen to his heart, our pride has a new distinction, not the distinction of the mere imperial power of a great empire, not the distinction of being masters of the world, but the distinction of carrying certain lights for the world that the world has never so distinctly seen before, certain guiding lights of liberty and principle and justice. We have drawn our people, as you know, from all parts of the world, and we have been somewhat disturbed recently, gentlemen, because some of those—though I believe a very small number—whom we have drawn into our citizenship have not taken into their hearts the spirit of America and have loved other countries more than they loved the country of their adoption; and we have talked a great deal about Americanism. It ought to be a matter of pride with us to know what Americanism really consists in.

"Americanism consists in utterly believing in the principles of America and putting them first as above anything that might by chance come into competition with it. And I, for my part believe that the American test is a spiritual test. If a man has to make excuses for what he has done as an American, I doubt his Americanism. He ought to know at every step of his action that the motive that lies behind what he does is a motive which no American need be ashamed of for a moment. Now, we ought to put this test to every man we know. We ought to let it be known that nobody who does not put America first can consort with us.

"But we ought to set them the example. We ought to set them the example by thinking American thoughts, by entertaining American purposes, and those thoughts and purposes will stand the test of example anywhere in the world, for they are intended for the betterment of mankind.

All Must Stand Together.

"So I have come to say these few words to you today, gentlemen, for a double purpose; first of all to express my personal good wishes to you in your graduation, and my personal interest in you, and second of all to remind you how we must all stand together in one spirit as lovers and servants of America. And that means something more than lovers and servants merely of the United States. You have heard of the Monroe Doctrine, gentlemen. You know that we are already spiritual partners with both continents of this hemisphere and that America means something which is bigger even than the United States, and that we stand here with the glorious power of this country ready to swing it out into the field of action whenever liberty and independence and political integrity are threatened anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. And we are ready—nobody has authorized me to say this, but I am sure of it—we are ready to join with the other nations of the world in seeing that the kind of justice prevails anywhere that we believe in.

"So that you are graduating today, gentlemen, into a new distinction. Glory attaches to all these men whose names we love to recount who have made the annals of the American Army distinguished. They played the part they were called upon to play with honor and with extraordinary character and success. I am congratulating you, not because you will be better than they, but because you will have a wider world of thought and conception to play your part in. I am an American, but I do not believe that any of us have a blustering nationality, a nationality with a chip on its shoulder, a nationality with its elbows out and its swagger on.

"We love that quiet, self-respecting, unconquerable spirit which does not strike until it is necessary to strike, and then strikes to conquer. Never since I was a youngster have I been afraid of the noisy man. I have always been afraid of the still man. I have always been afraid of the quiet man. I had a classmate at college who was most dangerous when he was most affable. When he was maddest he seemed to have the sweetest temper in the world. He would approach you with a most ingratiating smile, and then you knew that every red corpuscle in his blood was up and shouting. If you work things off in your elbows, you do not work them off in your mind; you do not work them off in your purposes.

"So my conception of America is a conception of infinite dignity, along with quiet, unquestionable power. I ask you, gentlemen, to join with me in that conception, and let us all in our several spheres be soldiers together to realize it."

President Gives Out Diplomas.

The awarding of diplomas came next, and again the President had the centre of the stage. He personally handed each budding Lieutenant his sheepskin and to each he gave a word of congratulation and good advice. He was particularly hearty when he congratulated Cadet Garcia, the only Filipino member of the class. As each graduate stepped forward to receive his diploma from the President the cadets of the lower classes yelled and shouted in some instances the tribute being much noiser than in the case of others, as for instance for Neyland, the baseball pitcher, and Weyand, the Captain of the 1915 champion football team.

The graduates were the following:

Abernethy, Elon A., Hickory, N. C.
Andrew, George S., Naugatuck, Conn.
Baldwin, Geoffrey P., New York.
Barrows, R. G., Rochester.
Bayler, Charles A., Jr., York, Penn.
Bennet, J. B., Plattsburg.
Berry, Lucien S. S., Fort Totten, N. Y.
Beverley, Ben S., Fauquier County, Va.
Birmingham, R. C., Washington.
Blankenship, George H., Atlanta.
Blanks, H. P., Hamilton, N. Y.
Bliss, Edward G., Washington.
Britton, William, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Brundred, Latham L., Oil City, Penn.
Cabell, De Rosey C., Jr., Bridgenorth Post Office, Ontario, Canada.
Campbell, Raymond P., San Francisco.
Caperton, J. N., Rome, Ga.
Carr, Warner W., Chalmers, Ind.
Chambers, W. E., Spokane.
Chapin, W. M., St. John's, Mich.
Cockrell, James K., Jacksonville, Fla.
Coffin, W. E., Jr., Greensboro, N. C.
Crane, James M., Lancaster, Penn.
Cunningham, C. H., Lawrenceville, Ill.
Cureton, W. H., Anchorage, Ky.
Dempsey, William W., Richmond, Va.
De Witt, Calvin, Jr., Washington.
Doney, Carl S., Shepard, Ohio.
Draves, Albert W., Brooklyn.
Du Hamel, Notley Y., Brooklyn.
Ellis, Arthur M., Baxter, Tenn.
Finley, Thomas D., Washington.
Flanigen, Barrington L., Athens, Ga.
Fraser, John W., Suffern, N. Y.
Freeland, E. H., Jacksonville, Fla.
Gallagher, Ferdinand F., Brooklyn.
Garcia, y Larrosa, Rafael, Mogpog, Marinduque County, P. I.
Goodman, John F., Waco, Texas.
Grant, Joseph H., Minneapolis.
Guyer, Robert G., Fort Sill, Okla.
Halpine, Kenneth M., Bridgenorth, Ontario, Canada.
Hemphill, Pettus H., Tyler, Texas.
Henderson, W. H., Georgetown, Texas.
Herkness, Sidney, Philadelphia.
Herman, Harrison, Fort Riley, Kansas.
Hibbs, Louis E., New London, Conn.
Hoge, W. M., Jr., Lexington, Mo.
Houghton, J. H., Titusville, Penn.
Hudnutt, Dean, Albion, Mich.
Inglis, Fred B., Norfolk, Neb.
Irvine, Elroy S. J., Phoenix, Ariz.
James, Bartlett, Danville, Va.
Johns, Dwight P., Rockford, Ill.
Jones, A. M., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Jones, H. Crampton, Seattle, Wash.
Kane, Paul V., Worcester, Mass.
King, Alfred K., Erie, Penn.
Krayenbuhl, Cragie, Panama Canal Zone.
Kuhn, R. Parker, Washington.
Lange, Otto F., St. Paul.
Levy, Richard M., Texarkana, Texas.
McBride, Horace L., Elgin, Neb.
McBride, Robert B., Jr., Fort Hunt, Va.
McCullough, Robert R. D., Philadelphia.
McLean, R., Newburg, N. Y.
Maguire, Hamilton E., Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
Mangan, Walter D., Pittsfield, Mass.
Marriott, Carl L., Continental, Ohio.
Martin, John E., Peoria, Ill.
Martin, Thomas L., New Orleans.
Maulsby, C. S., Tacoma, Wash.
Merrell, Spencer A., St. Louis, Mo.
Miley, J. D., Washington.
Miller, Maurice L., Washington.
Mitchell, Hugh, Gallon, Ohio.
Morehouse, W. E., Milwaukee.
Moses, Raymond G., Denver.
Mumma, Harlan L., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Newgarden, George J., Washington.
Neyland, Robert R., Jr., Greenville, Texas.
O'Hare, Joseph J., Charlestown, Mass.
Page, Douglas J., Far Hills, N. J.
Parker, P. B., Winter Park, Fla.
Patterson, William G., Mingo Junction, Ohio.
Peyton, T. G., Sweet Springs, W. Va.
Pickering, James A., Mount Olive, Miss.
Prickett, F. B., Hutchinson, Kan.
Rafferty, John W., Sailcoy, Cal.
Ramsey, H. A., Lisbon, Ohio.
Reinhart, Stanley E., Polk, Ohio.
Richie, Weir, Mount Holly, N. J.
Rinearson, A. V., Jr., Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
Robb, Holland L., La Crosse, Wis.
Ruddell, J. C., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Russell, Nelson A., Lowell, Mass.
Rutherford, Ray C., Waddington, N. Y.
Sasse, R. Irvine, Wilmington, Del.
Saul, Leslie T., Carroll, Iowa.
Scofield, Frank C., Washington.
Scott, Stanley L., Louisville.
Sharrer, Robert A., Westminster, Md.
Shipp, W. E., Hendersonville, N. C.
Shugg, R. P., Needham, Mass.
Simkins, Tadnall D., Albany, Ga.
Smith, Charles C., Carmel, N. Y.
Smith, Edward C., Marion, S. C.
Snow, William A., Washington.
Spence, William, Camilla, Ga.
Street, John M., Ripley, Miss.
Styer, W. D., Trenton, N. J.
Tarpley, J. F., Jr., Franklin, Ky.
Townsend, Spencer A., Le Roy, N. Y.
Tully, Joseph M., Orange, N. J.
Walbach, James de R., New York.
Wales, V. W., Menlo Park, Cal.
Walker, Edgar A., Fort Constitution, N. H.
Walsh, R. L., New York.
Weyand, A. M., Red Bank, N. J.
Whitson, Robert K., Union City, Tenn.
Williams, Frederick J., New York.
Wills, John H., Lynchburg, Va.
Wilson, W. R., Greenville, N. C.
Woodward, W. L., Brookhaven, Miss.
Worsham, Ludson D., Evansville, Ind.
Yancey, B. A., Rocky Mount, N. C.

Greets Old Classmate.

When Cadet Beverly of Virginia received his diploma an old man stood behind the President. The old man was Major Ben Sloan of the Class of 1860. Major Sloan is a South Carolinian and resigned immediately following his graduation to enter the Confederate service. This week for the first time in fifty-six years he stood again on the West Point Plain and grasped the hand of General John M. Wilson, a classmate and a Union General whom he had not seen in all those years. Cadet Beverly is Major Sloan's grandson.

Other old graduates present included General H. G. Gibson, who graduated sixty-nine years ago, and is West Point's oldest living graduate; H. M. Robert of the Class of 1857, M. D. Hardin of 1859, and J. M. Whittemore of the 1860 delegation.

After concluding his speech President and Mrs. Wilson inspected the academy chapel and there witnessed an amusing incident. The first 1916 graduate to be married was Richard M. Levy, who, upon dismissal after the President's address, rushed to his room to change to civilian garb, and thence hurried to the chapel.

At the foot of the hill on which the chapel stands Levy heard the organ playing. He dashed up to the door breathlessly and fanning himself.

"What's your hurry?" asked a cadet standing inside the doorway.

"I'm late for my wedding," said Levy. "The bride beat me here, and I promised to be here first," and he darted into the presence of an assemblage which included the President and Mrs. Wilson, and appeared astonished to discover that he was on time.

It was explained later that the Executive and his wife did not remain to witness the marriage of Levy and his bride, Miss Marquinita Hulem of Plainview, Texas, because they had no desire to embarrass the pair. Also an automobile was waiting to take Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on an inspection tour of the army post. Chaplain Silver officiated at the wedding.

Following the graduation exercises President and Mrs. Wilson were the luncheon guests of Colonel and Mrs. Townsley. After the luncheon the officers of the West Point academic and tactical staffs were presented. President and Mrs. Wilson left for Washington on a special train at 3:10 P. M. He was escorted to the train by a troop of cavalry.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Will March at the Head of Capital's Preparedness Parade Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Wilson returned from West Point at 10 o'clock tonight so that he might be on hand to march at the head of the National Preparedness Parade which will feature the celebration of Flag Day in Washington tomorrow. The parade is expected to be one of the most impressive demonstrations in the history of the capital. Those in charge of the event estimate that 60,000 men, women, and children will be in line, a larger number than usually participate in inaugural processions.

President Wilson will go to the Peace Monument at 9 o'clock in the morning. The parade will start at 9:30 o'clock with Major Raymond Pullman, Chief of Police, and a platoon of police, and Major General S. B. M. Young, Honorary Grand Marshal, at the front. The Marine Band, in full red regimentals, will be next.

The President will march immediately behind the band. The White House staff will come next, with Secretary Tumulty and individual members of the courts, and of Congress, followed by separate divisions of marchers from the executive departments, military organizations, schools, churches, and charities, patriotic and fraternal bodies, commercial and industrial contingents, professional men, clubs, citizens' associations and miscellaneous. The last of the eleven divisions of the parade consists of negro organizations and individuals.

With all the Government offices closed by executive order and practically every business establishment bearing the sign "Closed for the day," virtually every adult in Washington will take part in the parade. More than fifty bands will be in line, some coming from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities.

President Wilson will march with the parade from the Capitol to the White House. There he will leave the line and take his place in the reviewing stand. The route will lead the marchers to the Washington Monument, where President Wilson will deliver a Flag Day speech.

HUGHES REJECTS ALL HYPHENISM

Continued from Page 1.

out for an automobile ride at the time, but Mr. Odell sent word later through friends that he would call on Mr. Hughes in a day or two, and with this message came the assurance that he would give him his hearty support and wasn't looking for anything for himself in making the offer.

Many Leaders Received.

Others who called to see the candidate were Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican National Committee; Lloyd C. Griscom, Frank E. Guernsey of the Republican Congressional Committee; Senator George F. Thompson of investigating committee fame, Philip J. McCook, and a delegation of the Young Republicans; ex-Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn, Fred D. Roof of California, Clinton B. Rossiter, Marcus Braun, Justices A. C. Blackmar, and F. E. Crane, A. C. Rounds, a former law partner; Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; Charles H. Sherrill, marshal of New York's preparedness parade; C. W. Pendleton, ex-President of the California Senate; Dook Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, former Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, and any number of delegates to the Republican National Convention.

During the day Mr. Hughes received only one woman visitor, Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, President of the Woman's Republican Club. Two other women called, but the candidate did not see them. They were Mrs. Charles A. Beard, wife of a Columbia professor, and Miss Lucy Burns. They sent a note to Mr. Hughes, asking for an appointment to discuss the question of woman suffrage. He sent back word that he could not discuss that or any other question at the time, but would make his position clear when the proper time came. It is understood that he will touch on the suffrage question in his address when he is called upon formally to accept the nomination.

At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Hughes went for an automobile ride with William R. Willcox, and they had luncheon at the Claremond on Riverside Drive. After returning to the Astor he remained until 8 o'clock, when he went to the home of Mr. Willcox for dinner.

Mr. Hughes will remain in this city until Monday, when he will go to Providence, R. I., to attend his class reunion, commencement exercises, and a meeting of the Fellows of Brown University. If his engagements here permit, he will remain in Providence until the following Thursday night, and then return to New York.

Mr. Hughes has not yet made arrangements for the Summer, but will select a nearby Summer resort for his home, where he can get a good rest before starting, about the latter part of August, on what promises to be a whirlwind campaign.

A box containing forty-eight four-leaf clovers, representing the States and the District of Columbia, was delivered by special messenger yesterday morning at the Hughes Headquarters. It came from William B. Douglas, formerly of Delhi, N. Y.

UNTERMYER DENIES FRICTION.

Says Court Cases Keep Him Away from the Convention.

Samuel Untermyer last night issued the following statement relative to his nonappearance at the St. Louis convention:

"I have had my reservation for Sunday, Monday, and finally Tuesday, hoping and expecting each day that my court engagements here could be so adjusted as to permit of my attendance at the convention of which I am a delegate at large from this State. To my great regret I am forced into an important trial in Philadelphia tomorrow and another here on Friday that will last three weeks. I have been unable to postpone this latter trial, and I cannot, in justice to my clients, desert. This renders my departure impossible.

"I have this moment reluctantly surrendered my reservation for tonight. The story that my absence from the convention is due to friction with anyone or any other cause is a malicious falsehood. I appreciate the honor of having been named a delegate at large, and am keenly disappointed at being deprived of the great pleasure of attending."

The New York trial which Mr. Untermyer referred to is the suit between members of the Guggenheim family, involving $15,000,000. It will take place at Mineola, L. I.

Senator O'Gorman, who was said to have been waiting until yesterday to start for the St. Louis Convention, spent part of the day at his office yesterday, and was reported at his home at night as still being in this city. It could not be learned definitely whether he intended to go to the convention. It was reported several days ago that the Senator, because of his differences with President Wilson, would stay away from the convention, but later it was explained that he was detained by private business and would be at the convention in time to see President Wilson renominated.

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Light Weight Two-Piece Suits

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Fastidious "Etceteras" In Metric Shirts

BESIDES being the utmost in Worth, Wash and Wear that the price can buy, *Metric Shirts* are finished with fastidious refinement in the "etceteras" — clear, lustrous pearl buttons; smooth edge and pleat stitching; neck-curved bands.

"Oxweave" (White Oxford Cloth) is a beautiful Shirt and a whacking value at $1.50. Sold *without a collar* or with *attached soft collar*.

JOHN DAVID

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Broadway at 32nd Street

Summer Cruising in "Regatta" Union Suits

To wear these suits is like a long, delightful cruise through hot weather.

Avoid all those things which have made former union suits seem a bit crude to wear under a high-priced suit.

You will at once associate the "Regatta" with the perfect fitting flannels and pongee suits worn by country club men.

Tailored to make your Summer tweeds and cheviots fit better than they can possibly fit over any other form of underclothes.

The duplex front button makes the "Regatta" immediately adjustable.

From $1 up.

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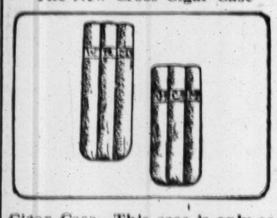
ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Everyone's Secret

Some people possess the secret of making whatever they wear seem the correct thing.

But this column is intended to divulge just where everyone may *find* these things of correctness, ingenuity and good taste.

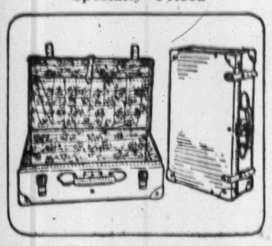
The New Cross Cigar Case



Cigar Case—This case is only as large as the three cigars, which fit each into a separate compartment. It is of stiffened lightweight morocco leather, lambskin lining, full-length protection for cigars, wide silver mounting.

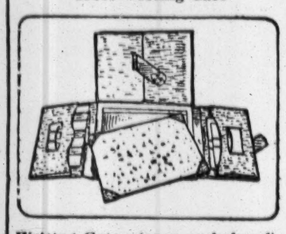
4¾ inches long.....$5.00
5¾ inches long.....$5.50
6¾ inches long.....$6.00
Engraving plain block or script initials, each letter..... 10c

Cross "Week-End" Case Specially Priced



"Week-End" Case—Of tarboard construction, steel frame, black enamel cloth-covering reinforced leather corners, brass rivets; cretonne lining, shirred pocket in cover; two straps and buckles, brass lock, leather handle. 24x13¾x7½ inches. Specially priced.....$5.00
Painting initials, extra.....50c

Cross Writing Case



Writing Case—(open and closed). In colored French morocco leather; removable blotter pad in center, gussetted compartment underneath for papers, etc.; two extension pockets for stationery, one card and three stamp pockets, bone-handled pencil and loop for pen; lock and key: 12¼x9 inches.....$8.50
Stamping initials in gilt... 25c

Cross Summer Gloves

For Women

Short silk, two clasp..... 50c
Short silk, two clasp, Paris point or embroidery back.....75c-$1.00
Silk novelty glove, 4-inch, with ruffled top; black combination with white sewing or white combination with black sewing. $1.25

For Men

Grey silk..... $1.00-$1.25
Natural chamois... $1.50 to $2.25
White washable doeskin $1.75-$2

SUMMER SCHEDULE
July and August
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday
June 15-30; Sept. 1-15
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturday 12 Noon

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Dealers Throughout the World

TEUTONS IN RALLY TURN ON RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

Northeastern Bukowina, and drove them back, the official Austrian statement of June 12 says. The Austrians captured 1,300 Russians. The statement follows:

In Northeastern Bukowina Austro-Hungarian troops disengaged themselves from the enemy under heavy rear-guard fighting. German and Austro-Hungarian regiments by a counterattack drove back a hostile force advancing northwest from Bucsacz. Thirteen hundred Russians were captured.

On the height east of Wisniowczyk, a Russian attack was delivered this morning, but it broke down under our artillery fire. East of Kozlov Austro-Hungarian scout detachments captured a Russian advanced post. Violent fighting continues northwest of Tarnopol. The positions near Vorobievka, (northwest of Tarnopol,) which have been mentioned repeatedly, changed hands.

Along the Ikwa and in Volhynia it was comparatively quiet yesterday. West of Kolki we repulsed a Russian attempt to cross the river. In that region, as everywhere, the losses of the Russians corresponded to their reckless use of masses of troops.

The German official statement says:

On the Dvina, southeast of Dubena (17 miles southeast of Jacobstadt) the fire of our batteries disposed of a Russian cavalry brigade. Northwest of Baranovichie the artillery fire of the enemy was more lively.

The army of General Von Bothmer repulsed completely an attack made by the enemy on the Stripa west of Preswloka. Near Podhaitze a Russian aeroplane was overpowered by a German aviator in an aerial battle. The pilot and the observer, the latter a French officer, were captured. The aeroplane was saved.

STORMING OF LUTSK A BRILLIANT FEAT

Drive Started by Great Charge of Cheering Infantry Which Swept All Before It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A correspondent of the Russky Slowo sends from Lutsk the following account of the operations which culminated in the capture of that town:

"The advance in Volhynia began at 3 o'clock on June 2 with a furious cannonade by six-inch guns which reduced the Austrian fortifications to ruins. At a quarter to 9 on Monday morning the Russian batteries suddenly ceased fire. The crackle of the rifles was also silenced, and for some minutes a deathlike and ominous silence prevailed. Suddenly there was a sound of cheering from one point in the line. It spread quickly on both sides and followed like an echo along the whole front. It was the signal for an infantry attack which will fill one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

"With unexampled dash several lines of infantry who already were within 150 paces of the enemy trenches rushed forward with the bayonet. Officers who have taken part in many battles from the very beginning of the campaign remember no more impetuous assault. In the course of three-quarters of an hour the enemy had been overwhelmed and put to flight, and all the three rows of his first-line trenches were in our hands, together with machine guns, bombs, mortars, an enormous number of rifles, military stores, and a multitude of prisoners. Dumbfounded by the incessant fire of the guns and paralyzed with terror by the furious charge of the Russian infantry, the Austrians in some places fled in all directions, and in others hid in deep bomb shelters, whence they were hunted with the help of hand grenades.

"The second line of intrenchments a couple of versts behind the first were taken in a similar way. The storming parties had orders to stop short of the third line and await further artillery preparation, but this time the shelling did not last long. It had been in progress an hour when one company of a regiment got out of hand and hurled itself into the attack; others followed its example, and the third line trenches went as rapidly as the first had done.

"By evening the Austrians had collected sufficient forces to venture on a counterattack, which was launched from the village of Palshi, five miles southwest of Olyka, but all their attempts to recover the lost ground were in vain. They were hunted back with the bayonet into the woods, where they had gathered for the attack.

"With the fall of night the infantry battle subsided, but the thunder of the cannon continued without intermission. The whole of the following day the Austrians fought a stubborn rearguard battle, but the Russian infantry moved steadily forward, leaving a trail strewn with the enemy's dead. By evening the advance had covered a distance of nine miles, and a thousand prisoners had been taken as well as some cannon and machine guns. At dusk the sky was lighted by the blood-red glow of burning buildings, and dull explosions were heard from behind the Austrian line. The enemy had fired the villages of Malin and Kniaroot, eight or nine miles west of Olyka, and was destroying his stocks of ammunition.

"During the night the Russians continued to move forward, following on the enemy's heels. On Wednesday morning a laconic order to attack the Lutsk positions was issued. These fortifications were the last word from the technical point of view, and for the most part were constructed of concrete. They consisted of two lines encircled by nineteeen girdles of wire entanglements. A furious battle began at dawn. By midday it was still uncertain in whose favor the issue would be decided, when, at 1 o'clock, a rush succeeded in breaking through the enemy's line at the village of Podgaitze, three or four miles east of Lutsk.

"The Austrians made yet one more desperate counterattack in the hope of filling up the gap, but the Russian battalion headed by the commander of the regiment drove them back and burst into the heart of their intrenchments. Three thousand prisoners and several guns remained in the hands of the Russians. Meanwhile another Russian force advancing on Lutsk along the Dubno highway had occupied the enemy's trenches near the village of Krupi, five miles southeast of Lutsk, capturing several thousand prisoners.

"The Austrians now broke and fled, abandoning their cannon and field guns and flinging down their rifles. The Russians, trailing arms, hurried in pursuit. On the enemy's heels they passed through all the nineteen belts of wire. Before evening a black column of smoke was seen to rise against the western sky. It was succeeded by the roar of a violent explosion, and by a second and third. The Austrians had recognized the inevitability of retreat, and were blowing up bridges, stores, and railway buildings. The Russians waited with fast beating hearts the return of their scouts, who at last came in with news that Lutsk was quite clear of the enemy.

"At 9 o'clock in the evening Russian infantry marched into the town to the accompaniment of a deluge of rain and the roar of cannon, their path illuminated by the flames of burning buildings. They had covered a distance of forty versts, taking by storm formidable fortifications, in sixty-two hours, not counting the first thirty hours of artillery preparation.

"The first line of the enemy's trenches was a deep ditch with listening pits well in advance and faced by twenty or even more belts of wire entanglements. The trenches were boarded in and in places were provided with iron shields or roofs as a protection against shrapnel bullets.

"The dugouts were fifteen feet or more below the surface of the ground, covered with thick layers of beams, and lighted with paraffin lamps. They were fitted up like dwelling rooms. The first line was connected with the second by deep communication trenches.

"In some places there were many rows of wire behind the second line. The third line trenches were neither so deep nor so carefully finished off as the other two.

"Some dugouts were quite luxurious in their appointments, being hung with wall paper or linen. The walls were decorated with pictures and caricatures. Portraits of Kaiser Wilhelm, Kaiser Franz Josef, and family photographs were prominent among these. There was a great deal of upholstered furniture in the dugouts, also harmoniums.

"Behind the second line and batteries the Austrians had dug flower and vegetable gardens in which the Russians found an abundant crop of potatoes, lettuce, onions, and radishes. Everywhere similar indications were found that the Austrians had settled down for a prolonged stay in the quarters from which they had been so unceremoniously ejected.

"A most eloquent symptom of this false sense of security was the enormous supplies of flour, potatoes, lard, and preserved foods which had been accumulated behind the Austrian lines. Quite out of proportion to everything else were the stocks of beers, wines, and spirits. Special cellars filled with casks of these beverages were discovered deep beneath the surface of the earth."

DRIVE PLANNED BY ALLIES.

First Notable Result of Co-ordination—Belgians Man Armored Cars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I find that the opinion entertained here is that General Brussiloff's advance is the first notable result of the co-ordination of the Allies' war plans, of which Brussiloff spoke to me last month. The sector upon which chief progress has been made is on the Kovel-Rovno line, where General Puchaloff commanded the Fourth Austrian Army with headquarters at Lutsk. This army was depleted lately by two army corps, sent to the Italian front, hence this sudden movement which Brussiloff forecast when he told me: "The Allies have a program which will be adhered to."

The fighting was most intense at three points: the Kovel-Rovno sector, in the neighborhood of Tarnopol, and along the Stripa. The first of these is in the region called Polesie, where the armies were brought to a standstill last Autumn in the terrible forest marshes and practically uninhabitable country. Here the development of that state of continual preparedness which enabled Brussiloff to move at two days' notice involved the improvisation of a vast system of log roads over the morasses. It is a nightmare country, where the army lived on islands among still channels of black water, where the advanced positions were practically rafts stranded on mudbanks and approachable over logs laid down across the depths.

The fighting near Tarnopol was the most desperate on the whole front. Along the Sereth and between the hills are characteristically excellent Galician roads, bordered every few hundred yards by statues of the Madonna and saints. They give special advantage to the dashing young Belgians in the armored car corps, who, after long waiting, eagerly seized this opportunity to justify themselves in the eyes of their Russian comrades.

The significance of the movement on the Stripa lies in the fact that the victory involved the destruction of the strongest portion of the Austrian lines, where there was a mighty trench and wire system and also strong forces of artillery. This region is open country where the trenches generally are between 500 and 1,500 yards apart. The way to this front led through tremendous field fortifications extravagantly elaborated by the Russians, while aeroplane birdseye photographs revealed that the whole position had been practically duplicated by the enemy.

Thus, when every precautionary measure had been taken which ingenuity could devise, there remained still the plain problem of straightforward fighting in the open. Here in particular the young troops were brought to the test. Their numbers were enormous. A journey behind the front revealed at every turn division after division in reserve. Repeatedly officers invited me to take note of the superb physique and splendid youth of the men, inquiring, "How's that for recruits after two years of war?"

Brussiloff is the man of the hour in Russia. The last few days' captures have brought the total of prisoners taken by him since the beginning of the war to nearly 450,000, besides about 800 guns and an uncountable quantity of other spoil.

Foe Ignorant of Preparations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The preparations for launching Brussiloff's great offensive will be remembered as one of the best kept secrets in military history. Here were two armies at close grips, from twenty to thirty yards apart in some places, and never separated for more than two miles, and yet one of these armies was in complete ignorance of the death blow which the other spent months preparing.

The Austrians believed in the weakness of the Russian artillery as well as in the impregnability of their own front line. The final attack swept them off their feet. A correspondent met on the road near the front 6,000 prisoners headed by a small, wretched group without trousers, their only clothing being forage caps and shirts. These were Austrian officers captured sleeping in the second line trenches, and were actually attacked from the rear.

German Officers in Austria's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The number of German officers in the Austrian Army is proved in curious way by the examination of prisoners. Among the men 10 per cent. are German and among the officers 20 per cent.

According to the best information available it does not appear that Germans are sending large numbers of troops to the assistance of their allies. The estimate of four divisions, said to have been dispatched from the region south of the Lida, is considered exaggerated. If true it shows that the Germans regard the position of the Austrians as desperate. Only once before have they sent them direct aid, and then they sent troops to the Carpathians at a moment when the Austrians were very hard pressed.

How hopeful General Brussiloff feels about developing his initial victory into a far greater triumph is shown by a telegram he sent, thanking the union of Zemstvos for the congratulations. He says:

"Trusting in the help of God and relying on the strong and unwavering spirit of the troops and the support of the nation behind them, I firmly and confidently hope to gain such a success as will utterly crush the enemy."

JAPANESE AIDING RUSSIANS?

Hungary, Weary of War, Hears Oriental Guns Help Czar's Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 14.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Budapest, dated June 6, says:

"Dissatisfaction among the people, owing to the unfavorable reports from the Russian front, is growing steadfastly. Men who have been on leave at home go back with eyes full of tears and with another horrible Winter in prospect. The spirit of the men is by no means the same as it was when they broke through at Gorlice and Tarnow.

"The army resembles more a wearied mass of old men than the valiant force of the early days of the war. Besides the flower of it has fallen there or at the Italian front, where only young and first class troops can be used in the mountain warfare. The Honved regiments are all at the Italian front.

"The majority of the troops on the 400-kilometer Russian front are Austrian Germans, Rumanians, and some German divisions under General Bothmer. Some Hungarians, and common divisions, among them levies of 45 to 50 years old—men who were sent there to replace the young men moved to the Italian front in April. These had just completed two months' training and number not more than 150,000.

"M. Szomory, a correspondent with the army, says that prisoners taken state that Japanese artillery and soldiers in civilian clothes are assisting the Russians in great numbers."

IKON AT CZAR'S QUARTERS.

Sacred Relic Last Inspired Russians When Napoleon Was Defeated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Among the signs of the times should be noted the fact that what might without irreverence be likened to the Palladium of ancient Rome, namely, the ikon of the Vladimir, Mother of God, preserved in the coronation cathedral, was recently taken to the Imperial Field Headquarters.

The last occasion on which this most venerated of sacred relics of the Russian State may be said to have been taken to the field was on the eve of the battle of Borodino, which sealed the fate of the Grand Army and began the downfall of Napoleon, which was completed on the field of Waterloo.

SHELL BULGAR COAST.

Allied Fleets Descend Again on Porto Lagos and Dedeaghatch.

PARIS, June 13.—A Saloniki dispatch to the Radio Agency says that allied fleets are bombarding the Southern Bulgarian coast from Porto Lagos to Dedeaghatch.

The population is fleeing inland, the dispatch says.

TURKS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Report Captures of Russian Men and Material in Caucasus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13. — The offensive movement recently undertaken in the Caucasus by Turkish troops has won further successes, according to an announcement made by the War Office today. It follows:

In the course of fighting on the right and left wings in the Caucasus we captured a number of prisoners and a great quantity of field telephones and trench implements.

The battle referred to in yesterday's announcement, which resulted in the annihilation of a Russian cavalry force of 1,000 men, occurred near the river, south of Toheulemreck and east of the village of Amachien.

Five hostile aeroplanes dropped about fifty bombs on Smyrna yesterday. Some men, women, and children were killed and houses were destroyed.

PETROGRAD, June 13.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the Caucasian front, in the direction of Diarbekr, we approached Turkish positions without being observed and attacked the enemy while he was resting. We captured his camp. After suffering some losses the enemy fled.

An attack by Turks in the region of Revanbouse was repulsed.

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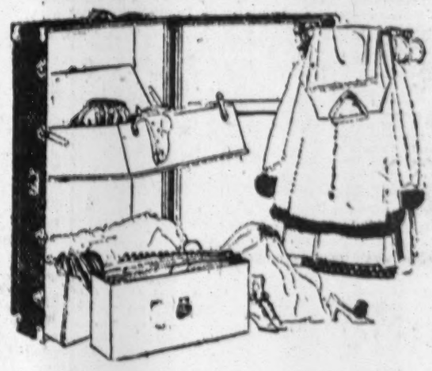

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GOWNS
DAY-TIME DRESSES that were $45, $65, $75— $28
DINNER & EVENING GOWNS that were $85, $125 to $175— $50, $75

COATS
$55 values—at $27.50
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$95 values—at $47.50

HATS
SPORTS & COUNTRY HATS Regularly $18 to $25— $5
STREET & SEMI-DRESS HATS Regularly $20 to $30— $10
GARDEN & DRESS HATS Regularly $25 to $45— $15

HANDSOME SUMMER FURS—IN SABLE, ERMINE, FOX, MOLE, KOLINSKY, BLUE FOX, SEAL, etc.—$45, $85, $125 up

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MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objects d'Art and high grade Reproductions, are having a Sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

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Men's Summer Golf Suits at $25.00

made of various appropriate fabrics and very smartly tailored, are a feature of special interest in the regular stock of the Men's Wear Department. Here also are

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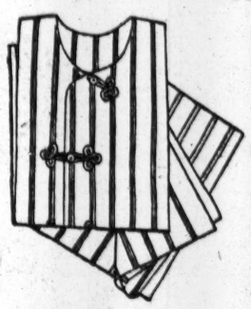
The articles of men's apparel shown at this store have been carefully chosen so as to combine exclusiveness and distinction with fairness of price. As one evidently satisfied customer remarked—"It is a pleasure to find a Men's Store where shirts, pajamas, cravats, and other requisites for men are just a little different."



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Ready to wear Shirts, Bathing Suits, Bath Robes and Neckwear in prevailing styles.

Special: Men's Crepe Bath Robes "MADE IN JAPAN" with slippers to match, in stripes and plain colors, $3.75 each.

Commencing with June 17, our hour for closing will be 12 o'clock Saturdays—5 o'clock on other days. During July and August the store will be closed all day on Saturdays.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark

Saks & Company
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In the Men's Shoe Dept. To-day

A Sale of Men's Shoes and Oxfords at $3.95
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In four styles of leathers and twenty designs, every shoe in the lot taken from regular stock

¶ They are perfect in every particular, the majority being this season's models, while the remainder are last season's shoes, made over very attractive lasts.

¶ All regular sizes and widths included, made in the following leathers:

Tan mahogany Russia calf, black gun metal calf, patent coltskin, and black and tan kid.

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SERVED IN BRITISH CORPS.

Two Americans Back from the Fighting Zone in France.

Glenn Tremain Cummings of Chicago and Lieutenant Tom Woods of this city are in this city, having just returned from the fighting zone in Northern France. Cummings, Harvard, '08, was a member of the British Royal Flying Corps, being drafted from the Canadian contingent.

"The Royal Flying Corps is now splendidly organized," he said. "Many wonderful inventions have resulted from the growing need for aeroplanes. The next big innovation in that line will be 'dual control' for aeroplanes. This will be much on the order of the tandem bicycle, allowing the pilot and the observer to change off at their work, and neither being at the mercy of the other in case of accident or casualty to the other."

Lieutenant Woods, who has seen service in eight armies, including those of Honduras and Mexico, and is now with the Canadians, served with the Flying Corps "for a vacation," as he put it. After a time, however, he thought this rather dull, and preferred the ditch" work for real excitement. He was at St. Eloi and the second battle of Ypres.

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NEW $20,000 BONUS TO B. R. T. LAWYERS

Thompson Committee Learns of Gift to George B. Yeomans and His Staff.

INQUIRE INTO $1,990,800

Charged to City as Interest on $40,000,000 B. R. T. Notes, Suit May Be Brought to Recover It.

A bonus, not hitherto made public, paid by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as a reward for the success of those who took part in negotiating the dual subway contracts, was brought to light by the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday. This was the sum of $20,000 which was paid for "special services" to George B. Yeomans, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for himself and his assistants.

Mr. Yeomans, who admitted that he had received $10,000 of the bonus, told the committee that the B. R. T. had considered having the legal questions involved in the dual subway contracts studied by an outside firm. The matter was laid before an outside firm, which asked a fee of $75,000. Mr. Yeomans said that the B. R. T. then decided to handle the subject through its own lawyers and saved $75,000.

Most of the questioning of officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday was done for the purpose of eliciting information which would enable the Corporation Counsel to decide whether the city had a sufficient case to go into court and seek to recover $1,990,800. This sum was charged to the city by the B. R. T. on the ground that it was part of the interest on $40,000,000 notes negotiated by the B. R. T. in 1913. The Thompson Committee insists that this sum was a discount and not poperly chargeable to the city.

Interest or Discount?

Howard Abel, Controller of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was on the stand most of the day, which was devoted to the subject of defining and distinguishing between interest and discount. According to him and other witnesses, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and other bankers who took the notes were allowed to deduct $1,990,800, in addition to their regular discount, on the theory that the bankers were receiving in a lump sum the value of 1 per cent. interest on $40,000,000 over and above the 5 per cent. which the notes on their faces called for. One per cent. a year for six years on $40,000,000 would be $2,400,000, but the lump sum of $1,990,800 was taken as the present value in 1913 of the six years' interest at 1 per cent.

"To my mind, this sum thus paid at the beginning of the notes represents discount," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover, who was at the hearing. "The contracts allow the charge of 3 per cent. for discount, but the Brooklyn Rapid Transit claims the right to demand the 3 per cent. discount as a separate charge. If the $1,990,800 is discount, the B. R. T. seems to have under the contract no right to charge for it in addition to the regular charge for discount.

"I am not able to say whether the city will bring any suit to recover this sum. It is difficult to judge exactly what the contract intends on this point, and it will take some study to find out whether the city has a suit. The facts will have to be thoroughly canvassed by the Corporation Counsel before a decision is reached."

Controller Abel, who was questioned at great length by Clarence Shuster of counsel for the committee, refused to admit that the $1,990,800 was anything but interest. Mr. Shuster said:

"The B. R. T. made a 5 per cent. note do a 6 per cent. stunt in this transaction, but this was certainly accomplished by discounting."

Senator Thompson held that this sum was discount and was recoverable by the city, but he added:

"Between the Public Service Commission which the city then had and their bankers I feel a good deal of sympathy for the B. R. T. in these financial transactions."

"We were between the upper and the nether millstones," said President Williams of the B. R. T.

B. R. T. Has Nineteen Companies.

Controller Abel was asked by how many companies, including the B. R. T. and its subsidiaries, he was employed. He said there were nineteen in all.

"Considering the vagueness of these contracts and the methods the B. R. T. had of multiplying itself for various purposes it is no wonder that it is hard for us to get to the bottom of this," said Senator Thompson. "The Directors get together and organize the B. R. T. Then they get together nineteen times more and organize nineteen other companies. They sell real estate to each other, sue each other and have all kinds of dealings with each other. Then their bankers first organize themselves as bankers, then organize themselves as a syndicate to handle the bonds, and then organize themselves as a public to sell the bonds to."

Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Committee, has written to J. P. Morgan, asking him to appear before the committee tomorrow, but no reply had been received last night.

NOTE TO CARRANZA REFUSES DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

forces would be sent into Mexico in pursuit of raiders who attacked Glenn Springs and Boquillas. This will be flatly denied by the American note, which will assert that General Scott made no such promise. General Scott could have made no such assurance, when both he and General Funston were aware of the dispatch of the Sibley-Langhorne expedition.

The American reply will make it clear to the Carranza authorities that this Government is keenly disappointed over the failure of the hopes that were based on the verbal promises of General Obregon for troop movements intended to demonstrate ability by the Carranza authorities to control the situation, pointing out that disorders have increased, that demonstrations have openly been made against Americans and the American Consulate in Chihuahua City, either with the approval of the Carranza authorities or through lack of ability by them to control the situation; and that it is impossible under such conditions to withdraw the American expeditionary force, whose presence in its present strategic position in Mexico is deemed necessary for the protection of the border.

It is fully recognized in official circles that the sharp and determined character of President Wilson's answer to Carranza may lead to a most serious crisis in the relations between this country and the de facto Government, and may force a break in relations. For this reason American Consular officers, as well as foreign Consuls who are looking after American interests in Mexico, are being instructed to repeat the warnings given some months ago for Americans to leave Mexico.

Reports to this Government indicate that the Carranza Government is growing weaker steadily and that the authorities of the de facto Government in various sections of Northern Mexico appear either unwilling or unable to stem the tide of the anti-foreign sentiment that has been propagated on the basis of the presence of American troops in Mexico. Some of the reports indicate that the spread of anti-foreign sentiment in Mexico may threaten the maintenance of the Carranza Government and that for this reason the Carranza Government has not dared deal with the situation with a firm hand.

Abandon Idea of Commission.

It became known tonight that some officials of the Administration suspect that a definite propaganda is being carried on in Mexico for the propagation of anti-American sentiment, but they were silent regarding details and refused to disclose the source of the suspected propaganda.

It is known that before the outbreak of anti-Americanism complicated further the framing of a reply to the Carranza note officials were considering a proposal that an international commission be formed to discuss all matters between the two countries. The treaty of 1848, referred to in the Carranza note, provides for such a discussion. With the new and alarming developments beyond the border, however, there seems little possibility that such a course will be followed. No important dispatches were received at the War Department today. Transportation of the 1,600 additional regulars ordered yesterday to join General Funston is being arranged.

At the State Department Consular reports continued to tell of the spread of the anti-American feeling. None of the demonstrations reported had any serious proportions, however. Many of the reports were rumors rather than eyewitness accounts.

CARRANZA TROOPS IN PLOT.

Officers at Ojinaga Executed When It Is Discovered.

PRESIDIO, Texas, June 13.—What was declared a plot of soldiers of the Carranza garrison at Ojinaga, across the frontier, to mutiny, assassinate the commander and his staff, and attack and loot Presidio was revealed in Ojinaga today. Colonel Riojas, garrison commander, announced that the wife of the late Major Martinez, executed here May 28 on a charge of attempted rebellion, had betrayed the plot and implicated a number of officers and soldiers.

She said the conspirators planned to place the entire section under the command of General Villanueva, after killing the Americans here and obtaining supplies from the local stores.

Three of the officers implicated, Colonel Ortega and Captain Antonio Reyes, a former Villa follower, and Captain Pina, were taken from the jail, where they have been confined since they were first suspected, to be tried by court-martial. Ortega, believing they were to be shot, stabbed himself in the stomach. He was executed with the two others a few hours later. Nine soldiers are being held for trial in connection with the alleged plot.

THREE BANDITS KILLED IN CHIHUAHUA FIGHT

Thirteenth Cavalrymen Attack and Rout Small Band, Who Leave Effects Behind.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mex., June 12, (via Army Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 13.)—Three bandits were killed and several were wounded in an early morning fight on Friday, when Captain Otto W. Rethorst, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Cavalry, after a forced march, surprised the survivors of the Candelaria Cervantes band, about twenty miles northeast of Santa Clara.

This fight was a continuation of the one of Thursday morning, when the bandits made an attempt to ambush the detachment. They were discovered and the troopers dismounted and hunted them out, a running fight ensuing. For a few moments the Mexicans maintained a heavy fire, but then broke and fled, being unable to face the superiority of the attack. They were forced to flee so rapidly that they were unable to reach their horses and supplies.

The engagement took place in a wooded cañon, the bandits occupying a strong position. They became panic-stricken at the rapidity of the troopers' fire and fled with all haste. Those who escaped did so by concealing themselves in crevices in the rocks and dense thickets.

Captain Rethorst's command consisted of twenty troopers, none of whom was wounded, and it is estimated that there were about the same number of Mexicans. The Americans captured twenty-four horses, a few rifles, and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

TRYING TO AVERT FAMINE.

Carranza Officials Hope to Get Food for Mexico City People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 13, (via Galveston.)—Notwithstanding the fact that the middle and lower classes here are suffering due to the food shortage, the situation here has not reached a desperate point. The Carranza Government is making strenuous efforts to relieve conditions. Local merchants are paying attention to General Carranza's directions regarding the selling of staples in considerable quantities, though at soaring prices. The authorities expect to be able to induce the dealers to reduce their prices in view of the stability of the new paper money.

Owing to the measures of the civil and military authorities, a large percentage of the Mexico City population was able to obtain bread this morning, and it is expected that the shortage will disappear as soon as large shipments of flour arrive from various parts of the country. The Government is offering facilities and guarantees to merchants to bring in corn that is becoming scarce. Officials are hopeful that the situation can be relieved inside of the next few days.

It is understood that General Carranza's decree calling for municipal elections throughout the republic means the first step in re-establishing a Constitutionalist Government in Mexico. It is generally believed that Congressional elections, too, will be called before long, and that after the Congress meets at Queretaro the Presidential elections will be convoked. The fact that military men in active service are barred from being candidates at the coming elections has made a good impression on the civil population.

MEN DETAILED FOR MEXICO.

Gen. Wood Designates Coast Artillery Forces for Border Duty.

Nearly 300 men from the coast artillery, or about one-fifth of the troops now on duty in the defenses of New York City, have been ordered to Mexico to assist in watching the border. The soldiers are from Forts Hancock, Hamilton, and Totten, and they will join about 700 others from the New England coast forts as reinforcements for General Funston.

The following companies have been designated by General Wood to go: The One Hundred and Twenty-second from Fort Hamilton, the Fifty-sixth from Fort Hancock, the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh from Fort Totten, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth from Fort Wright, (Fisher's Island,) the One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Thirtieth from Narragansett, the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and First from Boston, and the First and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth from Portland, Me.

The coast artillery is now practically the only branch of the service in this country which has the men who can be spared for duty on the border.

ABRAMS HEADS PARAMOUNT

Believed That Hodkinson's Withdrawal Will End Affiliation.

Paramout Pictures Corporation elected new officers yesterday following a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, at which new Directors were elected. The new officers are Hiram Abrams of Boston, President; William L. Sherry of New York, Vice President, and James Steele of Pittsburgh, Secretary and Treasurer.

William W. Hodkinson was the former President of the corporation, and with his withdrawal it is believed in film circles that the projected affiliation of the Famous Players and Lasky Company, producing companies which release through Paramount, with the Triangle Corporation will be abandoned. This is confirmed by the statement given out that immediately upon being notified of the change the heads of the Famous Players, Lasky, Pallas, and Morosco organizations, which compose Paramount, immediately promised the new officers their support.

Several weeks ago heads of the Lasky, Famous Players, and Triangle companies were conferring with the idea of forming a new organization. Dissatisfaction with the way the distributing company was conducted is said to have brought about the change. Mr. Hodkinson continues a Director of Paramount.

FACE A DEADLOCK IN RAILROAD DISPUTE

Conference of Workers and Managers Likely to End Today or Tomorrow.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BARRIER

When a Later Conference Comes Brotherhoods May Have Strike Threat Behind Them.

The conference between the railroads of the United States and the "Big Four" brotherhoods probably will adjourn today or tomorrow without reaching an agreement on the demands of 350,000 workers for the eight-hour day and other concessions. The conference has been in session in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, since June 1. It has cost $100,000 to have the 800 labor delegates in New York for two weeks.

It was apparent at the adjournment of yesterday's session that the railroads and the workers were no nearer an agreement than on June 1. The leaders of the unions have no power to declare a strike. The failure of the conference will in all probability be followed in a few weeks by a referendum vote among the workers on empowering the union heads to use their own judgment as to a strike. The sequel of this vote would be another conference at which the union leaders, with power to call a strike, would have a weapon to hold over the heads of the railroad managers.

The union heads have taken the flat stand that their demands are not modifiable in that they mean the eight-hour day, and when the railroads on Monday submitted what was termed a "yardstick," by which they prescribed that no man could be paid twice for the same time, the union leaders said that if the railroads stood pat on that principle it was of no use for the conference to continue further.

W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, attended yesterday's session, arriving from Denlittle had been accomplished by the conference, he turned to Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania Lines, Chairman for the railroad representatives, and said:

"There is so little in this to talk about that I am surprised to find you fellows still here talking. If your side thinks our proposition means the abrogation of any of the rules of our present schedules, you are mistaken. You and I have always spoken plainly to each other and we had better talk plainly now."

Turning to A. B. Garretson, head of the engineers, he asked:

"Do you think the other side thinks we will recede from any of the demands we have made?"

"Well, if they haven't awakened, it is time they did," was the reply.

The meeting was taken up for the most part in answers given by the railroad men to questions put by the workers last week. The replies in many instances brought sarcastic remarks from the union leaders, who insisted they would consider no counterproposals which affected their demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

While the railroads have asserted that to grant the demands of the workers would cost them $100,000,000 a year and the workers say the figures should be $25,000,000, there has been almost no discussion of the question of cost during the conference, the disputes hinging on what were regarded by both sides as principles. The managers will probably finish today answering the questions of the workers and there will be no further business before the conference.

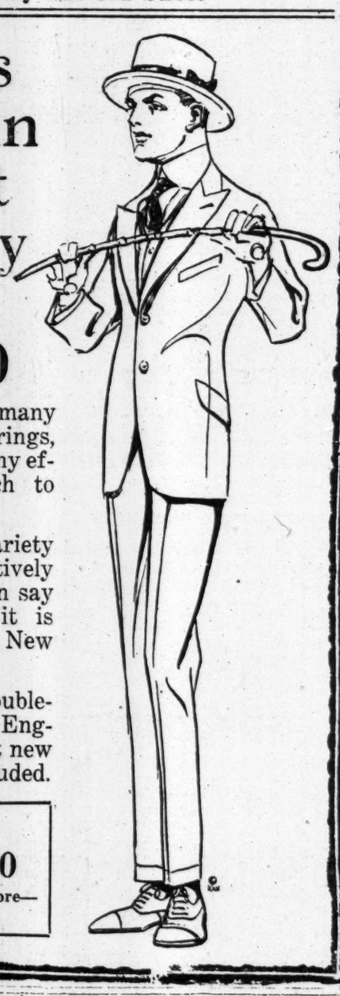
Before the adjournment yesterday H. A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, Chairman of the Railroad Situation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presented to the conference the referendum vote taken in the chamber asking Congress to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the railroad controversy. Mr. Wheeler explained that the chamber's idea was to guard against suspension of railroad traffic in case of a break between the roads and the workers. The resolution did not go into the merits of the controversy.

The conference will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street

Men's Suits in Great Variety at $19.50



A man likes many styles, many colorings, many weaves, many effects from which to choose.

We offer a variety at $19.50 so positively broad that we can say with assurance it is the largest in New York.

Pinch Backs, double-breasted, straight English. Every smart new thing in suits included.

Others from $25 to $50

GIMBELS—Men's Store—Fourth Floor.

TIFFANY & Co.

CLOCKS

HALL, MANTEL, DESK AND TRAVELING CLOCKS

A Few Plain Facts about Saks $25 Suits for New Yorkers

¶ Primarily we make them ourselves.

¶ That means a saving of middlemen's profits which we put into the clothes.

¶ But it means infinitely more than that—it means that we put into these $25 Suits that intensely personal quality which is the very soul and circumstance of a custom-tailored product.

¶ These are not "weasel words," but "all wool" statements, borne out by a collection of $25 Suits which have put a ring in the nose of competition for beauty of tailoring and range of variety.

¶ Not only immense selections, mind you, but exclusive selections—fabrics, for example, such as no other store in this town ever dreams of showing at $25—and tailoring and style which all of them dream of but none but Saks has been able to attain!

Don't miss them—they are the first word, the last word, and the whole story between, in suits of the $25 variety.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.

3,400 Summer Shirts 94c

In these shirts are style and quality not usually found in garments that sell at so low a price—but then Macy cash buying and cash selling always give you more for your money, or the same for less money, than you'd get elsewhere.

In this assortment are shirts made of woven or corded madras, and some are of soft mercerized fabrics. The colors and patterns are new and in good taste—you'll like them.

There's always room in your summer wardrobe for a few extra shirts, and at the low price quoted above you should lay in a supply of them.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Front

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square B'dway, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Fifth Floor, Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway

Suits for Men $16.75

Strictly hand tailored, in the smart new lines of the season, and of such materials as have proven their worth. Elsewhere you will be shown suits that are identical with these, at prices that are noticeably higher, and you will be told that they are "good values." They are, too—but Macy's tremendous cash-buying power and policy of "Lowest-in-the-City" prices are the reasons why we sell them at $16.75. You will get a big $16.75 worth—and you'll be pleased.

White Flannel Trousers $4.75

Made of a fine grade of flannel, thoroughly shrunk. Others at $3.24 to $6.75

Smart Golf Coats $8.25

Knitted fabrics in various shades. Also flannels of blue or dark green.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

The Name VOSE On Your Piano is a certain indication of sound musical preference

Comparison is the Vose's best salesman. Test tone for tone and action for action between the Vose and any other piano at equal price. Investigate as to durability. Inquire into the relative standing of the manufacturers. At every point Vose superiority stands out sharply, strongly!

Upright Pianos, from $360
Grand Pianos, from $595
Player Pianos, from $685

It is the established policy of this store to extend convenient terms of payment in accordance with piano purchasers' wishes.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Pianos and Player Pianos.

Chickering, Vose, Fischer, Marshall & Wendell, Autopiano, Brambach, Wendell, Pianista, Stratford.

Illustrated Booklets on request.

Stern Brothers

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offering the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates. Estimates will be given on

Remodeling and Repairing

which will be done during the Summer months at very special price concessions.

Articles will be promptly called for within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions.

TELEPHONE: 6700 BRYANT

Fur Storage Office — On the Third Floor

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When an Owner invests money in a building enterprise, he is really investing a very substantial part of it in the contractor, and, in fact, the success of the enterprise as a whole may be said to depend largely upon the merit of the contractor's services.

The Thompson-Starrett Company is more than a building organization — its services are a sound investment.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"Old Glory" Electrified

Building Owners can secure upon two days' order our standard metal electric Emblems, Lamps and color-caps complete, ready for installation. They show the public day and night that you believe in America First.

Write for price list

Valentine Electric Sign Co.
Atlantic City, N. J.

GOOD in 1863 —BETTER TODAY
T. M. STEWART
438-442 W. 51st St.
only office and warehouse
KEYSTONE SYSTEM
—a correct service for
CLEANSING
scouring—repairing—moth packing and storage of
RUGS AND CARPETS
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CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

HEALER LAYS CURSE ON POLICE WOMAN

Anathema Against Miss Preiss Published in "Ram's Horn," Schlatter's Paper.

READ AT HIS ARRAIGNMENT

Defendant, Resisting Extradition to California, Says Schrader, Not He, Wrote the Tirade.

At a rather conversational, cosy-corner hearing before United States Commissioner Houghton, the Rev. Francis Schlatter of the Baptist Church of California, Incorporated, in his own behalf told why he should not be sent back to Los Angeles with August Algard, his secretary, there to face a charge of having used the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The self-styled divine healer leaned his short, bulky form back in the witness chair comfortably and told how he was born with the power that had made him, he said, the king of healers. His manner was at times parental as he told, with a slight German accent, how he had come here to heal the afflictions of the City of New York. Schlatter appeared somewhat hard of hearing, for many times he placed a hand behind his ear the better to hear the questions of the attorneys.

He followed on the stand William H. Van Alstone, a colored porter employed by the Ford Motor Company, and residing at Whitestone, L. I., who testified that the defendant had cured him of a complication of diseases, including asthma, kidney trouble, and dropsy. After Schlatter had set forth his right to the title of divine healer, Charles Le Barbier, his lawyer, asked: "You use handkerchiefs in healing?"

"Only as John and Peter used blessed aprons," he replied.

The healer further explained, when questioned by Assistant United States Attorney Frank M. Roosa, that he did not heal for a living, but that, as he believed a laborer was worthy of his hire, he used offerings for his support and sent to the church in California all that was left over. He also denied that the name of the Baptist Church of California had been incorporated in order to give donors the impression that they were supporting the regular Baptist Church. He chose the name, he said, because John the Baptist baptized.

"Did you not make false representation of your power of healing so as to get money from people?" insisted Mr. Roosa.

"No, I did not misrepresent because by the power of God nothing is impossible. I am the king of divine healers."

"You sent out letters asking for offerings?" said Mr. Roosa.

"Yes," replied the witness. "We must make our living."

"You don't think the ravens will feed you?"

"No," he said, "we must feed ourselves."

The Ram's Horn, a crudely printed newspaper with one side blank, was produced and the witness identified it as the organ of his church.

"Is this, in your opinion, the kind of a newspaper Christ would publish were He on earth?" asked Mr. Roose, holding the paper up.

"Yes, He would," said Schlatter.

"And do you think Christ would publish an advertisement like this: 'Twelve best grade local views. Post Cards 10 cents. One better free. The Burglar and the Old Maid, sure to please,'" said the prosecutor.

"Yes, I believe He would,' the healer answered.

"And," continued Mr. Roosa, "do you think that Christ would publish the curse that appears on the first page of the Ram's Horn?"

Schlatter took the paper, regarded it gravely, and said: "If she did that she deserved it. I had nothing to do with that. It is the Rev. Schrader's work."

The curse, signed by the Rev. A. Schrader, pastor of the Baptist Church of California and editor of the Ram's Horn, was directed against Miss Adele D. Preiss of the New York Police Department, who worked up the case against Schlatter in the State courts for practicing medicine without a license. It read:

The curse of the 109th Psalm shall be upon Miss Adele D. Preiss. She shall get lame, blind, deaf and dumb, and the demons of hell will not give her any rest neither night or day; that every step of her life shall be but a curse for having caused the arrest of the Rev. Francis Schlatter.

Miss Preiss sat within five feet of Schlatter, who said he would curse Mr. Roosa as Schrader had Miss Preiss, if the Lord so directed him.

The Rev. August Algard, the next witness, said that on an average thirty persons a day visited Schlatter and were healed. Sometimes, the witness said, the number of callers reached as high as 100 in a day and during the mission here fully 1,000 were treated.

With this evidence Mr. Le Barbier rested the case and at Mr. Roosa's request adjournment was taken until June 21.

ITALIANS CAPTURE STRONG AUSTRIAN LINE

Repel Elsewhere Attempts to Advance — Air Raid on Venice Successful, Vienna Says.

ROME, June 13.—After a preliminary artillery bombardment, Italian troops made an attack in the Lagarina Valley and captured a strong Austrian line, the War Office announcement of today reports. The announcement follows:

Between the Adige and Brenta there is heavy artillery fighting. We are making progress in the face of stubborn opposition by the enemy.

In the Lagarina Valley we made a brilliant attack after effective artillery preparation. We took by assault the strong line from Parmesan Height to the east of Ala and Ameszano Mountains and along the whole Rio Romini. The enemy immediately launched counterattacks on our new positions, all of which were repulsed.

Along the Posina-Astico front there was a very heavy bombardment on both sides. Infantry of the enemy penetrated Molisini, but was driven out by our accurate fire.

On the Asiago Plateau the situation is unchanged.

In the Sugana Valley on the night of June 11 and on the following morning detachments of the enemy attempted to advance east of Mano Torrent, but were repulsed with considerable losses.

On the Carnia front and along the Isonzo there were artillery encounters and minor engagements. An attempt of the enemy to make an attack in the Monfalcone zone was frustrated by our fire.

BERLIN, June 13.—The following bulletin under yesterday's date has reached here from Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters:

Italian Front: The situation in the southeastern war theatre is unchanged. In the Dolomites and on the front between the Brenta and the Adige the Italians were repulsed wherever they attacked.

A squadron of naval aircraft on the night of June 11-12 bombarded extensively and with visible success the railroad tracks on the line between Mestre (five miles northwest of Venice) and San Dona di Piave and the railroad station at Mestre. They obtained several full hits on a locomotive shed. The arsenal at Venice also was bombarded. Notwithstanding a heavy fire directed at them, all the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

ANTI-VENIZELIST RIOT.

ATHENS, June 12, (via London, June 13.)—The officers of the newspapers which have supported former Premier Venizelos were made the objects of a hostile demonstration today. The demonstrators were composed mainly of those who had been spectators earlier at a horse show in the stadium, which was attended by King Constantine and the royal family. King Constantine had passed into the Palace ten minutes before the disturbance began.

The trouble had its inception in the act of an humbly-clad individual who cried out that the applause for the sovereign at the horse show was paid for by a German agent. He was promptly seized by the police. The incident created excitement which kept up for two hours, at the end of which time the attacks on the Venizelist newspapers began, the mob stoning the windows and shouting, "Long Live the King!"

LORD ELCHO A PRISONER.

Son of Earl of Wemyss, Reported Missing, Is Safe at Damascus.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 14.—Lord Elcho, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, is a prisoner in Damascus, according to an announcement made tonight.

The official casualty list issued at London on May 1 gave Lord Elcho as among the missing.

HEARS IN PHONE SHOT THAT KILLS BROTHER

Robbers Raid New York Store While Owner Is Talking to Brother in Brooklyn.

GIVES FIRST CLUE TO POLICE

Dead Man Found Grasping Neck of Bottle He Had Broken Over Thug's Head in Last Fight.

The telephone bell in Brooklyn Police Headquarters rang shortly after 11:30 o'clock last night and, in a voice that trembled with excitement, a man who said he was David Green, proprietor of a wine and liquor store at 176 Myrtle Avenue, exclaimed:

"Please send a lot of cops to my brother's store, Harry Green, 801 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan. I was just talking to him over the telephone, when he said: 'Hold the wire a moment, Dave. Three customers have come in.' Then I heard him say: 'What will you have, gentlemen?' and I heard a voice say, 'All you've got.' Then there were sounds of a scuffle and yells for help, and then I heard the report of a revolver. For Heaven's sake, hurry!"

Word was telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and reserves and detectives started for Green's store on the run. It is a wine and liquor store like that of David, and when the police got there they found a crowd gathered about the place. The whole neighborhood had been aroused by screams and the report of the shot, but no one had dared enter the place.

Policemen who pushed in found Green lying dead in the rear room. He had been shot through the heart. In the front of the store, apparently too frightened to run away, was Homer Hill, a negro of 334 West Fifty-third Street. He told of having been grabbed by three men as he entered the place for some bottled beer. They had taken $5 from him, he said, and had threatened to kill him if he made an outcry or left the store.

Michael Price, a negro porter, said he had seen three men run from the place and make off down Fifty-third Street toward Tenth Avenue. Two were short and one tall, he said, and all wore straw hats. He had been too frightened to notice more. Price said he was in the basement when he heard Green yell for help and on his way upstairs when he heard the shot. The men ran out of the place as he reached the sidewalk.

Dr. Smith was called from the Polyclinic Hospital, but he found Green beyond aid. There was only one wound on his body, but there were evidences that he had made a fight before he was killed. The telephone is in the front of the store and Green's body was found in the rear room, where his assailants apparently had dragged him. The neck of a bottle was clutched in his right hand. The bottle was shattered and apparently he had brought it down on one, at least, of his assailants.

The robbers had worked coolly and without fear, for Hill must have entered the store after the shooting, yet the men halted in their flight long enough to rob him. The noise of the fracas had aroused the house, but no one had made an effort to stop the three men when they rushed from the store and the police could not even get a good description of them.

MISS SILLIMAN RETURNS.

Teacher Held by Germans Did Red Cross Work in Turkey.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America steamship Ryndam was Miss Mary Stilliman, the teacher in the American School for Girls at Constantinople, who was arrested in Berlin in April and detained on suspicion of being a spy. She declined to make any comment regarding her arrest beyond saying that it was on a nominal charge which the Germans in many cases prefer against foreigners entering the country until their passports can be investigated.

Miss Silliman added that she was on her way from Turkey, where she had been engaged in Red Cross work, and soon cleared herself of the charges against her. Her prolonged stay in Germany was due to illness and she received the best of care in hospitals there.

BOSELLI MAY BE PREMIER.

Veteran Deputy Trying to Form New Italian Cabinet.

PARIS, June 13.—Signor Paolo Boselli, veteran Italian parliamentarian and former Minister of Public Instruction, who has been requested by King Victor Emmanuel to form a Ministry in succession to that headed by Premier Antonio Salandra, probably will take the Presidency of the Council without portfolio, says a Havas dispatch from Milan today.

Signor Boselli is expected to surround himself with eminent men of all parties in forming the new Ministry, the dispatch adds.

Austrians Jail Bohemian Poet.

A report from Vienna, printed by the German Socialist press, says that the Austrian Government has thrown I. S. Machar, a well-known Bohemian poet, into jail because one of his old revolutionary poems was recently republished by a Bohemian-American newspaper.

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SEEK PRIZE FOR ALFONSO.

Spanish People Want Monarch to Receive the Nobel Peace Award.

MADRID, June 13, (via Paris.)—A movement has been started here to propose King Alfonso as candidate for the 1916 Nobel peace prize.

LINCOLN IS ARRAIGNED.

Contends in London Charges Against Him Are Barred Under Treaty.

LONDON, June 13.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the former Member of Parliament, who was brought back to England from the United States by detectives, outlined his plan of defense when arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court today on the charge of forgery.

He said he would contend that the accusation upon which he was extradited could not be proceeded with, owing to the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The court remanded Lincoln until Monday.

Bugs Fed to Austrian Cattle.

Fodder has become so scarce and high in Austria that the Central Fodder Bureau in Vienna is paying 9 cents a pound for dried cockchafers, a variety of fat, lazy beetles, to be fed to cattle. Austrian papers say the school authorities are urging the children to take up the catching of these bugs for the double purpose of helping swell the supply of fodder and of minimizing the ravages to which the cultivated plants are generally subjected.

THE REFRIGERATOR AS AN INVESTMENT

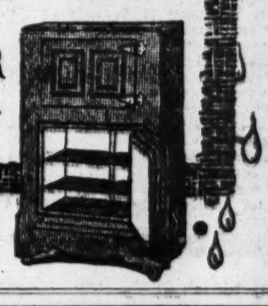
From the viewpoint of economy in use, satisfaction in service, and protection of health, there is overwhelming evidence of the value of the well made refrigerator as a good investment.

A carefully planned arrangement of the interior facilitates the circulation of cold air, which not only chills the food in every compartment, but also carries away the deposits upon the ice all odors and dampness. Seamless linings defy the efforts of all foreign matter to escape detection and removal; while tightly fitting doors and scientifically insulated walls keep the heat outside and the "cold" inside.

It therefore will pay you to invest in a good refrigerator, and with all refrigerators looking so much alike when new, the one sure way is to—

Buy your refrigerator from a concern which knows good refrigerators, will tell you the truth about them and will stand back of what they say.

A personal visit is the best way to see that there is a size, shape and capacity for every need, or we will gladly mail catalogues on request.



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Attractive and Timely Offerings in

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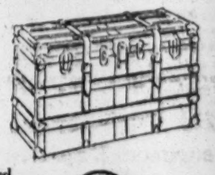
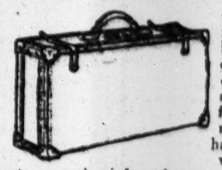
We Have Helped You to Save Money on Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases by Our Large Purchases Before the Rise in Manufacturers' Prices.

Dress Trunks; well seasoned lumber, waterproof painted, canvas covered, steel centre band and binding, hardwood slats, excelsior lock, one compartment tray, and two leather straps around trunk, one set-up compartment tray; sizes 32 to 38 inches. Regularly up to $7.98, special, any size..... $6.75



$6.50 Genuine Sole Leather Suit Cases, $5.00



24 inches long extra deep steel frame, ring handle, with straps and reinforced corners.

Genuine Walrus High Cut Club Bag, 16, 17 and 18-inch; reg. $5.98, $6.50, $7; any size..... $5.00

Oxford Club Bags; Highcut, smooth grain or russet cowhide, leather lined, inside pocket, 15 & 16 in., regular $6.98, at. $4.98

17 and 18 inches; regular $7.50, at..... $5.49

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Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, 24 inches long, extra deep; reg. $7.50..... $6.25

The "Everwear" Jewel Wardrobe Trunk, $15

Regulation size for 12 dresses and 6 suits, with 3 drawers and laundry bag.

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ALEXANDER ESTATE VALUED AT $232,042

Largest Single Asset Left by Ex-President of Equitable $121,370 Life Insurance.

STOCKS AND BONDS $98,079

Debts of $30,000 Scheduled by State Tax Officials—Widow and Children Beneficiaries Under Will.

James W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who died at his home in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Sept. 21, 1915, left an estate of $232,042, according to an appraisal made by Appraiser John J. Lyons and filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. The beneficiaries of the will were Mrs. Elizabeth B. Alexander, his widow; two sons and a daughter. Mr. Alexander created a trust fund of $58,010 for the benefit of his son, Frederick Alexander, the tennis champion.

Mr. Alexander owed debts which aggregated $30,000, the appraisal showed. Among the assets was $121,370 insurance on his life. He owned stocks and bonds worth $98,079, and held notes totaling $48,065. The largest holdings were 150 shares of Baltimore & Ohio preferred, appraised at $10,743, and 50 shares of Portland Cement preferred, valued at $9,050.

Following his retirement from the Presidency after Thomas F. Ryan obtained a controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Alexander suffered a collapse. He subsequently traveled extensively around the world in search of his health, which he never recovered. He was a member of the Princeton, the Metropolitan, and Century Clubs, also of the Chamber of Commerce and the American Museum of Natural History.

WHEELOCK APPRAISAL $792,415

Testatrix Left $630,615 to Son—Legacies to Other Kin.

The estate of Mrs. Alice T. Wheelock was valued at $792,415, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer. Mrs. Wheelock, who died on March 7, 1916, bequeathed her son, William H. Wheelock, $630,615. Catherine M. Wheelock, a daughter-in-law, received $40,000 and Alice and Morgan Dix Wheelock, grandchildren, received $35,000 and $30,000 respectively. Mrs. Wheelock made many smaller bequests to relatives, friends and employes. In addition, she made the following bequests: To Columbia University, $5,000; to St. Luke's Hospital, $10,000, and to the State Charities Aid Association, $3,000.

Among the realty owned by the testatrix were a one-third interest in 233 West Eighty-third Street, appraised at $360,000; a three-fourths interest in 100 East Thirty-ninth Street, appraised at $55,000; one-half interests in 75 Park Avenue, appraised at $24,750, and 76 Park Avenue valued at $60,000. Mrs Wheelock also owned stocks and bonds worth $649,616 and mortgages valued at $10,913. Deposits in banks totalled $38,472.

BIRMINGHAM LEFT $300,000.

Estate Put Into Trust for the Benefit of His Sister.

The will of Michael Birmingham, who died on June 1, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court, disposes on an estate of more than $300,000. After making several small bequests to friends and relatives, the testator creates a trust fund of the residuary estate for the benefit of his sister, Miss Ellen A. Birmingham of 432 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Upon the death of Miss Birmingham the will provides for specific bequests in addition to a pro rata share of the residuary estate to the following charitable institutions: Society for the Propagation of the Faith, $6,000; Catholic Board for Missionary Work Among Colored People, $1,500; Holy Name Mission, $1,500; Marquette League, $1,500; Catholic Church Extension Society, $1,500, and the Church of St. Aloysius, 219 West 132d Street, $1,500.

$143,000 GIFT TO CHARITIES.

Residuary Estate of Senator Griswold for Wife and Other Kin.

The late State Senator Stephen M. Griswold, in a will filed yesterday in the Brooklyn Surrogate's office, left the bulk of his estate to charity. In all, the sum of $143,000 was set apart for philanthropic purposes. The will provided for bequests of $5,000 to each of the following: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Hospital, City Dispensary, Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and the Plymouth Church, the last to be invested and the income used to purchase flowers to decorate the pulpit on Sundays. After a bequest of $3,000 had been paid to the Howard Colored Orphan Society it was provided that whatever was left of the $143,000 was to go to the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn.

His widow, Mrs. Louise M. Griswold, will receive $40,000; his son, Frederick J. Griswold, $30,000, and two grandchildren, Stephen J. Griswold and Virginia Griswold, $10,000 apiece. To his housekeeper, Hannah Luhrman, Mr. Griswold left $5,000.

$25,000 TO BRITISH SOLDIER.

Mrs. Lehmaier's Will Disposes of $400,000 Estate.

Mrs. Rachel Lehmaier, who died on June 4, left an estate of $400,000 according to her will, which was filed for probate yesterday. Among specific bequests is one of $25,000 to a grandson, Lionel H. Lehmaier, who is now "somewhere in France" with the Fourth Battalion, First British Infantry. The gift is in the form of a trust, the principal of which will pass to the grandson on his thirtieth birthday.

The residuary estate, in addition to specific bequests, is given to the testatrix's two sons, James M. Lehmaier and Louis Lehmaier, and her daughter, Mrs. Flora Trounstine. Bequests of $1,000 are made to each of the following institutions: United Hebrew Charities, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Montefiore Home for Incurables, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Benevolent Association.

Artist Alexander's Estate $402,047.

An appraisal of the estate of John White Alexander, the artist, who died on May 31, 1915, was filed yesterday in the State Controller's office, showing that he left an estate of $402,047, consisting largely of personalty. The beneficiaries were Mrs. Elizabeth A. Alexander, his widow, and James W. Alexander, 2d, a son. Mr. Alexander owned stocks and bonds valued at $280,087 and had bank deposits aggregating $68,424. He also held an insurance policy on his life of $58,750. His holdings in the Northern Pacific Railway amounted to $41,750, in the General Electric $28,376, and in the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company $15,000.

WIDOW WINS $50,000 SUIT.

Pilot Horton's Daughter Loses Fight to Probate Second Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—Under a decision of Surrogate Sawyer, filed at White Plains today, Mrs. Jane Ann Dickie of South Broadway, White Plains, has lost her fight in court to probate the will of her father, George W. Horton, who for sixty years was a noted Hell Gate pilot.

Mr. Horton was 80 years old at the time of his death, in Ohio, on Sept. 14, 1913, several months after his second marriage. Under a will probated in Ohio and dated Aug. 8, 1913, his bride inherited all his property, valued at $50,000.

The attempt to probate another will before the Surrogate here was contested by the widow, who was represented by Judge William H. Sommes of Mount Vernon, while Henry G. K. Heath appeared for Mrs. Dickie. The proceedings for the probate in Westchester County went on appeal to the Court of Appeals, and a rehearing was directed on the question of domicile. Surrogate Sawyer sustained the Ohio probate proceedings, and the will giving the property to the daughter was revoked.

W. J. Tingue Left $474,000.

William J. Tingue, who died on April 2, 1914, left a net estate of $474,000, a transfer tax appraisal, filed yesterday, showed. Sarah L. Tingue, his widow, and three children each received $114,750, in addition to a pro rata share in the residuary estate after the payment of several small bequests to other relatives. Mr. Tingue owned stocks and bonds worth $421,080 and personalty, including insurance, totaling $119,099.

To Administer Woerz Estate.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Samuel Untermyer of 37 Wall Street and Joseph McCloskey of 51 Chambers Street temporary administrators of the estate of Ernest G. Woerz, the brewer, pending a contest of the will. Mr. Woerz left an estate valued at $2,700,000.

5,000 CAR BUILDERS GATHER

Safety and Efficiency Keynotes of Congress at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—More than 5,000 delegates are here tonight for the opening tomorrow of the annual convention of the Master Car Builders' Association, the Master Mechanics' Association, and the Railway Supply Manufacturers, and affiliated organizations. Safety and efficiency will be the keynote of the congress. The executives are also to discuss in secret session their proposed propaganda against the legislation contemplated to limit the length of freight trains. Representative Murray of Oklahoma has introduced a measure prohibiting the operation of trains more than one-half mile long in interstate commerce or in the District of Columbia, and other compromise bills are also understood to be under way. It is charged that the movement is backed by the railroad labor lobby, and the delegates here bitterly arraign leaders of the service brotherhoods, particularly at this time, when the wage conference contemplated for months is now on in New York City.

The great railroad lines report that operating expenses are from 25 to 38 per cent. greater than in 1915. Enormous increase in traffic has been recorded, and the earnings offset the higher cost of maintenance. The New York Central Lines operated at an increase of 35 per cent. over 1915, but the net available for dividends, after all fixed charges, is $2,903,000, an advance over the corresponding figure for 1915 of $945,000. The strikes at the freight stations in New York City did not materially cause any delays, the delegates said. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western officially announced it had advanced the scale of wages to freight handlers from 22 to 25 cents an hour.

GIRL TESTIFIES FOR ORPET.

Says Miss Lambert Threatened to Commit Suicide.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 13.—Josephine Davis testified today that Marion Lambert, in connection with whose death Will H. Orpet is being tried here on a charge of murder, threatened to commit suicide if it proved true that Orpet had transferred his affections to another. The schoolgirl witness, called by the State, testified for the defense. She completely repudiated previous stories of the cheerfulness of Marion, her chum.

Dorothy Mason, another schoolgirl, told Marion that Orpet was engaged to marry Celeste Youker, according to the witness.

"'I wonder why she told me that,' Marion said to me," Miss Davis testified; "'maybe it was just to make me feel bad.'

"So we framed up a letter to Orpet, but, as no reply was received, Marion began to think that Miss Mason had told the truth. It was on Feb. 6, when Marion had her eighteenth birthday party, that she threatened to kill herself."

Police Dump Weapons In Sea.

Every variety of weapon, from the finest automatic pistol to a common household flatiron, was included in the boatload of "evidence" which the police threw into the ocean off Sandy Hook yesterday. All the stuff was collected by the police in raids in 1915. Three large police automobiles took the weapons to the Patrol, the flagship of the police fleet. There were 1,138 pistols, 215 daggers, 540 sandbags and blackjacks, 60 rifles, 3 pairs of brass knuckles, 50 swords, 3 sword canes, and several Malay creses.

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B So the publishers notify us that when our present contract expires it cannot be renewed. The huge number we had contracted for are almost all gone; and for such sets as we may be able to obtain hereafter we shall have to increase the price by from $11 to $19 per set, according to the style of binding. That is what war means to those who want to possess the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It means buy now or pay more.

Every order bearing a postmark prior to 7.33 p. m. next Saturday night, June 17, we shall endeavor to fill. We make no positive promise; and we cannot guarantee any particular style of binding.

After that day, date and hour we can supply no more sets at the present low prices.

C The best way is to sit down and send your dollar with the order form below this morning. If you live at some distance from Chicago and wish to make sure of a set in a particular binding, telegraph us today and we will reserve a set for you until your remittance can arrive.

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HOUSE ENDS DEBATE ON DEFENSE BILL

Fortifications Measure Ready for Final Vote, Which Will Be Taken Next Tuesday.

NO GIANT SIEGE GUNS

Representative Shirley Says United States Has No Use for Howitzers Such as the Germans Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Debate on the Fortifications Appropriations bill was concluded in the House today, but passage of the measure was deferred until next Tuesday. The bill went over in order to give all members of the House an opportunity to vote on the Tavenner amendment to abolish the "stop watch" system in Government arsenals.

Representative Shirley of Kentucky and Minority Leader Mann agreed that in the absence of many members, both Republicans and Democrats, final action on the bill should not be taken this week. The bill as completed by the House contains few changes from the original draft prepared by a sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee.

Proceedings in the House were enlivened by the disregard shown by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania for the supposed "gentlemen's agreement" not to have any roll calls nor questions of quorums during the national conventions. Mr. Moore twice demanded roll calls to determine the presence of a quorum, when Mr. Shirley objected to granting him more than five minutes to speak on an amendment providing for taking over by the Government of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, as a defense measure for the navy. On both occasions more than the needed 100 members answered to their names. A majority of the House is not required for a quorum when the House is proceeding as in committee of the whole.

That the United States now is prepared to equip an army of 400,000 men with rifles and ammunition, was asserted by Mr. Shirley during debate on an amendment offered by Representative Parker of New Jersey, to increase the appropriation for field, mountain, and siege cannon, and ammunition from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. Mr. Parker desired part of the additional appropriation for experiment in large field and siege guns similar to the powerful German howitzers. Mr. Shirley declared there was no need of such guns in the United States.

"Heretofore the largest gun that we have built for field service has been a six-inch howitzer," said Mr. Shirley. "Most of the guns that we have built have been three-inch guns. The three-inch gun was, prior to the breaking out of the European war, with the exception of Germany, considered by nations the most important field weapon. It is still so considered, for use whenever warfare is of a mobile character, but the European contest very rapidly degenerated after the first few weeks from mobile warfare into trench warfare. While the three-inch and other light guns were sufficient to clear away the ordinary obstructions, such as barbed-wire entanglements, they were not sufficient to absolutely obliterate the trenches so as to destroy the men that were in them. As a result of that the Germans, who had built very heavy siege guns, presumably for the destruction of land fortifications, proceeded to use these siege guns against the trenches. The Allies, in turn, have as far as they have been able to supply themselves with heavy ordnance, been using such heavy ordnance guns in their trench warfare.

"In my judgment, it is not at all certain that we will ever want in America anything like the extremely heavy guns that the Germans use. We probably will want a gun of about nine inches or better, with a projectile weighing at least 400 pounds. That would be sufficient to destroy trenches, and, inasmuch as we do not need guns to destroy land fortifications such as the Germans need, we would have to get the higher types. This money that we are providing will be expended for a number of the old types of guns, and something over a million dollars of it will be expended in developing heavier new type guns. We have gone 500 per cent. in advance of what has been done heretofore. We are not going to have a million men to equip over night, and we are supplying guns and ammunition at a very fair rate of speed and are going to continue to do so. To now go forward with an expenditure of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in excess of what the committee has, recommended, seems to me to be unwarranted."

ALLOWANCES TO DIPLOMATS

Increased Cost of Living Necessitates Them, Lansing Tells Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Lansing today asked Congress for $75,000 for special allowances to diplomatic officers at foreign capitals, explaining that one European Ambassador had reported the cost of living at his post had increased 200 to 300 per cent. over normal times.

"Most of the diplomatic officers at these capitals," said Secretary Lansing, "are able to live at present only by drawing substantially on their private means, and in many instances, where secretaries of embassies or legations have no private means whatever, their continuance at these posts will become impossible."

GO ON 'HIKE' AT PLATTSBURG

Recruits Realize Serious Side of Camp—One Is Lost In Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, June 13.—Acting Corporal "Bill" Harrigan, son of Edward Harrigan of Harrigan and Hart, the old-time theatrical team, agrees with Theodore D. Rousseau, Mayor Mitchell's Secretary, that war is what General Sherman said it was. Corporal Harrigan is leader of the squad of Company I, in which Rousseau is a private.

After an eight-mile tactical walk today with thirty-pound packs on their backs and nine-pound rifles in addition, the members of Company I reported on their day's experience. They were not tired out, but their day's work had served to emphasize the seriousness of the training camp.

Company I was not the only company that had a taste of real warfare today. Several companies had practice marches in which patrolling advance guards and other tactical formations were taken up. Small detachments of the companies represented the enemy.

Private Edward Moeller of Company C got lost in the woods after climbing a tree to watch for enemy patrols. When he came down he had lost his sense of direction and had no compass with him. He remembered reading in one of the hundreds of books which have been written about the training of citizens soldiers that moss grew on the north sides of trees. With that fact in mind it was elementary work to rejoin his company.

No permanent appointments of officers have been made yet, and it is not probable that they will be before the beginning of the hike, the last week. Their commanders will pick the officers and the work in the ranges next week will have much to do with choosing them. Lieutenant Wheeler talked to the men tonight on the handling of the rifle.

Men from different colleges are planning reunions here. Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Yale, Cornell, and Boston Tech are among the institutions which have large representations in the camp.

The Signal Corps Searchlight Company, which arrived here with its apparatus this evening, has been ordered to the border and will leave for the South tomorrow. Two members of the training camp, when they learned of the order sending the company to Mexico, enlisted and will leave here with the command.

General Leonard Wood will make his first visit to the camp tomorrow. He will be accompanied by Captain Gordon Johnston, one of his aides, who was Adjutant of last Summer's camp.

NEED MONEY FOR CAMPS.

House Committee Meets Today to Consider Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The training camp for citizens at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will close soon unless funds are provided by Congress. A similar camp at Monterey, Cal., also will be closed, and the camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., will be reduced greatly in number unless Congress comes to the assistance of those who wish to take the training.

Secretary Baker has asked Congress to appropriate $3,000,000 for this purpose, and the House Military Affairs Committee will meet tomorrow to consider the question. If the appropriation is to be made it must be carried in the Army Pay bill, which has been completed by the committee but not yet presented to the House for passage.

It has been estimated that the amount of money required for transportation and for subsistence at such camps per man will be about $68. The "rookies" are to furnish their own uniforms at a cost of about $10, and many of them will lose wages or salary while taking the instruction. Many of those who entered the camps did so believing they were to be allowed subsistence and transportation, and they are now asking whether this is to be granted. Unless it is they will quit immediately. Mr. Baker is desirous of continuing the citizens' camp, and made his recommendations for the appropriation in the hope that it will be acted on without delay. Several members of Congress, led by Representative Olney of Massachusetts, who favor the appropriation, have asked to be heard by the Military Affairs Committee tomorrow.

CHANGES IN FLEET COMMAND

Coffman Becomes Vice Admiral, Succeeding Mayo, Who Moves Up.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Rear Admiral Dewitt Coffman, commanding the Sixth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, becomes Vice Admiral of the fleet, in command of the battleship division, under orders issued today. Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn will take command of Division 5 and Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler will head Division 6.

The changes were necessitated by the elevation of Vice Admiral Mayo to command the fleet.

Fay Silent on Reported Plea.

Robert Fay, who has been sentenced to eight years in Atlanta Prison for his complicity in a plot to destroy vessels carrying munitions to the Allies, declined to discuss in the Tombs yesterday the report that he had written a letter to President Wilson asking that he be transported to Germany. According to the report, Fay in his letter declared that he would rather be punished in Germany as a deserter or be sent to die in the trenches than be compelled to spend eight years in Atlanta.

PREPAREDNESS IDEA STRONG IN FLAG DAY

Patriotic Demonstrations Not to be Confined to the Schools This Year.

PARADE IN WALL STREET

Sons of the Revolution, the Elks, and Civic Organizations Will Have Exercises Today.

Flag Day observances today in New York City, in the State and throughout the country will be more extensive than in years, largely for the reason, it is explained, that dangers growing out of conditions in Europe and appeals to the nation to prepare have developed an unusual wave of patriotism.

Flags will be displayed by all the schools in Manhattan, patriotic airs will be sung, and in many of the places of public instruction there will be suitable exercises. In Brooklyn 70,000 children, according to an announcement, will celebrate at the parks and playgrounds. Wall Street financiers, the Sons of the Revolution, and neighborhood and civic organizations will observe the day.

Thousands of others will "renew their dedication" to the flag as requested by President Wilson, who, in his Flag Day proclamation, said that "many circumstances" had recently "conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our national life."

Governor Whitman and the executives of other States have issued proclamations urging patriotic demonstrations. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, sent a message to the schools yesterday pointing out the significance of the day.

"Every school day is a flag day in this State for the nearly 2,000,000 to whose representatives this bulletin goes," Commissioner Finley wrote, "but on this day named in the President's proclamation we shall be especially mindful of its meaning and its message to all of us and shall hold some exercises in its special observance with the millions of other school boys and school girls, parents and teachers, throughout this Republic whose emblem this flag is."

Flags on Public Buildings.

The flag will be displayed prominently at all of the public municipal and Federal buildings, and over many business structures and from residences.

Public exercises will be held by the Sons of the Revolution, as announced by a committee of which James M. Beck, James Mortimer Montgomery, William G. Bates, Thomas Denny, Edward W. Hale, William W. Ladd, Philip Rhinelander and Robert Olyphant are members.

"It is peculiarly fitting that the members of this society should unite in showing their love and affection for the flag of our country and by formal act pay it the honor and respect which is its due," the committee wrote in an announcement to the members. They will meet at Fraunces Tavern, Pearl and Broad Streets, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and preceded by music and by the society's color guard bearing its flags, march to the Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets, where brief exercises will be held. There will be an invocation by the Rev. George F. Nelson, canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, representing Bishop David H. Greer, chaplain of the society, and an address by John Canfield Tomlinson.

The society has recently made some notable additions to its collection of flags of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods which will be borne by the Color Guard.

The Flag Day celebration of the West 130th Street Neighborhood Organization will be held in front of the Church of the Puritans, 130th Street, near Fifth Avenue, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Pupils of Public Schools 68 and 24, will participate. The scholars will march from Fifth Avenue and 128th Street west to Lenox Avenue, north to 130th Street and east to Fifth Avenue. Patriotic songs will be sung and the flag will be saluted.

Flag Day will also be observed by New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, at its clubhouse, 108 West Forty-third Street, beginning at 4:30 P. M., with ritualistic services by the officers and a musical program. Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury will deliver an address. Many members of the National Guard and semi-private patriotic societies will attend. The Elks throughout the United States will observe the day as they have on every Flag Day since 1908. Henry De Witt Hamilton is Chairman of the Arrangement Committee for today's event at the West Forty-third Street clubhouse.

Brooklyn Children in Parks.

The 70,000 children participating in Flag Day observances in Brooklyn will represent thirty-five schools. The exercises will be held in the open to give parents and friends opportunities for witnessing them. Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, Supervisor of Recreation John J. Downing, and the District Superintendents of schools cooperated in arranging the programs. The following is the program for the day:

McLAUGHLIN PLAYGROUND, 2 P. M.—District Supt. Griffin; William J. O'Leary, Principal Public School 5, Chairman; Public Schools 1, 5, 7, 8; St. James's Parochial School.

McCARREN PARK, 10 A. M.—District Supt. John J. McCabe; Everett Barnes, Principal Public School 23, Chairman; Public Schools 20, 22, 23, 31, 34, 51, 59, 110, 126, 132.

RED HOOK PLAYGROUND, 10:30 A. M.—District Supt. James M. Edsall; Richard F. M. McCormick, Principal Public School 30; Public Schools 30, 27; Visitation Parochial School.

BUSHWICK PLAYGROUND, 11 A. M.—District Supt. Benjamin Veit; Public Schools 85, 113, 151, 106.

McKIBBEN PLAYGROUND, 9:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 1:30 P. M.—Assistant Supt. Miss Grace C. Strachan; Anne J. O'Neill, Principal Public School 88, Chairman; Public Schools 88, 36, 147, 117.

BETSY HEAD PLAYGROUND.—District Supt. John T. Nicholson; O. Schlockow, Principal Public School 109.

PROSPECT PARK.—Long Meadow; Public School 9, 2,000 children.

CANARSIE PARK.—Miss Katherine R. Callahan, Chairman; Public School 115.

FORT GREENE, 2:30 P. M.—Frederick Schoedel, Chairman; Public Schools 11, 12, 67.

The children will assemble at appointed places and proceed to the parks and playgrounds in the care of their teachers.

EXPECTS DROP IN GASOLINE.

Federal Trade Commission Told There Will Soon Be Overproduction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the gasoline hearing before the Federal Trade Commission today it was predicted that the price of gasoline will drop soon because of the recent discovery of oil fields, which, it was contended, will cause an overproduction. It was brought out that the price at the Kansas refineries had already within the past few weeks fallen from 21 cents to 17¼ cents.

The witness who made these statements was T. J. James, Secretary of the Association of Refiners of Kansas and Oklahoma. A large part of today's testimony had to do with the system of bookkeeping by which the volume of crude and refined oil, and the gasoline supply in sight, were determined. Refiners and others explained the methods of conducting their business and told how they were able to gauge the supply in sight, and thus to fix prices.

Mr. James exonerated the Standard Oil Company from the charge of putting up the price, and said the upward tendency was wholly natural under the conditions of the oil market. At the time of the rise in price, he said, the Standard held probably 51 per cent. of the producing properties, but now he thought that the independents held about that proportion of the crude output.

The action of the Interior Department in the matter of the Indian leases in Oklahoma was charged with partial responsibility for the upward tendency of the market some months ago. That influence now was sufficiently discounted to disappear as a cause for an advance.

"The Government," said Mr. James, "has always considered the Indian a little better than the white man. Most of the land on which oil has been located in Oklahoma is Indian land. The requirements of the Government leases of this land are that the land must be drilled. Offsets must be established, and a certain amount of drilling must be done.

"The result of this is that when there was tremendous overproduction, and even the State of Oklahoma, through its commission appointed for the purpose, ordered leaseholders to stop drilling they kept at it just the same because they would otherwise lose their leases. The State was powerless to stop it. In trying to safeguard the rights of the Indian, the Interior Department had worked a severe hardship on the oil industry. The continuous drilling had a natural result in an overproduction of crude oil. That is what I mean by the Government's responsibility."

FISKE LIKENS NATION TO ROME AND CHINA

Admiral, Honored by Defense Society, Pleads for Revival of American Spirit.

SAYS WE MUST RALLY OR DIE

Urges That Lesson of Washington Praying in Snow at Valley Forge Be Relearned by Citizens.

In the spirit of doing "justice in a public way to a gallant and distinguished officer of the United States Navy" the American Defense Society presented to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske yesterday, the day of his retirement from the service on account of age, mementos of the controversy it had waged in his behalf with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. The presentation was made at the Great Northern Hotel.

Rear Admiral Fiske, who has served forty-two years in the navy, has lately been stationed at Washington as aid for operations, and several times has attracted public attention in the last few years by making statements on naval conditions which Navy Department officials and Congressional committees did not relish hearing.

Several months ago Admiral Fiske had an official clash with Secretary Daniels over a report on naval conditions alleged to have been made to the latter. Mr. Daniels denied he had received the report, and the issue became one of veracity between the two men. The American Defense Society took up Rear Admiral Fiske's case with Congress, and, this failing of action, with President Wilson, the final result being that Secretary Daniels accepted the naval officer's version of his having put the report before him.

A scrapbook containing the correspondence in the case, including the President's letters and newspaper articles from all over the country in support of the officer, were presented to Rear Admiral Fiske yesterday, as well as a bunch of flowers, made up of red carnations, white peonies, and blue cornflowers, which were given by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President of the Women's National Committee of the organization and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The spirit of the occasion was expressed by Joseph Howland Coit when, in presenting the scrapbook, he said:

"To have been instrumental in having justice done in this public way to a gallant and distinguished officer of the United States Navy is a source of satisfaction to the American Defense Society."

In his acceptance Rear Admiral Fiske said in part:

"Your society is striving to revive the patriotism of this nation. You have a strenuous task before you. Under the influence of wealth, the allurements of pleasure, and the sophistical arguments of the pacifists, the patriotism of the nation has been rapidly weakening for fifteen years.

"The war found the United States following Egypt, Assyria, China, Greece, Rome, and the other countries that had had enough manliness to achieve a high estate, but had not enough manliness left to maintain it.

"Government of the people, for the people, and by the people must not perish from the earth, but it will perish, unless this nation rallies; and it will not rally unless it is made to remember the past and to realize what the lessons of the past forecast.

"So urge the people to read again the story of this nation before it became so rich. Urge them to read the almost forgotten story of our Revolution, and the services of George Washington. Make them see that we owe nearly all we have and nearly all we are to Washington. And that we must follow where he led, or dies as we shall deserve to do. Make them see that the Washington to whom we owe our all was not Washington, handsome and majestic, surrounded by the refinements of wealth and the accessories of power in the Presidential chair, but Washington in the field—forcing back the enemy with one hand and dragging Congress forward with the other hand; Washington, passionate, indomitable, and in the blazing sun at Monmouth; Washington, daring but wary in the ice floes of the Delaware; Washington, praying in the agony of his soul to the Almighty, kneeling in the snow at Valley Forge; not Washington, the President, but Washington, the soldier."

WON'T DISMISS BLAKSLEE.

Burleson Defends Assistant Accused by Senators of Lobbying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Postmaster General Burleson today refused to dismiss Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakslee for his alleged part in the nation-wide "Postmasters' lobby" on the railway mail pay provision of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

In a letter to Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, Mr. Burleson expressed regret that controversy should arise between the Senate Committee and an official of the department, but said that he had nothing to add to a previous letter, in which he discussed letters and telegrams sent by Mr. Blakslee, without referring to any action on the committee's demand for Blakslee's dismissal.

It is understood that members of the Senate Committee will wait upon President Wilson and ask that Mr. Blakslee be requested to submit his resignation. The Senators complain that Mr. Blakslee, in his letter to Postmasters, asserted that the Senate Committee "had surrendered to the railroad lobby." The committee eliminated from the House bill the space pay system urged by Mr. Burleson for carrying the mails and put the matter up to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a decision.

In his letter to Senator Bankhead, made public today, Mr. Burleson said of the Blakslee propaganda: "It is needless to say that such action would not be countenanced by me," adding: "After a conference with the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, I find that his only motive in writing these letters was to prevent action that he conscientiously believed would result in serious injury to the rural delivery system, which is under his immediate supervision."

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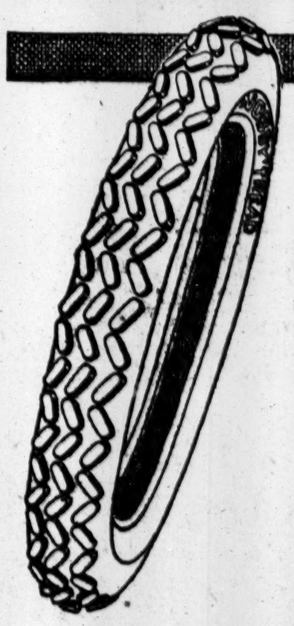

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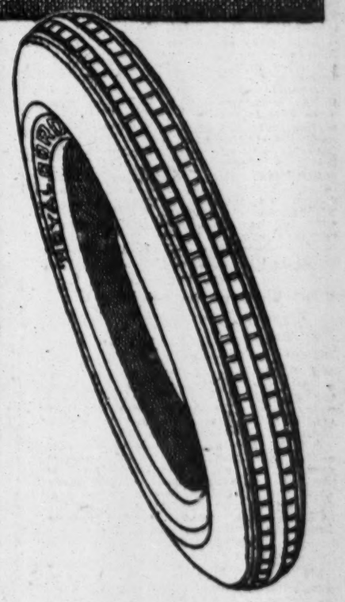

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SCHOOL OF HEALTH ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Foundation Announces That One Will Be Established at Johns Hopkins.

TO TRAIN SPECIALISTS

Public Sanitation the Chief Aim of New Institute, with Experts in Charge.

The Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, announced yesterday that it had decided to establish an Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Baltimore in connection with Johns Hopkins University, where the problems of sanitation in great cities would be studied, and men trained to fit themselves to meet these problems. The amount to be expended was not disclosed, but it was hoped, the statement asserted, to create an institution as useful in its field as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. October, 1917, has been fixed tentatively as the date for opening, it being the opinion of the Foundation that it will take at least a year to erect and equip the institute and to supply it with a teaching staff.

The statement says that the immediate need of such an institution has been emphasized by the difficulty experienced by cities and States in finding men equipped for promoting public health, sanitation, and preventive measures generally.

"The possibilities of usefulness of men so equipped have been found to be without limit in such efforts as those made by the American Red Cross in combating typhus in Serbia and by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in its campaign against hookworm disease throughout the world," the statement adds.

"An institute of hygiene will become the central feature of the new school. Funds will be provided by the Foundation for the erection of a suitable building in proximity to the hospital and the medical laboratories of Johns Hopkins University. In this building will be housed various laboratories and departments needed in such a school, such as those of sanitary chemistry, of physiology as applied to hygiene, of bacteriology, and protozoology, of epidemiology and industrial hygiene, of vital statistics, a museum, and library.

"Additional facilities for instruction and research will be supplied by the schools of medicine, engineering, and social science, the hospital and other departments of the university. Funds will be provided by the Foundation for the maintenance and development of the school in accordance with plans which are being matured. No pains will be spared to develop an institution which, in its own field, will compare in usefulness with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

"Dr. William H. Welch, now Professor of Pathology, and Dr. William H. Howell, Professor of Physiology at Johns Hopkins University, will undertake the work of organization. Dr. Welch will be the director of the school. The School of Public Health on the side of teaching will be designed primarily to benefit those who plan to give their lives to the administration of scientific sanitation. These health officers, heretofore suffering from inadequate training facilities, range from the Health Commissioners of larger cities and districts and the higher technical experts, to inspectors of all sorts and public health nurses."

In its study of the needs of the country in this connection, the Rockefeller Foundation consulted such experts as Dr. A. C. Abbott, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Dr. Edwin C. Jordan, Dr. William H. Park, Wickliffe Rose, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Dr. Theobald Smith, Dr. George C. Whipple, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Dr. Welch, and Professor D. D. Jackson.

"These experts," the statement continues, "agreed that a fundamental need of the public service in this country is a larger supply of men properly trained. In their opinion this need could best be met by establishing schools of public health affiliated with universities and with medical schools, and having as nuclei institutes of hygiene."

PAYROLL ROBBER IS HELD.

Kindred, Who Took $22,000 from Booth & Flinn, a Free Spender.

BOSTON, June 13.—Edward C. Kindred, whose lavish expenditures resulted in his arrest here last night on a New York indictment charging the theft of a $22,000 payroll last August, was arraigned today as a fugitive from justice. By request of his counsel the case was continued until June 20. Kindred was locked up for lack of $25,000 bail.

Expensive dinners, one of which cost $1,000, although only twelve persons were entertained, racing automobiles, a stylish wardrobe, and apartments in an exclusive section were said to have been paid for with part of the payroll of the Booth & Flinn Company, New York contractors, which Kindred is alleged to have stolen. The police said he admitted his identity and expressed a willingness to stand trial. He turned over to the police several articles of jewelry and about $7,000 in cash.

ALIENATION SUIT FAILS.

Court Gives Verdict for Warren A. Browne in St. John's Case.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 13.—Warren A. Browne, the wealthy Hempstead real estate broker, sued by Joseph O. St. John, a carpenter of Monroe, for $10,000 on the ground that the affections of his wife, Myra Z. St. John, had been alienated by Browne won the case this afternoon.

Browne, who is a bachelor 55 years old, earned the sobriquet of "the unkissed bachelor" when at a previous trial of the case he testified that he had never kissed or hugged a woman in his life. On the first trial St. John won a verdict of $2,000. This was set aside by Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder.

De Lancey Nicoll at U. of V.

De Lancey Nicoll will address the graduates of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., at the commencement exercises this afternoon. His son, De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., will be graduated.

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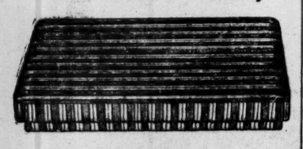

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SIX-FOOT THIEF CAUGHT.

Police Run Him Down After He Raids a House on the Hudson.

Elizabeth Simpson, a servant employed by Lowell H. Brown, President of the Battery Engineering and Construction Company of 17 Battery Place, at his home at 21st Street and Palisade Avenue, Bronx, overlooking the Hudson River, heard the screen door at the kitchen open at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She hurried to the room in time to see a youth, six feet in height and dressed in fine clothing, standing in the entrance. At sight of her he exclaimed: "Make a sound and I'll kill you. Take me to the rooms upstairs."

The girl obeyed, and in the bedroom of Mrs. Brown the intruder took a diamond stickpin, a necklace of eighty-five gold beads, one of Japanese beads, and another of rhinestones. Mrs. Brown was on the lawn outside the house, but the girl feared to raise an outcry, and stood silent while the young man descended to the kitchen, and bolted across the lawn in the direction of the Spuyten Duyvil station of the New York Central Railroad. Then the girl screamed.

Mrs. Brown, who had seen the youth as he entered the house and had mistaken him for a tradesman, telephoned to the Kingsbridge Police Station, and Bicycle Policemen Washburn and Koof were sent after the thief. From Mrs. Brown's description they recognized him when they came up with him near the railroad station. He protested that he was a real estate salesman looking over property, and they were inclined to believe him until he broke from them and ran down the railroad tracks. They followed, firing their revolvers into the air, and when he did not halt they aimed at him. One bullet grazed his ear, and he fell into a pool of water, where the policemen caught him. On the way to the station he broke away again and fought so desperately that Washburn had to stun him by blows on the head with the end of his revolver. He was hurt so badly before he surrendered that Dr. Hennerle of Fordham Hospital had to sew up his scalp.

At the station he said he was Charles Sanders of 148 West 144th Street, and had come from Chicago recently. According to the police, the necklaces and pin were in his pockets. He was locked up.

INDICTED IN GARBAGE 'WAR.'

Drake Charged with Complicity in Kidnapping Doyle Watchman.

J. Sterling Drake, a real estate operator of 29 Broadway, Manhattan, was indicted late yesterday afternoon by the Richmond County Grand Jury in connection with the alleged kidnapping on May 5, of William Farmer, 71 years old, a watchman employed by Edward P. Doyle on Prall's Island. The indictment was a direct result of the fight against the City of New York by the people of Staten Island against a garbage plant there.

For several days the Grand Jury had been hearing the testimony about the alleged kidnapping and alleged wiretapping. Many witnesses were called, including Farmer, but it was not thought that the Grand Jury would hand up an indictment until next Monday.

Last night District Attorney Fach issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Drake and gave it to two of his detectives to execute. These men came to Manhattan to look for Drake.

Both Drake and Doyle claim title to Prall's Island and when it became known that it was to be the site of the garbage "dump," Doyle erected a shanty on the island and placed Farmer there as watchman. Three days later the "kidnapping" expedition reached the island, took Farmer off and landed him at Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, early that morning. When he returned to Staten Island he got in touch with Doyle, who caused the arrest of the thirteen men then on Prall's Island. They were discharged in the Magistrate's Court a few days later, when Drake, it was alleged, assumed responsibility for their acts and admitted that he had employed them.

Mayflower's Waves Cause Death.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—Waves from the President's yacht, the Mayflower, were the indirect cause of the death of Charles Bystrom, 24 years old, steward of the Tarrytown Boat Club, this afternoon, shortly after the President's yacht passed Tarrytown on its way from West Point to New York. Bystrom dived into the Hudson for a swim. When he came up near the float the waves from the yacht rocked it so that he was struck a glancing blow on the head and rendered partly senseless. The shock and the coldness of the water are supposed to have given him cramps, for he sank almost immediately. The body was later recovered. Bystrom was married, lived in Beekman Avenue, and had one child.

4 TO 10 DIE IN BLAST AND GRAIN PIER FIRE

Baltimore Explosion, Due to a Bomb or Dust, Traps Stevedores at Work.

LOSS IS OVER $2,000,000

Two Steamers and Pennsylvania Railroad Structure Are Prey of Flames.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Pennsylvania Railroad Elevator No. 3 on the harbor front at Canton, a suburb, was burned today, with a loss of life conservatively estimated at fourteen men, and injuries to more than forty others. Three bodies have already been recovered. The victims were mostly elevator employes and cargo trimmers. Three of the injured were in a critical condition tonight.

Two steamships, the Willem van Driel, Sr., a Dutch vessel, and the British steamer Welbeck Hall, which were loading grain at the elevator, also were badly damaged by fire and wreckage dropped upon them from the elevator.

The flames spread to an ore pier next to the elevator, badly damaging it. Several strings of grain cars in the elevator were burned.

While the fire is thought to have been caused by an explosion of grain dust, a theory was advanced that it might have been caused by a bomb. This theory will be investigated, it was said.

The blast blew out the ninety-foot tower, or upper elevator, and in an instant the whole building was ablaze. Conservative estimates placed the loss at more than $2,000,000. This represents the cost of the elevator, the damage to the two ships, and the value of the grain in the elevator and aboard the vessels. All together, about a million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat were destroyed.

Scores of men barely escaped with their lives. Thirty-four grain handlers and stevedores who were imprisoned in the hold of the Welbeck Hall fought their way to an exit over piles of grain. Gaining the deck of the ship they found their way to shore cut off by the flames. Some of them jumped overboard and were picked up. Launches ran alongside and took off the others.

Two gangs of grain handlers, imprisoned on the Willem Van Driel, Sr., for a time, made a dash across the elevator wharf to safety, but they were showered with sparks and burning wood and only a few escaped unscathed.

DR. BLUE HEADS MEDICOS.

Urges Profession to Prepare for Possible Service in War.

DETROIT, June 13.—Sectional meetings today occupied the attention of those attending the American Medical Association's annual convention here, after a general session this forenoon, at which Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the Federal Public Health Service, was installed as President of the association.

Dr. Blue delivered the principal address at the morning session, which marked the formal opening of the convention. He urged thorough preparation by the medical profession in time of peace for possible service in war.

Dr. Joseph A. Capps of Chicago told the section on practice of medicine that it was probable the epidemic of grip which swept over the country last Winter was transmitted from horses, as the disease was prevalent among animals at the same time. Further investigation along these lines, he said, may show a means to prevent this disease.

INDORSE T. R. FOR CABINET.

Headquarters Opened in Hotel Majestic for New League.

The movement started by Copeland Townsend, owner of the Hotel Majestic, to secure a nation-wide indorsement for Theodore Roosevelt for Secretary of State in the Hughes Cabinet if he is elected is meeting with some success. "Roosevelt for Secretary of State League" headquarters have been opened at the Majestic.

Joseph Platzker of the Department of Laboratories of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital reported to the league headquarters that there were eight doctors in the laboratory who wished to join the league. The first one to join was C. X. Matanabe, a bacteriologist of Japan. Others who announced they would aid the movement and joined the organization were Dr. S. G. Davis, Oklahoma; Dr. Ramsay Spillman, New York; Dr. E. B. Smith, New York; Dr. H. B. Hansen, New Jersey, and Dr. Samuel B. Cohen of New York.

A telegram of indorsement was received from Robert Kilton Mackey of 816 Water Street, and letters came from A. de Last, 94 Murray Street; Julian Rosenthal, 23 Broad Street; H. A. Resener, Huntington, W. Va.; L. H. Riley, Kansas City; N. O. Goodman, Denver; Mrs. J. N. Darton, Bismarck, N. D., and Randolph Zehelby, Seattle.

DANES WILL PRESS BERLIN.

Demand Release of Seized Steamer —Another One Captured.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 14.—Denmark will demand the release of the Danish steamer Guldborg, captured by a German warship a fortnight ago and taken to Swinemuende, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

This was decided upon the return of the crew, who made a declaration before the Danish Maritime Court. The Captain stated that the capture was made in Swedish waters, adding:

"I protested, because the ship was in neutral waters. But a German officer pointed a revolver at my head and threatened to kill me if I did not deliver over the ship's papers."

The Captain admitted an attempt to escape.

Before the German Prize Court the German officer asserted that the Guldborg was captured in international waters and said that he had threatened the Captain because he was rebellious.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that the Danish steamer Askoe has been captured by a German warship in the North Sea and taken to Hamburg. The Askoe was recently built by a Dutch company for Danish shipowners and was on her way to Denmark under the Danish flag with a Danish crew aboard when captured. She carried no cargo.

The Swedish schooner Svea, on her way to England with pit props, has been captured in the Sound by a German warship and taken to Swinemuende.

EXPECT PEACE BY JANUARY.

Henry Field Says the French and English Are Optimistic.

Henry Field, a grandson of Marshall Field of Chicago, who returned from Europe yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam, said that there was a strong feeling in France and England that the war would be finished before Jan. 1 next.

"The French people are much more optimistic than the English regarding the outcome of the war," he said, "and believe that the tide turned definitely in favor of the Allies with the first repulse of the German drive at Verdun. The French also put great faith in the part Russia will play in the campaign this Summer."

Mr. Field said that London was soberly gay and the people were beginning to take the war very seriously. The theatres and music halls in London were all open and doing good business with the thousands of soldiers always on leave while places of amusement in Paris, except the moving picture palaces, were nearly closed.

Would Labor's Aid in Withdrawal.

A proclamation by labor unions of Yucatan, calling on organized labor in the United States to cause the recall of our troops from Mexico, was brought to New York yesterday by Carlos Loveira, head of the Department of Labor of Yucatan. "Help us secure that once and forever the United States be recalled, avoiding the great danger there is and must be while a khaki uniform remains in Mexican territory," the document read. The proclamation blamed financial interests of the United States for most of the Mexicans' troubles.

HORSE IN 3-MILE RUN IMPERILS MANY LIVES

Policeman's Wrist Broken in a Vain Attempt to Stop Runaway After Auto Chase.

FIFTH AVENUE IN UPROAR

Small Boy Causes All the Trouble by Throwing Stone at Animal in Harlem Stable.

Matthew Gallagher, a truckman of 1,920 First Avenue, had backed his horse and runabout into a small stable at 105th Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon, unhitched it, and started to take off the bridle when a small boy threw a stone which struck the horse. It bolted, almost overturning Gallagher, who grabbed a tiny girl out of the animal's path, and then stood helpless as the horse ran west in 105th Street.

The animal sped to Fifth Avenue, causing women and children to scatter in all directions. It turned north in the avenue, sometimes running on the sidewalk beside the Park wall and sometimes taking to the street. Several motorists started in pursuit, but none overtook it.

At 110th Street the horse turned west again and galloped to Eighth Avenue, where Policeman Foley of the West 123d Street Station tried vainly to seize the bridle. Foley jumped into an automobile and ordered the driver to follow. The runaway went to Riverside Drive, despite the efforts of several men to head it off, and there turned north again.

Foley, in the automobile, passed the horse, jumped from the car and, at 111th Street, caught the bride. He was dragged twenty feet and then shaken off, while the runaway took to the park and raced over the lawn to 125th Street.

The horse was winded when Policeman Karl of the West 125th Street Station got a grip on the bridle and brought it to a halt. He took it to the station stables. The motorist in whose car Foley had given chase picked up that policeman and carried him to the Knickerbocker Hospital. There Dr. Smith found that the policeman's left wrist had been fractured, he was badly bruised, and cut in many places. He dressed his wounds and Foley was sent home on sick leave. Gallagher got his horse at the stables. The horse ran nearly three miles before it was stopped.

TO ADVANCE PRICE OF MUSIC

Publishers Decide Their Products Do Not Sell for Enough.

The Music Publishers' Association of the United States held its annual convention yesterday at the Astor, with a dinner last night at the same place. During the convention session considerable discussion was devoted to the question of the retail prices of printed music. Some publishers took the stand that prices obtained here did not compare favorably with those of other countries. It was decided to increase the net return on the sale of printed music, although it was not decided whether this should be done by raising the list price or curtailing discounts. The association includes among its members most of the important music publishers of the country.

At the dinner the speakers were Nathan Burkan, a lawyer, who spoke on "Copyright"; John Clyde Oswald, publisher of The American Printer; Walter Damrosch, and R. W. Heffelfinger, a publisher and dealer of Los Angeles. Mr. Damrosch, who spent last week at the conventions in Chicago, gave the diners his impression of the proper method of oratory with which to place a "favorite son" in nomination, and made an earnest plea to the publishers to do their share toward advancing American music by publishing a fair amount of works of American composers.

Guggenheim Case to Trial.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 13.—The suit for $10,000,000 brought by William Guggenheim against his five brothers, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon, and Simon, must go to trial in the Supreme Court here next Monday, according to the decision made this morning by Justice Stephen Callaghan.

A postponement of the case was asked for by William D. Guthrie, of counsel for the defendants, on the ground that the defendants' counsel, Louis Marshall, was too ill to be present, and because John B. Stanchfield, who was to conduct the trial for the defendants, was engaged in the trial of the Eno will contest.

Justice Callaghan called the case for Monday morning, as he thought that the excuse of the engagement of counsel in other cases might prevent a trial for a long time.

PORCHIA AIDS OPPENHEIM.

Denies Hearing Lawyer Coach Witnesses to Swear Falsely.

Joseph Porchia, chief witness in the suit of Benjamin Oppenheim against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its Directors for $300,000 for an alleged conspiracy to have him disbarred, was cross-examined yesterday by Max D. Steuer, counsel for the company, and several of the individual defendants. Porchia said he had tried to get for Mr. Oppenheim witnesses who had seen the accident to the little Nugent girl, but denied that he had ever heard the plaintiff trying to induce witnesses to testify to something they had not seen.

Chester E. Baker, who was the adjuster of the company when the Nugent case came to trial, and in the proceedings following it, said he did not know what became of the books kept by the law department. Asked if he had not heard of an order to destroy the books he said that he never had. He admitted having an account at a bank with money given him by the company to defray expenses in adjusting suits, and that he had seen many vouchers drawn for that purpose.

Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mr. Oppenheim, wants to find checks and stubs used in paying expenses of witnesses and others in damage suits against the company. The testimony of George R. Moorehead, who was Secretary of the company, was examined last Saturday by the counsel, and his testimony was read into the record. He said that many of the old records of the company prior to 1902 had been sold or destroyed, and that it was customary to make this disposition of the records when they were five years old without regard to the statute of limitations. All the records of the company when it went into the hands of a receiver were turned over to the receiver by order of the court. Asked whether he would produce these records in court he said he did not know whether he would be able to do so or not.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

Shakespeare Exhibition Extended.

More than 40,000 persons have visited the Shakespeare Exhibition at the Central Building of the New York Public Library, opened in connection with the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration, and as a result of this interest the date of closing it has been postponed until July 15. The extension of time was made possible through the generosity of private collectors who have lent many rare books to the library, making this the most complete collection of Shakespeareana in the world.

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William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, contributes a valuable article on the probable condition of American trade after the war to this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

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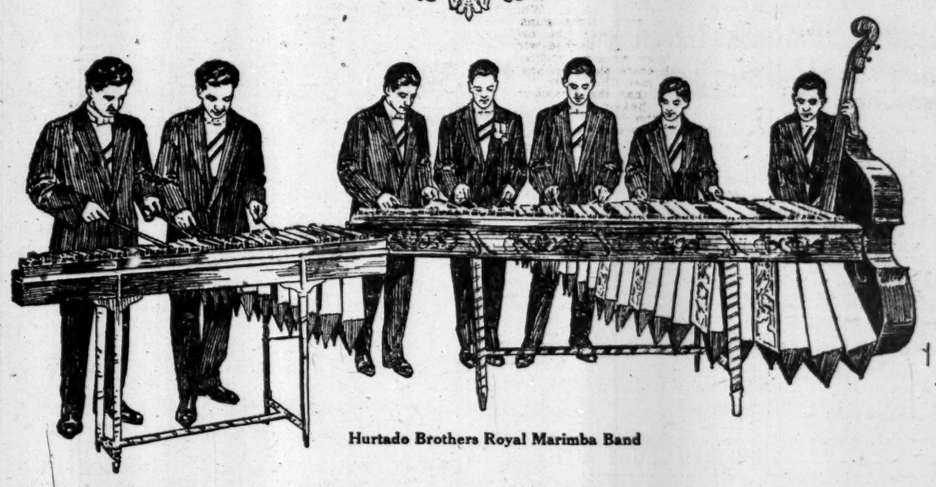

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OSBORNE ATTACKED IN RAE TANZER TRIAL

Benjamin Slade Hints That Some of Prosecution's Supporters May Be Accused.

LAWYER PLEADS ILLNESS

Sarcasm and Anger Mark Day's Clashes of Counsel—More Proof of Alibi for Osborne.

The cross-examination yesterday of James W. Osborne, the chief witness against Rae Tanzer, on trial in the Federal District Court for forgery, was so vigorously conducted by Benjamin Slade, lawyer for the defendant, that before the day was over the cross-examiner became ill and asked the court to grant a recess. He recovered somewhat, and before adjournment was back again at the witness as vigorously as ever. The proceedings brought clashes of counsel more bitter than on other days, and the examination was marked by both sarcasm and anger. At one stage Mr. Slade said to Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., that some of those who have been instrumental in prosecuting Miss Tanzer may yet find themselves in her place.

All efforts of the defense are now centred upon the attempt to break down the testimony of James W. Osborne that he is not the Oliver Osborne who deserted Miss Tanzer after winning her affections, or to gain from the witness some admission that may weaken the force of his denial. No item is being overlooked, and the defense wanted to know of Mr. Osborne if the Foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Franklin Safford, the Plainfield (N. J.) hotel clerk, was not Louis Boissevain, the husband of Inez Milholland, a lawyer connected with the firm of Osborne, Lamb & Garvin. Mr. Osborne said he thought there was some such relationship.

Throughout his ordeal Mr. Osborne remained calm and spoke in an even voice. He said that after he read a letter from Rae Tanzer to himself, in which she addressed him in the inclosure as "Oliver," he knew a serious charge was being made, but he added that Oliver Osborne and James W. Osborne were different persons. To Mr. Slade's question as to why he got his stenographer to talk to the defendant over the telephone he said:

"Well, I knew I was up against a woman who was either crazy, a blackmailer, or honestly mistaken, and I thought the soft voice of a woman could be best used to reason with the writer of the letters and show her the mistake she was making."

Mr. Slade asked the witness regarding his testimony at the Safford trial in which, to a question as to when he received the Tanzer letter, he replied: "On or about Oct. 15—I mean Feb. 15."

Mr. Rand interposed an objection to the Safford trial testimony, but before the Judge could rule Mr. Osborne answered and his answer was unconsciously the same as his examiner had read from the Safford record.

"There," said Mr. Slade, turning toward the jury, "the cat is out of the bag."

"I ain't let no cat out of no bag," came back the witness with a broad smile.

After a series of questions regarding Mr. Osborne's previous actions in regard to the case Mr. Slade suddenly asked: "Were you ever indicted for perjury?" A protest came from the Government's representative.

"It is fair," came back Mr. Slade for the defense. "I believe the relations are such that James W. Osborne could not be indicted in this district for anything."

When the stir this occasioned had subsided Mr. Osborne told how William Hawley, a policeman friend, had called upon Rae Tanzer, and it was brought out that although the first letter was written to James W. Osborne by Miss Tanzer on Oct. 23, 1914, the first attempt to get the letters she had received from Oliver Osborne was not made until February of the following year. The witness explained that he had been a busy man and so did nothing in regard to the matter until the suit was brought.

After the recess Mr. Slade requested Judge Wolverton, to grant an adjournment, as he was too ill to go on. Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler, for Miss Tanzer, said he was not well enough acquainted with the case to take up the cross-examination of the witness. David Slade said that it would give him delight to cross-examine Mr. Osborne, but in view of certain circumstances it would not be right for him to do so. Judge Wolverton suggested that the examination of another witness go on, but Mr. Osborne reminded him that he, too, was a lawyer, and could not spend all his time on this case. In the end the Judge ordered that the case go on, and from a chair Mr. Slade took up the examination in a very low voice, which grew stronger as he proceeded.

Mr. Slade asked Mr. Osborne point blank if the reason for his not keeping an appointment at the Bar Association on a certain Sunday morning was because he was at the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield.

He had barely replied, "No, I overslept," when Rand was out of his seat, making strenuous objection, when Slade appealed to the Judge to stop the speechmaking. Rand was warned to stick to the case.

"Did you ever tell Rae Tanzer that you had given a girl, Ethel Curtis, money, and she had squandered it on an actor?" asked Mr. Slade.

"I never told her anything," the witness said.

The witness was being asked concerning his acquaintance with Miss Curtis, when Judge Wolverton stopped the line of questioning. The witness was then led to tell of his part in the prosecution of Rae Tanzer and Safford, and what part he played in the questioning of the two sisters of the defendant. He denied that he had ever discussed the Tanzer sisters with United States District Attorney Marshall or his assistant, Roger B. Wood.

"Were you ever charged with any offense in connection with the Rae Tanzer case?" Mr. Slade asked.

Prosecutor Rand looked at the witness and slightly inclined his head.

"You may answer, now your counsel says so," commented Slade.

Mr. Rand turned to his assistants at the table and said that the next question would probably be who has not been indicted yet. Mr. Slade overheard, and in angry voice he said: "Yes, Mr. Rand, some of your associates may yet be in the place of Rae Tanzer."

The witness was then questioned as to why the case was taken into the Federal Court instead of into a State court. Mr. Osborne said he knew there was no Federal statute as to blackmail and despite Mr. Slade's shouted request that he answer yes or no, said that using the mails covered a blackmail attempt.

"Yes," said Slade with considerable heat, "you succeeded in convincing your friend Marshall of that."

Testimony was given by Algred B. Campbell, the auditor, and John A. Gillman, the room clerk of the Narragansett Hotel, in Providence, where James W. Osborne was said to have been part of the time when Rae Tanzer says Oliver Osborne was with her. They verified records of Mr. Osborne's presence there.

The case will be continued today.

Kitchener Memorial in Trinity.

A memorial service for Lord Kitchener will be held in Trinity Church at noon today. It will be similar to those held in years past for Queen Victoria, King Edward, and the Titanic victims. The full choir of the church will give a special musical program. The idea of the service was developed by the Executive Committee of St. George's Society of New York. Included among the societies which are co-operating are the Pilgrims, the Canadian Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. David's Society, and the British Schools and Universities Club. L. B. Stodart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. George's Society, is in charge of the arrangements.

TAFT FOR BIGGER DEFENSE.

Criticises Bryan's Pacifism in Reference to Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Former President Taft, addressing graduates of Georgetown University today, declared the colonial possessions of the United States make imperative a larger army and navy. He referred particularly to Germany and Oriental nations as possible enemies to be met in war. The fleet, he said, should be enlarged and made better balanced with the view of rivaling Germany's naval power. Alaska, the Philippines, and the Monroe Doctrine in future years may prove special sources of international friction involving the United States, he said.

"In our Asiatic revelations," said Mr. Taft, "it is observable that the open-door policy has been steadily closing since the Russo-Japanese war, on account of our helping Japan to 'lick' Russia. With the Chinese and Japanese we are also pursuing an inconsistent policy, for we want their trade but not them.

"We have a particular color scheme, involving only black and white. We are fastidious about browns and yellows. I only mention this to show that the Orient is a possible centre of trouble—not imminent trouble, I trust."

Referring to the navy, Mr. Taft said: "Without being invidious, I want to say that if we can beat the German navy, we can beat the world."

Mr. Taft criticised William J. Bryan for praising the Monroe Doctrine while opposing military and naval increases. "Mr. Bryan should know that the time may come when the only thing that can defend the Monroe Doctrine is force," said Mr. Taft. He also urged that the United States enter a federation of nations to prevent unnecessary war, according to the plan of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is President.

ARRESTED AS BOY BURGLARS

Four Youngsters Charged with Robbing Many Stores.

Four boys were arrested last night as members of a gang which has robbed several stores on Washington Heights in the last week. Andrew Van Alst, 16 years old, of 4,308 Broadway, the eldest of the quartet, was charged with burglary, and the others were held as juvenile delinquents. They are Sidney Smith, 15 years old, of 554 West 183d Street; Harold James, 14, of 2,184 Amsterdam Avenue, and Rudolph Craig, 14, of 11 West 180th Street. With the exception of James, who said he was an office boy, all attended public schools.

Michael Egan, proprietor of a grocery at 1,232 St. Nicholas Avenue, notified the police yesterday that his place had been entered, apparently through the fanlight, and $36 had been taken from the cash drawer. A book of trading stamps was also missing. A woman tenant in a nearby house gave Detectives Buckley and Foley of the Fourth Branch descriptions of the boys she had seen loitering near the store, and another woman told of seeing one very small boy trying to get through the fanlight. Armed with these descriptions the detectives went through the vicinity and finally saw James Craig and Van Alst about to enter a confectionery store. They took the boys into custody, and after questioning them they went to Smith's home and arrested him.

According to the detectives the four boys confessed to having entered several stores soon after the proprietors had closed them. Smith is alleged to have admitted nine such burglaries and the others five or six each. Van Alst denied having been concerned in the robbery of Egan's store, but is said to have admitted participating in others.

The detectives say they were told that Smith supervised the division of the spoils, taking $15 for himself, and sharing the remaining $21 equally among Smith, Craig, Van Alst and three other boys.

ASKS FINGER PRINT INQUIRY.

Mayor Requests Chief Magistrate to Report on Boys' Cases.

Mayor Mitchel has asked Chief Magistrate McAdoo to report the facts to him regarding the finger-printing of three boys, at the order of Magistrate Simms, after they had been fined $3 each on Monday in the Washington Heights Police Court for playing baseball in the street.

"Finger-printing seems to carry with it the sense of putting one in the criminal class," the Mayor said. "No one regards playing ball as a real crime, morally or legally. I am not commenting on the action of the Magistrate in saying this. It is always unfair to criticise without knowing all the facts in the case."

Chief Magistrate McAdoo explained yesterday that Magistrate Simms, after finding the boys guilty, had no discretion about the matter of having their finger-prints taken, as the law makes it compulsory that the police should take the finger-prints of all persons convicted of disorderly conduct.

GOES TO COURT WITH B. R. T.

Service Board Offered $50,000 for Culver Line Easement.

The Public Service Commission has begun condemnation proceedings to obtain an easement for elevated railroad construction along Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, from Tenth to Fifteenth Avenue, and thence over the existing right of way of the New York Municipal Corporation. This right of way is the so-called Culver line. The elevated railroad is for an extension of the Fourth Avenue Subway.

The experts of the commission set a value of about $50,000 for the easement. The B. R. T. officials value it at $200,000. Negotiations have been carried on for a long time, but neither side could agree on a compromise price, and so the commission took the question into the courts.

Police In Auto Run Down Woman.

An automobile containing three policemen on their way home from a baseball game between the teams of the 1st and 3d Inspection Districts, struck and probably mortally injured an unidentified woman, at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, last night. James Schreeman of 338 East Twenty-third Street, chauffeur for Michael Morisio of 225 East Twenty-first Street, was driving the machine south, when at Sixty-ninth Street he swerved to one side to avoid striking Mollie Culligan, 18 years old, a guest of the Hotel Belleclaire, Seventieth Street and Broadway. The unidentified woman stepped off the curb directly in the path of the machine.

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WEAVERSON'S LOVE DISCUSSED BY JURY

Sealed Verdict Today in the $250,000 Alienation Suit Against Mrs. Frame.

DEFENDANT AGAIN ON STAND

She Admits, on Cross-Examination, Affection for Her Secretary Cost Her Some Friends.

The jury that heard the evidence in the suit of Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson, the Mazdaznan, against Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, a Christian Scientist, for $250,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Frederick Weaverson, retired late yesterday afternoon. As the jurymen had failed to reach an agreement an hour and a half later, Justice Gavegan ordered a sealed verdict this morning.

Mrs. Frame, 75 years old, clad in black, quiet and composed, resumed the witness chair at the beginning of the day's proceedings. James J. Walker, counsel for Mrs. Weaverson, asked Mrs. Frame if she had not lost friends because of her relations with Mr. Weaverson and she replied:

"Some of my friends."

The witness said that Mrs. Eddy, after retiring some readers in the Christian Science Church because of their age, had recalled her and that she resumed her task as a first reader in the Fourth Church. Asked if she had not been summoned to Boston to explain her friendship for the plaintiff's husband, she indignantly denied that anything of the kind had occurred. Asked how Mr. Weaverson's night attire got into her apartment, she calmly replied that she knew nothing about that. Mrs. Frame reiterated her statement of Monday that the affection between herself and Mr. Weaverson was that of a mother and son.

"When did you first become conscious of this motherly affection?"

"Soon after I met him. He manifested the same sort of affection for me. He was kindly and attentive to me when I had no one else."

"Why didn't you send him home to his wife?"

"I did not think that was my business."

"Didn't you think it was your duty to discourage him, as a married man, from spending so much time with you?"

Asked if she did not know that a mother, as well as a sweetheart, could alienate the affection of a husband, Mrs. Frame replied, "I know that to be the case."

A. P. Jetmore brought out the fact that Mrs. Frame had mentioned Mrs. Weaverson in her will, and then he asked her if she entertained any ill-feeling toward the plaintiff.

"No," replied Mrs. Frame, "nor toward anybody else."

Mrs. Frame also said that if she could do anybody a kindness she would always be glad to avail herself of the opportunity. Mr. Jetmore, in his summing up, said he believed the Mazdaznans were behind the suit against Mrs. Frame, and that they were encouraging it, hoping to get some money out of it. Mrs. Weaverson, who is a leader among the sun worshippers, shook her head angrily. Mr. Jetmore displayed a disposition to relieve Mrs. Weaverson of all responsibility, and then he said:

"I think that Mrs. Weaverson should rise in this court and apologize to her husband and to all of the others concerned in the action, and then maybe she would be forgiven, and her husband might take her back."

This statement resulted in an ineffectual attempt later to bring about a settlement of the suit.

Mr. Walker said to the jury that Mrs. Frame had paid Mr. Weaverson for his services as her secretary $2,500 a year, and had given him autos, an estate and countless checks. Concerning the statements made by Mrs. Frame and Mr. Weaverson that they had been much together during their earlier acquaintance, for the study of Christian Science, Mr. Walker said:

"What was the use of this study after he had already spent five years studying the science. He is a very intelligent man. But we do know that while he was still acting as a pupil to Mrs. Frame he became her secretary."

Mr. Walker declared that any one knowing Mrs. Frame to be "the strong, cultured woman that she is, will find it hard to believe that she needed the services Mr. Weaverson is said to have rendered." He said that Wildwood, the estate given to Mr. Weaverson by the defendant, was worth $35,000.

In his charge Justice Gavegan pointed out that Mrs. Weaverson's dower rights in any property owned by her husband was safe, and that the suit brought by Mrs. Weaverson was not for a separation or for a divorce, but for damages, and was aimed, not against her husband, but against Mrs. Frame. He also said that if the jury found that the relationship between Mrs. Frame and Mr. Weaverson was known to Mrs. Weaverson, that she had ever sanctioned it or had benefited from it, that should serve in mitigation of damages.

CONSUMPTIVE KILLS WIFE

Then Shoots Himself and Probably Will Die.

Hans Fakata, 26 years old, a Hungarian laundry worker, shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth, and then wounded himself, probably fatally, yesterday afternoon at their home, 517 East Twelfth Street.

Fakata is a consumptive, and had been employed at the Sea View Institute on Staten Island until recently, when he heard that his wife had taken his brother as a boarder. Fakata then returned, but she refused to live with him, and for the last two weeks he had lived uptown. The couple had three children, two of them boys, one 3 and the other 5 years old, both of whom are in a Catholic institution. The third child, Elizabeth, is 2 years old, and lived with her mother.

Fakata went to his home yesterday and gave his wife $2 with which to buy clothing for little Elizabeth. Not long after his arrival the other tenants heard the two quarreling, and then there were three shots. When they broke into the flat Mrs. Fakata was lying on the floor with a bullet through her head and another through the neck, while her husband was lying across the bed with a bullet in his head and the revolver in his hand. Mrs. Fakata died shortly after and Dr. Dunn removed Fakata to Bellevue Hospital, where it is said he will die.

HE YEARNS FOR LUXURY.

Youthful Hyphenate Wants to be Adopted Where Wealth Abounds.

Although he admits he is 19 years old, and perfectly healthy, Samuel Harrison, who lives at 763 Hudson Avenue, West New York, N. J., has tired of fighting his own way to success. He forsook West New York yesterday without the knowledge of his parents, and asked THE TIMES to print a notice about how he would like to be adopted by somebody "well off." He said he didn't care how much money they had, just so long as they would take him as a son.

While his four sisters, mother and father do not know that he is nursing an ambition to roll in the lap of luxury, he opined that they would be only too glad to be "relieved of a burden." The young man explained his case thus:

"I was born in a small town near Warsaw, Russia, on Nov. 27, 1897, and when I was 9 years old my family emigrated to this country. We lived first in Jersey City and then moved to my present home. I was graduated from Public School 4, in West New York. After leaving school I got work in an embroidery house. I do not like that sort of work. It does not get me ahead quick enough. I should like to go where there are no children."

The boy said that his ambition to be adopted had not sprung from reading about Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard's adoption of children. Kipling, he added, was his favorite author and "The Tale of a Tub" his particular fancy in the writing line.

Winners of the ONLY Grand Prize on Wardrobe Trunks, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

"Not a Wrinkle at the End of the Trip"

For Your Summer Trip

GRAND PRIZE HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNKS

—the last word in wardrobe capacity and convenience. All the apparel you need—carried so carefully that there is "not a wrinkle at the end of the trip."

You'll want this exclusive Hartmann feature—made possible by our patented "no wrinkle" cushion top.

No Excess Baggage Charges

Hartmann Grand Prize Wardrobe Trunks are so designed and constructed that they cannot be packed to excess.

Made in all sizes. Prices range from **$25 to $125**

For sale only by leading trunk and department stores in this country and abroad.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO

All Hartmann products are covered by patents granted and pending.

CABMAN SO AMAZED THAT ENO RODE FREE

Rich Man's Queer Ways Too Much for Even the Public Jehus of Saratoga.

OFTEN GAVE WAY TO ANGER

Woman Relative Tells of Vile Language Applied to Suffragists—His Plan to Save Wine.

Mrs. Henry L. Eno, testifying yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury in the contest of the will of Amos F. Eno, who left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, caused a stir in the courtroom when she repeated certain vile and opprobrious terms which she had heard Mr. Eno use at a dinner in describing suffrage leaders.

The trial was enlivened by frequent tilts between John B. Stanchfield of counsel for the contestants and Austin G. Fox, chief counsel for the proponents.

Three cabmen who drove Mr. Eno in Saratoga last Summer told incidents of his visit to the resort. One of them, Fred Phelps, said that one evening Mr. Eno compelled him to drive first up, then down, the street, denying angrily each time that he had given orders to proceed in the direction they were going.

"When I finally took him to the house, he said, 'The rabbit will pay you,'" Phelps said. "A few days later, when I drove him again, and told him that he had not paid for the first ride, he said, 'You're crazy.'"

James Hudson, another cabman, said that on one occasion, when Mr. Eno was riding, he suddenly ordered him to drive faster because some one was after him. Looking around, the witness said, he could see no one following. Mr. Eno was crouched in a corner of the seat, he testified, and wound a heavy lap robe tightly around his neck. Hudson declared that he was so astonished at the behavior of the man that he forgot to collect his fare at the end of the ride.

Another witness, Harry Cahan, also a cabman, testified that Mr. Eno several times refused to pay his fare. Mr. Eno constantly mumbled and gave way to sudden bursts of temper, Cahan added.

Further testimony concerning the animosity of Mr. Eno toward the suffragists was given by Major Marcus Dougherty, who knew Mr. Eno intimately for more than forty years. Meeting Mr. Eno at a polling place one day, the witness said that he asked Mr. Eno what he was going to do.

"I have come to send these women to hell," he quoted Mr. Eno as replying.

Speaking of Mr. Eno's miserliness during his last years, Major Dougherty testified that, on one occasion, when Mr. Eno was entertaining several friends at his home at dinner, he ordered his servant not to serve any wine, as he believed none of his guests desired any.

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I told him that he was wrong if he thought so," the Major replied. "We insisted, and he grudgingly brought out some of his best wine."

Major Dougherty told the jury of the changes which he had noticed in his friend following his return from Europe in 1914. Formerly, Amos F. Eno was a man of force and dignity, and, although somewhat dictatorial, possessed an attractive personality, the witness said.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

OPEN TRAFFIC COURT TODAY.

Officers of the Safety First Society Will Be Guests of Honor.

The Traffic Court, which will have jurisdiction over all traffic violations in the City of New York, will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the City Magistrates' Building, 300 Mulberry Street. It was decided some time ago to institute such a court, on the ground that more uniformity and better results would be obtained by centralizing the handling of traffic cases, but the failure of the furniture for the courtroom to be completed as soon as was expected has delayed the opening.

The room to be occupied by the court is that formerly used for police trials in the days when 300 Mulberry Street was Police Headquarters. The formal opening of the court will be witnessed by a number of invited guests, among them officers of the Safety First Society, which has been active in advocating the establishment of a traffic court.

YOUNG'S Straws portray the "par" of Men's Fashions. Because they are all hand-made, *"Young's Hats are as good as they look."* Prices $2—$3—$4.

Stores "All Over Town"

Young's Straws
"NONE BETTER MADE"

(RUBINAT) LLORACH
Natural Laxative Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.
Ask Your Physician
Sold by All Druggists. Look for the Yellow Label
LUYTIES BROTHERS
New York
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Safe Deposit Boxes
$5 a Year
STORAGE FOR SILVERWARE.
The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.
Lex. Ave. & 42d St. 7th Ave. & 52d St.

Auto Road Map Free
Mailed on Request.
HOTEL ADELPHIA
Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Rooms—400 Baths.

$351,000 for WAGES
$255,000 for MATERIAL & SUPPLIES
$115,000 for INTEREST
$39,000 for TAXES

Our Daily Expense Bill Is $760,000

Every twenty-four hours it costs $760,000 to operate the New York Central Lines "for the public service."

It costs $351,000 every day for wages.

It costs $255,000 every day for material, supplies, etc.

It costs $115,000 every day for interest.

It costs $39,000 every day for taxes.

In addition a daily average of $110,000 has been expended for the last fifteen years (or a total of $600,000,000) for permanent improvements on the

New York Central Lines

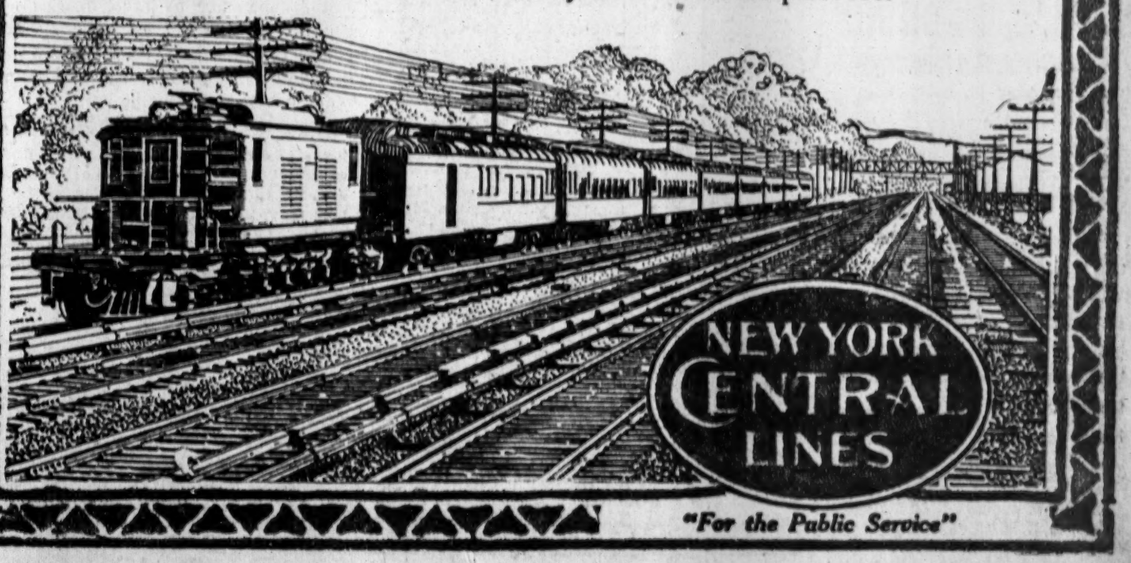
America's Greatest Railway System

To provide for the service demands of the future, large sums will be needed by all American railroads.

These sums must be provided from earnings, the issue of capital stock, or *borrowed*, and for railroads to borrow large sums or market their stock requires unquestioned credit.

By either method the funds can be secured only by co-operation of the public, which should see that railroads are granted fair rates, insured just regulation, equitable taxation and reasonable demands from labor.

The ability of all the railroads to continue to serve the public is the problem of the public quite as much as the problem of the railroads. A splendid railroad is the greatest industrial asset a community or state can possess.



"For the Public Service"

256 GET DEGREES FROM OLD NASSAU

Gen. Leonard Wood and Senator Lodge Are Made Doctors of Law.

AERO CLASS NEXT YEAR

President Hibben Also Announces That There Will Be a Motor Cycle Battery in Training.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—The one hundred and sixty-ninth commencement of Princeton University was held this morning, and at noon the class of 1916 marched out of Alexander Hall as graduates of the university, entitled to wear the colored hoods that signify their degrees.

President John Grier Hibben conferred 250 degrees upon the graduating class. Ninety-two men received the Bachelor of Arts degree, 108 were made Bachelors of Letters, 34 Bachelors of Science, 17 Civil Engineers, and four received the Electrical Engineering degree. In addition, 65 men were made Masters of Art by Dean Andrew Fleming West of the Princeton Graduate College. The Dean also conferred ten honorary degrees.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Judge Joseph Buffington. General Wood's services were highly estimated by Dean West, who closed the ceremonial address with the words:

"In our defenseless state he has sounded the reveille to waken a slumbering nation from its dream of security, bidding us rise and take our place like men to save our freedom and help to save the imperilled freedom of the world."

Julian Alden Weir, President of the National Academy of Design, and Rolla Wells, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and twice Mayor of that city, received the degree of Master of Arts; John Willis Baer, President of Occidental College, California, was made a Doctor of Letters; Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey, and John McDowell were made Doctors of Divinity; while Waldemar Lindgren, Professor of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon them.

During the exercises President Hibben announced gifts to the university, including in his list the promise of a speedy construction of a new chemical laboratory. A new headquarters for this department has long been an urgent need of the university. The name of the donor is not yet made public, but he has already purchased a lot adjoining the campus for the purpose, and plans are now being drawn for the building.

Cash gifts amounting to $294,200 were announced, the majority of which is to be used for the strictly educational work of the university rather than the construction of new buildings. Amory L. Ford of Detroit has given $100,000 to endow a professorship of Spanish. Henry C. Frick has endowed a chair of music with $100,000, while private subscribers have raised a fund for a new assistant professor and an instructor in the department of economics, these men to take charge of the new course in accounting and statistics. The Reading Scholarship comes as the result of a bequest of John A. McGinley of Reading.

The day was a busy one for the departing seniors. The Commencement exercises occupied the time between 10:30 A. M. and noon, when the alumni luncheon came up on the schedule and the various classes formed at Nassau Hall and marched to the gymnasium. There was a short respite after the luncheon, and then President and Mrs. Hibben entertained the seniors and their parents at Prospect, the campus residence of the President. This was followed immediately by the parting loving cup ceremony and the senior class dinner. At midnight the seniors were ready to burn the benches, which they use at senior singing in front of Nassau Hall, as a final farewell.

The alumni dinner was attended by more than 500 graduates of Princeton. General Wood and Senator Lodge were the chief speakers.

Cheers greeted President Hibben's announcement that Princeton would have two more additions next year to the corps of university aids to preparedness. He said that opportunity had been afforded for an aeroplane brigade, and that the machines and the instructors had been offered to the university through the efforts of alumni. The other organization is to be a motor cycle machine gun battery, plans for which had been drawn up by interested alumni. It will be in operation next term.

The cup annually given for the class which has the greatest proportion of its living members back for reunion had to have two class names engraved on it this year. The Class of 1866, with eighteen out of twenty-seven men, and the Class of 1901, with two-thirds of its members back, tied. After 1901 had marched the cup over to 1866 and 1866 had returned the compliment and the cup, President Hibben proposed the compromise.

The list of graduates, recipients of honorary degrees, and prizemen follow:

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

L. Abbett, Jr.
V. W. Alexander,
E. D. Alyea,
H. F. Armstrong,
C. Banigan,
F. K. Barbour,
A. F. Benton,
C. H. Bischoff,
G. A. Bowman,
J. A. Brotemark,
H. G. Brown,
B. Bullock, 3d,
W. J. Burke,
R. N. Campbell,
E. S. Carter,
V. Clair,
D. R. Crocker,
H. C. Cross,
T. J. Davies,
N. F. Davis,
R. H. Dawbarn,
G. C. De Lacy, Jr.,
W. S. Dell,
D. R. Demarest,
H. E. Diller,
A. C. Dunn,
R. P. Evans,
E. Ferguson,
W. H. Floto,
B. Franklin, Jr.,
A. M. Frantz.
C. W. Frantz,
G. B. Fundenburg,
P. H. Gadebusch,
M. Gates,
H. G. Gilland,
L. L. Glover,
J. S. Green, Jr.,
R. C. Heyl, Jr.,
Jesse Hoyt,
H. B. Hudnut,
S. L. Hypes,
A. H. Jackson,
A. A. Kelleher,
D. G. Kennedy,
H. Kennedy, Jr.,
A. T. H. Kenny,
E. F. Kiefel.
O. D. Knight,
H. McC. Lamberton, Jr.,
B. C. Law,
O. P. McComas, Jr.,
P. A. G. Machemer,
T. P. McKee, Jr.,
J. D. McLanahan,
C. A. McWilliams,
C. F. Martin,
J. W. Massie,
E. G. Meier,
Neville Miller,
E. K. Mitchell, Jr.,
J. T. Morgan,
Lester Mount,
J. H. Neely, Jr.,
W. H. Osborn,
F. D. Payne,
L. G. Payson,
S. L. Phraner,
E. L. Potts,
J. M. Raymond, Jr.,
Nelson Reed,
S. C. Reynolds,
H. D. Ritchey,
S. S. Robinson,
John Russell,
Mason Scudder,
N. W. Scudder,
L. W. Sellers,
S. M. Shoemaker,
G. G. Sikes,
C. F. Smyth,
C. R. Stauffer,
D. C. Swatland,
Lennig Sweet,
A. W. Talley,
C. M. Tappen,
C. F. Troxell,
L. B. Walton,
D. B. Watt,
H. A. Williams,
Edmund Wilson, Jr.,
H. B. Winchell,
C. L. Woodbridge,
R. J. Wortendyke, Jr.,
C. M. Young.

BACHELORS OF LETTERS.

J. A. Armstrong,
B. B. Atterbury,
F. W. Bailey,
John M. Baker,
Joseph D. Baker,
Osborne T. Biddle,
Emerson P. Bird,
Lawrence Brown,
Wallace Bower,
Edwin C. Buchanan,
Milton J. Bunnell,
Wiley H. Burford,
Allan L. Butler,
Charles L. Campbell,
Joseph M. Carey,
W. I. Carpenter, Jr.,
Robert T. Chaplin,
R. L. Cleveland,
Holt W. Cookingham,
Kanneth F. Cramer,
Bryan G. Dancy,
John W. Danenhower,
Neil Booker Dawes,
Edward S. Decker,
William H. Deyo,
Wilson F. Dodd,
Byrd Douglas,
Julian N. Dowell,
Donovan R. Ellis,
Frank L. Farrell,
F. N. B. Fay,
Perry O. Fendrick,
Louis G. Forney,
Harvey H. Frank,
Thomas L. Frederick,
George T. Fritz,
Richard W. Furman,
Ludwell E. Gaines,
Paul G. Giffin,
Logna Blair Gill,
Harry L. Gordon, Jr.,
Ormond V. Gould,
Bethune M. Grant, 3d,
F. V. L. Harrison,
Harold D. Harvey, Jr.,
Amory L. Haskell,
Henry L. Haupt,
Bennett Heath,
R. P. Hinchman, Jr.,
Robert A. Holder,
Thomas B. Jackson,
Benjamin C. Jones,
Brady R. Jordan,
Alfred M. Kahn,
William Mack, Kalt,
Douglas H. Kenyon,
Nelson F. Kenyon,
William C. King, Jr.,
Donelson M. Lake,
Elliott H. Lee,
Robert R. Lester,
Vergil G. Ling,
W. De L. Love, Jr.,
Richard S. Martin,
Henry J. McLosh,
Emory J. Middour,
S. A. Milliken,
Philip Molt,
Kirk Moore,
Perry E. Moore,
T. E. Mount,
J. G. Mulchead,
A. D. Russell, Jr.,
John E. Murdock,
Edwin C. Sharp,
Elmer A. Sheets, Jr.,
Joseph H. Shepherd,
Carleton R. Smith,
Mowry Smith,
Allan H. Snowden,
James R. Stockton,
Charles S. Tippetts,
Norman B. Tomlinson,
Charles D. Towers,
Michael G. Traylor,
Donald G. Turner,
F. E. Twitchell,
H. F. van der Voort,
Edward B. Wall,
Westel R. Willoughby,
Edgar F. Woodman,
Rex Price Beach,

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Edgar B. Bamman,
Yervant Basmadjian,
Albert B. Bingham,
Kenneth V. Bliss,
William J. Burr, Jr.,
Jas. E. Butterworth,
William M. Davy,
Oscar A. De Long,
Edmund D. Dodd,
Wm. Y. Fillerbrown,
Ervant Gabriel,
Arthur N. Harrigan,
Edward S. Lloyd,
Paul B. MacCready,
Kirk A. Metzerott,
Lewis P. Ohliger,
Winthrop M. Phelps,
F. R. Pemberton, Jr.,
H. J. Richardson,
James B. Ritter,
Frank C. Roberts, Jr.,
Walter A. Rukeyser,
Wm. C. Shanley, Jr.,
G. M. Shipman, Jr.,
Isaac Starr, Jr.,
Murray H. Stevens,
John W. Thomas, Jr.,
Armin A. Uebelacker,
Harold B. van Doren,
John V. Wadsworth,
James Vickery,
Walter White,
Archibald Wiese,
Fred R. Wolff.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Leigh B. Bergen,
Robert J. Boyd,
William T. Field,
William H. Freisell,
George W. Gilch,
John D. Gould,
Charles L. Heyniger,
John C. W. Hinshaw,
Russell L. Klotz,
Frederick H. Knight,
Charles E. Kock,
Oscar Mandel,
Henry S. Price,
Carlton S. Proctor,
George S. Runk, Jr.,
Walter K. Starr,
H. B. Vanderhoof, Jr.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

L. A. Cavalcanti,
C. R. Le Compte, Jr.,
James O. Murray,
Harry F. Porter.

SENIOR PRIZE MEN.

Lynde Debate Prizes.—First, Boudinot Bakewell Atterbury; second, Christian Frederick Martin; third, Clarence Muir Tappen.

Baird Prizes.—The Baird Prize, Ethan Davidson Alyea; Oratory, Clarence Muir Tappen; Delivery, Charles Sanford Tippetts; Poetry, Hamilton Fish Armstrong; Disputation, (first,) Benjamin Franklin, Jr.; (second,) Boudinot Bakewell Atterbury.

Alexander Guthrie McCosh Prize in Philosophy.—Ethan Davidson Alyea.

Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics.—Ethan Davidson Alyea; honorable mention: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., Edwin Knox Mitchell, Jr., Harrison McClure Thomas.

Society of Colonial Wars Prize in American History.—Philip Molt.

Lawrence Hutton Prize in History.—Kenneth Frank Kramer.

Manners Prize—Winner of the Golden Tiger.—Samuel Moore Shoemaker, Jr.

Lyman H. Atwater Prize in Political Science.—Neville Miller.

Philo Sherman Bennett Prize in Political Science.—Ethan Davidson Alyea.

C. O. Joline Prize in American Political History.—Kenneth Frank Kramer.

Class of 1879 Senior Prize in Old English.—Henry Lloyd Haupt.

George Potts Bible Prize.—Carl Hauser Bischoff, John Noel Robinson.

JUNIOR PRIZEMEN.

Class of 1876 Memorial Prize for Debate.—Walter Haynes Johnson, Jr.; honorable mention: Sydney Donald Sherrard, '18.

Junior Orator Medals.—First, William Bixler Banta; second, Francis Beacham Whitlock; third, William Prentice Cooper; fourth, John Winfield Voorhis.

MacLean Prize—Marion Lowell Turrentine. Dickinson Prize—John Winfield Voorhis.

Garrett Prize in South American History—Lawrence Phillips; honorable mention, Osborne Tatman Biddle, '16.

Thomas B. Wanamaker English Language Prize—Divided equally between David Muir Anacker and George Rippey Stewart, Jr.

Class of 1870 Prize in English—John Peale Bishop.

Class of 1883 Junior English Prize in the School of Science.—John Peale Bishop.

Mary Cunningham Humphreys Junior German Prizes—First, Marion Lowell Turrentine; second, Ernest Hermann Forster.

R. Percy Alden Memorial Prize in French.—First, William Stuart Annin; second divided between Herman Lansing Vail and Harding Sanford Roche, '18.

SOPHOMORE PRIZE MEN.

Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize—Robert Carlyle Gillies; honorable mention, Alexander Victor Lyman.

Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize—Divided between John Sampson Elliott, and Percy Rivington Pyne, Jr.; honorable mention, Lee Carrington Bradley, Jr.

FINAL SPECIAL HONORS.

Philosophy and Psychology.—Highest honors—Ethan Davidson Alyea. High honors—Benjamin Franklin, Jr. Honors—Thurston Jynkins Davies, Nathaniel Penistone Davis, Edwin Knox Mitchell, Jr., Stanley Lansing Phraner.

History and Politics.—High honors—Kenneth Frank Cramer, Clarence Muir Tappen, Charles Sanford Tippetts. Honors—Dana Rumsey Crocker, Frank Loren Farrell, Douglas Huston Kenyon, John Williams Morgan, William Henry Osborn, Charles Daughtry Towers.

Economics and Social Institutions.—Highest honors—Boudinot Bakewell Atterbury. High honors—Elmer Allen Sheets, Jr. Honors—Kenneth Henry Reoky.

Classics.—High honors—Donald Clinton Swatland, Homer Best Winchell. Honors—Verne Clair, Henry Augustus Williams, English.—High honors—Harold Dortle Harvey, Charles Francis Troxell. Honors—Hamilton Fish Armstrong.

Modern Languages (Germanic—High honors—Walter Benno Neuburg. Romanic—High honors—Robert Holmes Dawbarn, George Baer Fundenburg, Brady Rimbey Jordan, John Noel Robinson.

Mathematics and Physics.—Highest honors—Edward Sterling Carter. High honors—Robert Chapman Heyl, Jr. Honors—Kenneth Voris Blue, Oscar Anderson DeLong, Jr.

Mathematics.—Honors—Fred Reginald Wolff.

Chemistry.—Highest honors—Charles Phelps Smyth. High honors—Arthur Ferguson Benton, Albert Busch Bingham, James Cutler Vickery. Honors—Lewis Philip Ohliger, Francis Rawle Pemberton, Jr.

Biology.—High honors—Isaac Starr, Jr., Stewart Mudd.

Civil Engineering.—High honors—Frederick Hammond Knight. Honors—Russell Louis Klotz, Charles Edward Kock.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Master of Arts.—Rolla Wells and Julian Alden Weir.

Doctor of Letters.—John Willis Baer.

Doctor of Divinity.—John McDowell and Paul Matthews.

Doctor of Science.—Waldemar Lindgren and Samuel Rea.

Doctor of Laws.—Joseph Buffington, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—James Waddell Alexander, 2d; Thomas Whitfield Baldwin, Carl Campbell Brigham, Arthur Francis Buddington, Neil Carothers, Albert Kinkade Chapman, Arthur Holly Compton, Irving Bardshar Crandall, William Wilson Cumberland, Charles Linnaeus Cumming, Ernest Theodore Dewald, William Anthony Dittmer, Carl Whitman Doxsee, Albert Sherman Eastman, Ray Edwin Gilman, Byron Cassius Goss, Harley Nathan Gould, William Noland Henderson, Stanley Edwin Howard, Guy Fleming Lipscomb, Edward Mack, Jr., Franklin Pearce Reagan, Samuel Robert Shafer, Charles Lacy Lockert, Jr.; Richard John McDiarmid, George Rogert Spohn, Alan Tower Waterman.

GRADUATE SCHOLARS, 1916-1917.

History and Politics—Sydney MacGillvay Brown.

Economics and Social Institutions—Robert Milton McIsaac, Elmer Wood, Walter Stewart Young.

Classics—John Barker Stearns, Harold Llewellyn Humphreys, Ben Edwin Perry.

English—Henry Earnest Conklin, Thomas Bradley Mether, Willard Bostwick Marsh.

Mathematics—Cyril Arthur Nelson.

Physics—Norman Richards French, James W. Queen.

Geology—Antony Pastor Giraud.

PRIZE IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Manners Prize, the Nova Caesarea Scholar—Carroll Hill Woodby.

Prize in Electrical Engineering—Leonardi Albuquerque Cavalcanti.

FELLOWS, 1916-1917.

Porter Ogden Jacobus Fellow—Shirley Howard Weber.

Charlotte Elizabeth Procter Fellows—Charles Williams Hendel, Jr., Ralph Bailey Tewksbe, John Dickinson, Ernest Theodore Dewald, John De Hart Harrison, Nathaniel Howell Furnam, Frank Meyers Selbert, and Arthur Francis Buddington.

Philosophy and Psychology—Ethan Davidson Alyea.

Green Fellow in Mental Science—Norborne Harris Crowell.

History and Politics—Kenneth Frank Cramer.

Boudinot Fellow in History—William Marts Beury.

Economics and Social Institutions—Jesse Hale Riddle, Bascom Weaver Barnard, Simon Ercile Twining.

Art and Archaeology—Albert Mathias Friend, Jr.

Classics—James Penrose Harland, Henry Neupher Bowman, Herbert Theberath Weiskotten.

Modern Languages—Clarence Deitz Brenner, Sidney Lawrence Levengood.

English—Isidor Kaufman, Oliver Parker McComas, Jr., Stuart Robertson, Robert Stockdale Telfer.

Mathematics—Rutherford Erwin Gleason, Lester Sanders Hill, Henry Roy Brahana.

Physics—John Quincy Stewart, Lindsley West Ross.

Chemistry—Newell Trimble Gordon, George St. John Perrott, Charles Phelps Smyth.

Geology—Clayton Baird Hamil, William Egbert Cockfield.

Biology—Carl Caskey Spiedel, Edward Elliott MacMorland, Elmer Lentz Shaffer.

Electrical Engineering—George Edward Luke, Kenneth Voris Blue.

FORDHAM ALUMNI AT PLAY.

Day Devoted to Diamond Jubilee Festivities.

The most important day in the history of the Fordham University Alumni Society was celebrated yesterday, and the "old grads" in the diamond jubilee festivities spared no means to let everybody know it.

Immediately after breakfast 400 alumni formed in class procession and marched to the Faculty Hall, where they serenaded the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of the university. A baseball game between the Faculty and alumni teams followed, being won by the Faculty by a score of 4 to 3. After lunch the 'Varsity defeated the alumni, the score being 6 to 2. The victory of the 'Varsity gave it possession of the Mulry Baseball Trophy.

At the same time that the ball players were busy the tennis courts were the scene of a spirited battle between Elliott Benzin, the national junior champion and Captain of the 'Varsity, and Frank Oliver, an alumnus. Youth again won, Benzin getting the Mahoney Trophy by two hard sets.

The baseball game in the afternoon was preceded by the annual costume parade. More than thirty classes were represented. The graduates in rough-riding costumes carried off the prize. The election of the alumni officers resulted in the election of Dr. George Leitner, '85, of Piermont, N. Y., to the Presidency. After the election the graduates were initiated by the alumni.

Fordham will hold its seventy-second commencement exercises today. For the first time in more than ten years the graduation will be held outdoors. An ornamental forum, supported by seventy-five white pillars, each representing a year of Fordham's existence, has been constructed on the campus. It is surmounted by a lofty canopy which will shelter the throne of Cardinal Farley, 1867, who will preside. The graduating class numbers nearly 400 students.

NEW HEAD OF DARTMOUTH.

Ernest Martin Hopkins Elected to Succeed Dr. Nichols.

BOSTON, June 13.—The election of Ernest Martin Hopkins of Newton as President of Dartmouth College to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ernest Fox Nichols, was announced tonight by Homer E. Keyes, business director of the college.

Mr. Hopkins is a graduate of Dartmouth, and was formerly its Secretary.

Union Gets $250,000 in Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 13.—Gifts totaling nearly $250,000 were announced today at the luncheon of Union College Alumni assembled for the 120th commencement. The Bigelow fund of $87,500 included the following donors: Andrew Carnegie, $5,000; Melville Hanna, $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, $1,000; Pierpont Morgan, $2,500, and Joseph S. Auerbach, $1,000.

Vote The Times the Best Newspaper

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 13.—For the third successive time THE NEW YORK TIMES has been voted the best newspaper in the United States by members of the Senior Class at Wesleyan University. The vote for THE TIMES was overwhelming, The Tribune, the only other paper voted upon, receiving only six votes.

Woodrow Wilson, at one time a Professor at Wesleyan, won out as Presidential candidate over Roosevelt and Root, the vote being taken previous to the Republican convention, although just announced.

SERGT. FLOOD ACQUITTED.

Not Guilty of First Degree Murder for Killing Officer in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Sergeant Robert Flood of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was found not guilty of the murder of Lieutenant A. Lucas of King Edward's Horse and William J. Rice, a brewery employe, by the court martial today. He was released.

Sergeant Flood was on guard duty at a brewery during the recent rebellion and did not recognize Lieutenant Lucas, who approached him in the darkness.

It was testified before the court martial that the Sergeant ordered the arrest of the Lieutenant, and later his execution, as well as that of Rice.

"I was convinced that Lucas was a Sinn Fein spy disguised as a British officer when Sergeant Flood ordered him shot," Sergeant Flood testified. "When I ordered his arrest he didn't protest. He merely collapsed. Before he was shot he asked to be allowed to say a few prayers, which he did on his knees, sobbing."

Sergeant Flood was in temporary charge of the brewery. He said he expected he and his men would be attacked by the rebels at any moment and had taken special precautions that no one should be allowed to approach the building. Suddenly Lucas appeared. Lucas acted suspiciously, Flood said. Lucas had issued instructions to open the windows of the brewery, which was contrary to the instructions of the previous officer, who had ordered them kept closed. At the same time, Flood added, his men saw lights flashed outside the building, whereupon he covered Lucas, saying he was convinced that Lucas was up to treachery.

"I thought he was going to let the rebels into the brewery," said Flood, "and that I would have to answer for the lives of my men. Even after the shooting I did not believe that the officer shot was Lieutenant Lucas."

Flood declared that the reason he had ordered men shot instead of being made prisoners was that it would have weakened his small garrison too much to detach the men necessary to guard prisoners.

LANSING REPLIES TO KERN.

Stands Ready at Any Time to Protect Americans in Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Lansing's response to the resolution of Senator Kern of Indiana, to determine what steps have been taken to protect American lives and property in Ireland in the event of a repetition of the Dublin revolt, was sent to the Senate today.

Although expressing the hope that "few, if any, Americans were in danger in the revolutionary outbreak in Ireland," Secretary Lansing informed the Senate that the State Department stood ready at any time to act promptly for the protection of and in behalf of persons and property of American citizens in Ireland.

"It appears," said Mr. Lansing, "that the disturbances in Ireland have largely, if not entirely, ceased, and that the excitement growing out of such disturbances has greatly subsided. It is hoped that there may be few, if any arrests or detentions of American citizens for alleged complicity therein."

LAWYER SEES CASEMENT.

Philadelphian Is Pleased at Nature of Evidence for Baronet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—Michael Francis Doyle, the Philadelphia lawyer here to act as counsel to Sir Roger Casement, said tonight that he found Sir Roger cheerful in his cell in the Tower of London. He spends most of his time writing his views on Irish affairs.

LONDON, June 13.—After a long consultation today with Sir Roger Casement in the Tower of London, Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, who has been retained to assist the baronet at his coming trial on the charge of high treason, declared this afternoon that he was highly pleased at the nature of the evidence for the baronet's defense and was optimistic as to the result of the trial.

Although local opinion is virtually unanimous that Attorney Doyle will have no legal status before the court and will be allowed only to consult with counsel outside, the lawyer is hopeful, in view of the courtesies that already have been extended to him, that he may have a solicitor's privilege within the court.

Before the beginning of the trial, on June 28, Attorney Doyle is going to Ireland to study the case from the start.

PADEREWSKI WINS BAZAAR GOLD PIECE

Noted Women as Gem Auctioneers Fail to Stir Bidders, but Many Pay to Hear Them.

A PRAYER FOR KITCHENER

All Sounds to be Stilled Tonight While Dr. Manning Voices a Plea for Dead British Leader.

BAZAAR PRIZE WINNERS.

Five hundred-dollar gold piece, Ignace Paderewski, Hotel Gotham.

Maxwell automobile, P. G. McFadden, 56 Beaver Street.

Two hundred-pound live pig, Mrs. Barn, 970 Hillside Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Small hook and ladder wagon, Emil Schmidt, 466 East 136th Street.

Antique tapestry, Florence White, Garden City.

Complete motor bag, S. G. Horowitz, 11 East Thirty-second Street.

From one viewpoint, at least, the auction sale of the $2,000,000 collection of jewels owned by Dreicer & Co. at the Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace last night was a huge success, while from another it was not so brilliant. Several hundred persons paid $1 each for admission to the tea garden of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund to see Mrs. George Gould, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Miss Jane Cowl serving sweet charity in the capacity of auctioneers, and inasmuch as the spectators saw what they came for and enriched the fund by several hundred dollars by so doing, the feature was a success.

But as auctioneers Mrs. Gould, Miss De Wolfe, and Miss Cowl proved to be, respectively, the wife of one of America's richest men, an interior decorator of fame, and a popular actress. When they had fled from the little platform around which the eager-eyed crowd was densely packed there were still $1,999.-835 worth of jewels in the collection. Mrs. Gould had sold a wrist watch for $165, and Miss Cowl a watch that some one in the crowd had taken from his pocket and handed up to her, and that ended the buying. But the crowd had seen the distinguished auctioneers at close range and was apparently content with its bargain, and any one wanting a tiara or two or a string of pearls can still buy them from the collection and the fund will profit thereby. The jewels are on daily exhibition in the tea garden, and a great flock of Central Office men loll around in the offing to make sure they don't get away.

Didn't Take Her Pig Home.

About thirty more awards of prizes were made yesterday, the most interesting of which are printed above. Ignace Paderewski is the second artist to win a capital prize, Maggie Teyte, the opera singer, having been one of the fortunate ones the previous day. Mrs. Barn, who won a live pig, was spared the embarrassment of having to take her trophy home with her, since it was not in the building and will be delivered to her. About $5,000 in merchandise will be awarded to shareholders today. An award bulletin is issued daily, and these should be of interest to all shareholders, for all holding shares from the same book ending in the same digit as the capital prize winners will receive awards upon presentation of their coupons at the distributing department.

Martha Hedman, the only actress who ever baked a cake in a glass dish, sold a piece of the delicacy to an elderly man who visited her booth, No. 74, on the main floor, yesterday afternoon. He was a little man, with a fringe of hair as white as the serge suit he wore. A single medal stood out in bold relief on his left breast. He had given his quarter for the slice of cake so eagerly that Miss Hedman began extolling the virtues of a lovebird pie, a flaky crust over a glass bowl in which were two live birds, and urging him to buy the pie. As she talked merrily on her visitor munched his cake, masticating each small bite thoroughly. At the end of several minutes he was still eating calmly, and as Miss Hedman, glanced at the portion that remained undevoured there may have been just a suggestion of impatience in her eye. At any rate, her customer handed her his card, which read: "Horace Fletcher, A. M., Food Economist." Then it rushed across the actress's consciousness that the man Fletcherizing his cake was he who had taken the joy out of life for many by scaring them into eating slowly.

A Prayer for Kitchener.

A moment before 9 o'clock tonight a bugler will visit the three floors of the bazaar and play the reveille, and as gongs announce the hour the clamor will cease and the throngs will stand with bowed heads for a brief interval. During that time of reverent silence the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, standing on the elevated platform above the main floor overlooking the entrance, will offer a prayer for Earl Kitchener. Then the orchestra will play Edward Elgar's "The Land of Hope and Glory," written for the coronation of King George V., and immediately afterward the babel of tongues will break forth again. For this is to be Kitchener day at the bazaar.

Rare articles of all sorts are constantly being added to the various displays and the bazaar is taking on more and more the complexion of a museum. A five-franc piece of the time of Napoleon I. was donated by Miss Senta Siekeking to the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Fund, while another contribution was a one-quarter guinea Georgius III., owned by Mrs. Burslem. C. V. Miller has lent a wax mask of Mme. du Barry, taken from life, and an embroidered bedspread that belonged to Marie Antoinette. An elderly French woman has given to the booth for French Orphans a crocheted bedspread which it took her twenty years to make.

Mrs. Leigh Hunt has already sold $75 in shares for the spread. Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Chairman of the Daughters of the British Empire Booth, yesterday received a check from an anonymous donor for $1,500 for the purchase of a biplane for the British Government. The plane is to bear the initials of the society and is to be replaced in the event of accident.

This was the day originally set for closing the fair, but it has proved so successful and there is still such a large quantity of goods to be disposed of that the time has been extended through June 21.

At the art exhibition of the French Government on the third floor at 3 o'clock this afternoon Adolphe Cohn will lecture on the exhibit. Among the artists who will appear during the day will be Marie Dressler, Arnold Daly, Ethel Barrymore, Constance Collier, Mrs. James K. Hackett, Charlotte Ives, Julian L'Estrange, Victor Maude, Mme. Dreis-Barat, and Mary Morrissey, a mite of a girl who is only 5 years old but dances with the assurance of a Duncan or an Allen.

So great was the interest shown yesterday in the entertainment called "Legends de France," given by French artists in the Theatre de Verdure that two performances will be given this afternoon at 3 and 5 o'clock. These will be the last presentations, as the artists must return to France on Saturday and the pictures must be packed for shipping. The theatre was not large enough to accommodate those who tried to see yesterday's performance.

PREMIUMS FOR WAR BLIND.

Actresses Auction Seats for Premiere of Winter Garden Show.

An auction sale of seats for the first performance of "The Passing Show of 1916," which will take place next Thursday night at the Winter Garden, was held yesterday afternoon at that theatre. The premiums paid for the seats were donated to the British or French or Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, and the sale was conducted by representatives of that society.

The highest premium for orchestra seats was $125 each for two seats bought by Mrs. Morris Gest. A box seating eight brought a premium of $240. The premiums scaled down from those figures to $1.75 for seats further back. The regular price for orchestra seats on opening nights is $5. Among the auctioneers were Alice Fisher, Hilda Spong, Nora Bayes, Anna Held, and Hal Ford.

FOR COMMUNITY DRAMA.

Plan Is to Keep Alive Spirit of Shakespeare Celebrations.

A Community Drama Association has been proposed to perpetuate the work begun by the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee, and a meeting to discuss the proposition has been called for Monday night in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Before the last performance of the masque, "Caliban," was given, the idea was discussed by some of the leaders in that project, and as a result a temporary committee was formed to make the preliminary arrangements for perfecting an organization to keep alive the community spirit and the great interest created by the Shakespeare celebration. The members of this committee are Miss Mary Porter Beegle, Percy MacKaye, Arthur Farwell, O. J. Merkel, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Miss Josephine Beiderhase, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Cranston Brenton, William E. Bohn, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., and Miss Laura S. Collins.

This committee has sent out 2,000 postcards to all who were associated in any capacity with the masque, announcing Monday night's meeting and inviting them to attend. A great many have already signified their intention of being present and there seems little doubt that a permanent organization will be formed which will have for its purpose the fostering of the community spirit through the presentation of various kinds of entertainments.

This is the second movement to crystallize the community spirit that found expression in more than 2,000 different Shakespearean celebrations during the last year. The other was begun by the Drama League, which has formed a large committee to make next year American drama year. The first feature of this celebration, announced yesterday, will be a special performance of scenes from plays that have been of special significance in the development of the American drama under the direction of Arthur Hopkins.

STOTESBURY HELPS FRANCE

Gives $75,000 for Institution to Teach Maimed Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Edward T. Stotesbury has contributed $75,000 to the Union for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, of which Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies of New York is the Chairman for the United States.

The news was cabled over to the New York office that the French Government had offered the Maison Blanc in Paris to the union, with certain provisions for the men, provided the union would equip and pay the running expenses of the institution. The financial obligation thus incurred was estimated as $75,000. The Chairman for the United States at once communicated with the Chairman for Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Stotesbury felt strongly that the offer of the French Government should be met. The question was, how the funds had best be raised and this, of course, was a serious one. While she and those interested in the plan were deliberating Mr. Stotesbury quietly stepped in and volunteered to assume the financial burden. His gift will equip and run the institution for its first year.

Stage Children to Picnic in Park.

The little boys and girls of the stage affiliated with the Stage Children's Fund will have a picnic Saturday in Central Park. Arrangements for the party, the annual "June walk" of the fund, were completed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the society in the Hotel Astor. It was the last meeting of the fund until Fall.

The youngsters will meet at Cherry Hill, which is toward the west side of the park, and not far from the Seventy-second Street entrance, and there will be all kinds of games and dances, and at noon a picnic luncheon will be served. The fund will take the Roberts cottage at Atlantic Highlands for the Summer to entertain the juvenile players there. In the Fall the society expects to purchase a shore property for a vacation camp.

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The New York Times

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916.

NO ROOM FOR THE HYPHEN.

Both candidates are American in heart and soul. Both expressly renounce the support of voters who are not first of all, and above all, Americans. Neither leaves any place in the campaign for those who put some other allegiance above their allegiance to the United States.

Mr. WILSON at West Point yesterday said that some of those we have drawn into our citizenship "have not taken "into their hearts the spirit of America and have loved other countries "more than they have loved the country of their adoption." "We ought "to put them to the test," he says; "we ought to let it be known that nobody who does not put America first "can consort with us."

Mr. HUGHES says that his attitude is one of "undiluted Americanism." "Anybody who supports me is supporting an out-and-out American, "and an out-and-out American policy, "and absolutely nothing else."

The candidates of both parties have put the hyphen and the hyphenates out of the campaign. Now let the politicians and the managers see to it that they are kept out. There was a tremendous effort made at Chicago to get hyphenate matter into the Republican platform. It failed. A mightier effort will be made at St. Louis. Some of the Democrats on the Committee on Resolutions are more than suspected of a certain sympathy with the vociferous group of misrepresentative German-Americans who will try to secure recognition in the platform for the alien interests they seek to promote. It would be a monstrous political blunder to let them have their way. Ten Eastern States, including New York, will be lost to the party that attempts any catering to the hyphen vote. It would be a crime to lift the condemnation that both candidates have pronounced upon the pest of divided allegiance. Mr. WILSON and Mr. HUGHES have put the hyphen out of American politics. Keep it out.

LOOKING FACTS IN THE FACE.

The preliminary draft of the Mexican plank in the Democratic platform covers the ground thoroughly and without partisan vainglory. It admits that mistakes have been made in the Administration's treatment of the Mexican situation in the last three years, but its claim that many of the bewilderments of that situation were inherited from the preceding Republican Administrations is not to be denied. The mistakes were all incidental to the President's determination to "contribute as far as possible to the "establishment of a stable and truly "representative Government in Mexico." The policies of our Government in relation to Latin America for many years make up a deplorable chapter in our history. We have estranged our neighbors in the south. We have permitted ourselves to appear to them as backers of promoters and concessionaires. We have permitted the fomentation of revolutions against established Latin American Governments on our soil. We have meddled shamelessly in their politics.

President WILSON has taken up this Latin American problem in the right spirit. It is a difficult one. It cannot be solved in a few months or a few years. The President has made serious mistakes in Mexico, but they have all been made in the effort to do right. He realizes the losses individuals have suffered, but he has seen that before claims can be adjusted a competent and permanent Mexican Government must be established. Perhaps he has been too hopeful that the means to establish such a Government now exist in Mexico. The platform admits a doubt as to that. It plainly admits that the time has come for the employment of sterner measures to promote peace and order.

There is no doubt that the situation is threatening at present. CARRANZA is both weak and obstinate. Instead of taking steps to withdraw our punitive expedition from Mexican territory, the President intends to strengthen it. It is a pity that in so doing he should be compelled to draw more troops from the Coast Artillery for Mexican service. That brauch of the army should be kept intact and increased under the terms of the new military law with as little delay as possible. Recruiting for infantry and cavalry should be expedited. It is nonsense to say that it cannot be done. Let the few remaining pacifists jeer in that way against American manhood. It is all the comfort they have left. Recruiting is slow because the War Department clings to ancient and almost obsolete methods. It does not reach the minds and hearts of the millions of young men throughout this country who would be glad to join the army if they knew the opportunities of the soldier's career under the new law. There is a short enlistment term now; there is chance of promotion for good men; West Point is open to privates in the regular army.

FLAG DAY.

The flag is honored today throughout the United States as the sign and symbol of this nation of many races and strains of descent, one in ordered liberty under the Constitution. A deep, a solemn feeling animates this patriotic anniversary, this festival of undivided American citizenship. The repercussion of foreign war and foreign animosities has brought here some unhappy heats and rancors, some noisy partisanship of alien interests, some relapse from that union and harmony in which Americans have been wont to live together. There has been an acidity of temper and a fire of language on the part of a very small band of persons with axes of their own to grind, absurdly disproportionate to the amount of their following. There have been excesses among a few, but the great mass of Americans, of whatever origin, is solidly American, is for America first and all the time. Substantially all Americans, then, can today, as Mr. WILSON said in his Flag Day proclamation of May 30, rededicate themselves to the nation—

> "one and inseparable," from which every thought that is not worthy of our fathers' first views of independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded, and in which we shall stand with united hearts for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself; a nation signally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights.

With united hearts; so, no matter what temporary bitterness and forces of division may have crept in here and there, Americans stand and will stand. And of Americanism no better definition can be given than Mr. WILSON'S at West Point yesterday. Americanism consists in utterly believing in the principles of America, and putting them first, as above anything that might by chance come into competition with it.

PROSPERITY STRIKES.

The monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board remarks that prosperity is at the crest of the wave, and proceeds:

> Wages in general are probably higher than ever before, yet many strikes occurred during the month over questions of wages, hours, and unions. Such acute unrest of many thousands of workers is causing much concern.

An explanation why workers strike when wages are at their highest is given by the present strike in the Pittsburgh coal district against the adjustment reached a few weeks ago, and is of particular interest to labor of all sorts. The reason of the strike as given by the miners is that they are worse off than before they won their demands:

> While the gain in wages was ostensibly 5 per cent., higher rents, greater cost of powder, increase in price of caps, &c., mulcts them 15 per cent., and the result for the miners is loss instead of gain.

It is well that the miners have learned this for themselves and by experience. They would not have believed it otherwise, although that is always true of prosperity strikes. The country is passing through many of them, and there is a likeness between them all. This is the account of the situation given by the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, the bank nearest to the Pittsburgh strike, which now enlarges an observation first made a month ago:

> Both skilled and unskilled labor have been scarce for some time, and in many lines of industry wages have been increased again and again until they are abnormally high. There is almost universal complaint, however, that as wages are increased a large class of wage earners become less productive, and the failure of industrial plants to make sufficient or reasonable output is preventing the realization of much, if any, profit from operations. The attitude of such wage earners is disappointing, as, instead of taking advantage of the present wonderful opportunity to make large earnings, they are apparently not netting much more than formerly, when wages were much lower; the cost of living for them, as for others, is much higher, and the whole country is suffering a great economic loss through the failure of our industrial establishments to produce the volume of goods for which there is at present so great a demand.

The lesson is hard to learn, and not for labor alone. The rise in prices is as confusing to many capitalists as to nearly all wage earners. When costs are overtaking profits only the best informed know just when rising prices fail to increase the profits of the capitalist, or annul the increase of wages to the worker. Capitalists who do not keep cost accounts are liable first to be put on their guard by the rising price of credit. Everybody seems to be making big money, but there is a demand for more money to make still more. But in some cases the demand for money is to pay debts or to meet obscure costs. The profit either is not real or is not available because fixed in expanded plant. The case of the Pittsburgh miners is typical. They have more money than before, but there is less left after they have paid their bills. It is difficult to make labor understand that its real prosperity lies in abundance of cheap products, even more than in increased wages. Labor leaves no effort untried to make products dear and scarce.

The demand for increased wages is less trying to producers than the refusal to earn them. There is hardly any limit in reason to which wages might be raised if the full productive capacity were at the command of capital. But labor demands shortened hours, restriction of output, limitation upon capacity of machines, denial of employment to all but those licensed by labor to work, and many other devices to balk labor-saving devices of capitalism. What some labor thinks it needs is a machine for making work difficult, so that there may be employment for more men. The objective of capital is more goods for everybody, in order that there may be more profit by the sale. The regulation of profits is the remedy for want, in the opinion of those who pass laws and form the opinions of labor. The economic fact, the teaching of experience, is that there is a great deal more need of regulating the costs of the earlier stages of manufacture than of regulating the dividends which measure the profits on the completed product.

Adversity like prosperity has its roots in the ground. The tree grows highest whose roots run deepest. The tap roots of labor and capital run together. Wages and profits increase and decrease in relation to each other, although their courses may not lie absolutely parallel. When labor gets its demand and feels pinched nevertheless, the employer is near the same situation. The prosperity of the employer usually is the prosperity of the werker. The difficulty of either is not to the advantage of the other, as a rule. Capital is better informed upon these points than ever before, but labor has learned little by bitter experience. That is because it is led by those whose jobs are surest in hard times.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Even Mr. MANN of Illinois approves the Fortifications bill, though his approval might be accounted disingenuous by any one who habitually puts a political construction upon the acts of politicians. The bill seems to be satisfactory. It is the third of the large defense measures and not the least important, as it provides for the strengthening of our coast defenses and for the ordnance supplies. Representative SWAGAR SHERLEY, Chairman of the sub-committee which framed it, made an illuminative speech when he introduced it to the attention of the House. He explained again that our coast defenses are not to be relied upon to protect our whole coast from invasion and that our chief reliance against invasion must always be the strength and efficiency of our navy. Our forts protect important strategic points. Mr. SHERLEY laid the bogy concerning a possible bombardment of New York by naval guns of long range. It is true that some foreign ships have guns of longer range than our coast defense guns, but "that condition will be remedied as quickly as it can be done." Temporary emplacements could be easily placed at Rockaway, where permanent fortifications will be erected in time, and guns of sufficient range to protect the port mounted on carriages. Nobody at present is lying awake at night in fear of the bombardment of New York.

The best part of Mr. SHERLEY'S speech was his frank admission of the imperative need of stronger national defenses. The people of the United States, he declared, "are demanding "that Congress shall see to it that "this country is put in a position "properly to maintain its rights, no "matter where, when, or by whom "they may be assailed." Only a short time ago many of Mr. SHERLEY'S associates in Congress had not heard that demand of the people. They affected to believe that the permanent peace they desired could only be secured by remaining without means of protection. The Fortifications bill appropriates $34,000,000. The cost of national defense is heavy, but the expense is worth while when the money is wisely and carefully expended.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

It has puzzled some independent students of political dialect and jargon to find out upon what master and prime plain issue the Republicans, with such of the reconstructed Progressive prodigal sons as have wandered back to the old homestead, are to invite the voters to turn out an experienced, and install a novice, President. As to preparedness there is no difference save of detail. As to Americanism and united loyalty there is no difference, except that the Republican candidate has some officious, embarrassing friends whose main objection to Mr. WILSON is that he has been too American. There is much tempestuous rhetoric about Mexico, but neither as to Mexican affairs nor as to American grievances in Europe does any Republican dare to say what different course Mr. TAFT, if elected in 1912, would have pursued. The country has yet to learn what Mr. HUGHES would have done in Mr. WILSON'S place. It is the immemorial political tradition to denounce and view with alarm; but declamation and sharp partisan criticism have small effect. What constructive changes, if any, in Mr. WILSON'S policies have the Republicans to propose?

The new and supremely difficult questions caused by the war Mr. WILSON has dealt with, justly, patiently, firmly, maintaining an honorable peace, asserting triumphantly the rights of American citizens, rights which, the country cannot forget, were abandoned by one-half of the Republicans and Progressives in the House of Representatives, by nearly a third of the Senate Republicans.

The United States has been unfeelingly prosperous under the Underwood tariff. The old patter about Republican protection as the savior of the country is in 1916 as contemporary and inspiring as a weather prediction in the Old Farmer's Almanac of 1846. What, then, is left to "fire the Northern heart," likewise the Middle Western and Far Western? What bond of Republican unity and hope is there? What immortal principle, what stern, invigorating purpose, communicating ardor to every true Republican and reformed Progressive bosom? The old, unchanging one. The Progressive Boston Journal hails and hymns it:

> In the minds of the Republican leaders the paramount issue is the defeat of Mr. WILSON—wherein we heartily agree with them.

In the chaster phrase of the Hon. WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Flanagan's Mills: "What are we here for?" The paramount issue is to put Mr. WILSON out and put the Republicans in. Simple, intelligible, sympathetic to people who have been out in the cold for three years and more.

As to this supreme issue of "beating WILSON," a quotation from Mr. HUGHES'S acceptance is decisive: "In "every department of Government "the highest efficiency must be in"sisted on." Having an efficient Executive, the country is asked to substitute a green hand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Changing Is Not a Waning.

Hitherto, in what are called "Presidential years," it has always been asserted, and generally believed, that Americans talked politics through all their waking hours and dreamed of politics all night. As a matter of fact, of course nothing like a majority of them—probably not more than a small minority of them—ever did that, even in the culminating days of each campaign. The professional politicians may have been able in the past to create the impression that they were doing something of vast importance, but always in his heart and in the back of his mind—the subconscious, as it is named nowadays—the man in the street has been aware that really he did not expect the millennium to begin on the coming 4th of March if his candidate won, or apprehend ruin for himself and his country then if the election went the other way.

Some observers, while admitting these facts, are saying that the realization of essential safety has now become more clearly conscious than it used to be, and that there is less interest taken by the public than formerly in such things as national conventions. As proof they point to the phenomenon that while the Chicago Convention was in progress not a paper in this city thought it worth while to put up a special bulletin board for the proceedings, and that nobody seemed to miss the accustomed presentation of the news. That is hardly decisive, for nobody can say with certainty that there would not have been the usual crowds around the bulletin boards, if opportunity for their gathering had been offered. It is, however, indicative, so far as it goes, that one kind of interest in political proceedings is waning.

At the same time, interest of other and more important kinds may be on the increase. It is possible, and even probable, that people are now thinking and talking, not party politics, but real politics—not office-getting and office-holding, but social and economic conditions, and policies rather than personalities. In other words, they may have developed a better sense of relative values—have become weary of partisan squabbles and of discovering that the more things are changed by politicians, the more they remain the same.

They Leave Too Much Unexplained.

A London dispatch, in forecasting the British Government's answer to our Government's protest against interference with "innocent" mail matter, says that we are to be placated by a plea partly in avoidance and partly in mitigation. It is to be asserted, in other words, that we complain, not about the inspection to which the mails are subjected, but about the length of time taken in doing it, and that every effort is making to reduce the delay as much as possible.

We have, however, complained of the inspection itself, in certain cases, and we are hardly to be convinced that the expediting of the process has reached its practicable limits by the announcement that as it takes twenty-four hours to send mail from Kirkwall to London and twenty-four more to send it back, a delay of something more than two days is inevitable. In the first place, why cannot the examining be done at Kirkwall as well as at London? In the second place, it is not delays of two or several days, but of weeks and months, that have so fretted American minds.

Not a few letters of the most "innocent" kind fail to reach their destinations at all, both on this side and on the other. Business men whose transactions thus suffer interference are most audible and articulate in making their grievances known, but they do not compare in number with the people who cannot with decent speed transmit purely private communications to friends and relatives. The result in both classes has been the cooling of valuable sympathies.

The inhabitants of some countries have learned, if not to like, at least to endure with patience official meddling with their mails, but over here we have had so little of it that we require the best of excuses in every instance. The majority of us are willing enough that Great Britain and her allies should stop smuggling and plotting by means of the mails that pass through their own waters or touch at their own ports, but we expect an intelligent discrimination to be made, and especially do we demand an efficient minimizing of the delays imposed on correspondence that really and obviously has nothing to do with military operations.

They Look Too Far for a Name.

Up in Ontario there is a place, not very large, indeed, but a full-fledged city, nevertheless, with all the city appurtenances in the way of officials and taxes, that bore, contentedly enough until the war began, the name of Berlin. Now, naturally, its citizens are restive under what they consider a serious miscalling, and the municipal authorities are engaged in an excited search for a new name that will satisfy everybody.

Suggestions do not lack—it is their abundance that makes the difficulty, for conflicting interests and prides have come into vigorous action, and to accept any one of the too many proposals made seems likely to create disappointments even more troublesome—to the City Fathers—than is the present grievance. For that, bad as it is, nobody now in power can be blamed, and it really looks as if Berlin would continue to be Berlin for the queer reason that it cannot decide what else it should be.

The Toronto Mail and Express has come forward with the advice—apparently unasked—that the problem be solved by changing the name of the city to "Kitchener." It rather tactlessly adds, however, that all the other names proposed are "commonplace"—a characterization that deeply offends, of course, the advocates of each. And, really, "Kitchener" would be a good deal of a burden for any town to bear. That can be said—on this side of the border—without even the appearance of disrespect to the soldier whose greatness even the Germans have recognized. His name, as a name, pleases neither the ear nor the eye, and, applied to a town with which it had no relations or associations, it would be distinctly out of place.

The Canadian Berliners cannot do better than follow the plan that has given to Canada so many really beautiful names for provinces and cities and villages—than to go, that is, to the Indian languages for one. They cannot add to the fame of "K. of K." or he to theirs.

THE 20,000 BATTLE-BLINDED.

Ways In Which They Can Be Helped to Become Self-Supporting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than 20,000 battle-blinded Belgian, French and British soldiers are reorganizing their wrecked lives so bravely, cheerfully, and vigorously that every warm-hearted man and woman in this happy, peaceful, and prosperous nation of ours will find true pleasure and inspiration in reading about them. These 20,000 blinded war victims fear more than anything else the possibility of spending their lives in public institutions, and are now energetically and fearlessly accepting all sorts of handships and privations as an alternative of being public charges. Copies of letters from British, French, and Belgian battle-blinded soldiers, who are supporting themselves and their families splendidly after having been trained in blind trades by the present blind war relief movement, are received with increasing frequency at the B. F. B. Blind Fund Headquarters, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A battle-blinded British soldier has apparently learned the trade of poultry farming. "I received my fowls on Wednesday," he writes. "I brought them from the station last night. To my surprise, I have found fully a dozen eggs this morning. When I was a prisoner I often wondered how I could support myself. I thank you very much for having given me a good start in life."

How a battle-blinded soldier of France was recently enabled, through a blind training school course, to marry the young woman to whom he had been engaged before his misfortune is told by the fund's Paris correspondent.

"A few days ago I followed a crowd into a small church near the Pantheon. There was to be a wedding. The bridegroom, very erect, in the tunic of an under officer of the Hussars, wore two crosses on his breast. His eyes were hidden behind dark glasses. The bride, simply clad in black, looked like a gravely happy hospital nurse. It was no ordinary wedding. When it was over, the bridegroom stood strangely hesitant. There was a tense silence as the crowd waited. Then the wife took her husband's hand in hers and guided him, like a child, down the aisle. He had been blinded at Verdun through the bursting of a shell. Thinking himself unable to support a wife he had offered to release his fiancee from her promise to marry him. She had refused to give him up, however, and he had learned Braille and typewriting so successfully that he had secured a small office position which enabled him to provide both for himself and his wife."

All over Europe, these days, small institutions, either partly or wholly supported by public funds, are being organized for the many thousand mutilated war victims. The inevitable inadequacy of the equipment of these institutions is pathetic. Even a peaceful, prosperous nation cannot completely organize such a large relief work within so short a time. The United States should help, not through race friendship or for political or diplomatic reasons, but in the name of humanity and for the sake of an ennobled and loftier civilization.

The following classes of institutions should be established and permanently operated: (1) Training schools in which the battle-blinded can learn a trade; (2) employment agencies which will find positions for them; (3) commercial agencies through which the blind-made articles may be sold; (4) workshops in which they can make useful articles for sale.

By aiding in the establishment of these institutions the American people will perform an act peculiarly "American." They will enable thousands of their unfortunate fellow beings to become self-supporting, independent, and useful. To give a helping hand to every one who sincerely and earnestly wants to "make good" is the spirit on which a great deal of the success and prosperity of our own great democracy has been built.

CORA PARSONS KESSLER,
Honorary Secretary.

New York, June 10, 1916.

Self Uplift.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by his letter, J. G. Whitlock has evidently quite misunderstood the aims of the Society for the Discouragement of Uplift. Of course, all right-minded people are, consciously or otherwise, struggling onward toward higher planes of thought and existence. What we members of the S. D. U. demand, however, is the opportunity of working toward our own ideals, and not those of some self-appointed reformer, who, were it possible, would "censor" our food, our amusements, our art, and our religion. Surely the term "down-pusher" is a rather harsh one to apply to people who plead only for a more broad-minded treatment of public affairs and for more sympathy with the views of people temperamentally different from ourselves.

ALFRED L. HAMPSON.

New York, June 9, 1916.

Things Americans Cannot Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the letter of May 5 signed "C. H. N.," I must add that I was surprised to see a foreign-language ad in a trolley car in Brooklyn. This, in addition to the remarks already alluded to, makes me wonder why we must print, for the benefit of our foreign population, any words all Americans cannot read. If aliens come here to get a living, they must learn as soon as possible to read and speak our language. If they still must use their own, let it be not on "movie" screens or in trolley cars, where Americans must sit and stare at what is unintelligible.

A. H. S.

Brooklyn, June 8, 1916.

LETTERS FROM VERDUN.

A Young Frenchman's Narrative of Trench Horrors at Fort Vaux.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing two letters from a young Frenchman 19 years old, written last month. He was then at Vaux, but I fear may have fallen in the recent actions. I have known him since he was a child, and he is unusually simple and straightforward. His letters would surely interest your readers.

HAMILTON EASTER FIELD.

[First Letter.]

Verdun, May 6, 1916.

The order to come out of the trenches was received this evening. We are drinking our soup, and at 6 o'clock we shall be ready to start at the sound of the whistle and the order "En avant." A feeling of agony seizes us. We do not know where we are going. We pass before the barracks at Verdun, and begin to see along the road holes made by the shells. The Germans are firing on the barracks. Now we have reached our first halt—our knapsacks are heavy on account of a large supply of provisions. Now we are starting again. The sections march at intervals of 100 meters. My duty (with two other soldiers) consists of insuring the connections. We pass innumerable ambulances. Verdun is the whirlpool which swallows up everything which comes within its reach. We come to "Cabaret Rouge" as our second halt. It is there that we meet the kitchens that will supply us with food. It is said on all sides that we are going straight to the fortress of Vaux, and that is dreadful, according to all accounts. We are starting again, a bomb explodes near us, we have to run for the rest of the way at full speed. We reach an excavation and receive the order to lie down with our knapsacks to cover our heads. We must now wait. The smell of the dead horses is intolerable.

Finally we start again. Firing is on all sides of us. Our eyes smart from the irritating gases and flame projectors, but we do not put on our masks. We reach finally the fortress of Tavannes, from which we can see the Germans firing on the ambulances that go into the firing line to bring away the wounded. We meet a great many wounded being carried on stretchers. One poor boy with his broken arm hanging over the side of the stretcher groans at every step. The bearers look exhausted. Their eyes have a wild expression. Think of it! They have walked five miles carrying this boy with bombs falling about them.

As we approach the tunnel of Tavannes we notice a black mass of something. It proves to be a dead man. Soon we see nothing but dead men. We march over their bodies. There are bombs everywhere—a tremendous one bursts over our heads, no harm done. Now we enter a deep ravine called the "Valley of Death." On our right is the fortress of Vaux. We meet the brave troops who have been through the worst of the battle at Verdun—whom we have been sent to replace. They are wild with joy. They jump out of their trenches and run as fast as they can. Tonight we go to the "Bois de la Caillette." What will happen there? My God, what a life!

[Second Letter.]

May 14, 1916.

Your letter came last night. If you could only know how one's spirits rise to receive such letters! It is now three days since I have been out of the infernal regions—the first line trenches. Tomorrow, however, we are to go back. It is awful, horrible, and all that has been said about it does not approach the reality. One cannot convey any idea of it. We remained there without food, shaken every instant by the thundering of the cannons; and yet I am alive. I escaped with nothing more serious than being buried a meter and a half deep. My shoe was torn by a bursting shell; my knapsack also and three guns were broken in my hands. What is most horrible in it all is the inaction. One is in a hole without moving, awaiting death, which comes so stupidly without reason. If one could only see the enemy; but no, there is nothing to see but an immense expanse.

I spent four nights in a trench many meters in depth, lying on my stomach, with my knapsack over my head—without moving—hearing only the roaring of the cannons. There is also another horrible thing, and that is the number of dead bodies lying above the excavations. One cannot get them out, and if one succeeds in burying a few, they are almost immediately disinterred by bursting shells. It is horrible. The second night that I spent in the trenches I lay on a dead man. You can understand that with such conditions I cannot eat, but a terrible thirst strangles me. The provisions bearers are so courageous. They bring us water during the night. In all this there is only one consoling thought, that the enemy cannot get through, neither today, tomorrow, nor ever. Think of me often and write. Letters bring me nearer to you.

P. S.—May 17th.—For my dear father: I am well and everything is going as well as possible. Keep up your courage. It will soon be over.

Ragtimed Away.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Did you ever watch an audience when the orchestra elected to play "The Marseillaise" or some other foreign national anthem? They are on their feet in an instant. Did you ever watch that same audience when treated to a rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner"? Some do, but most do not, get up. Have we no shreds of patriotism, or what is the reason for this dearth of patriotic enthusiasm? Here is the answer. We are completely ragtimed out of all our patriotic spontaneity. If we do rise in response to our enthusiasms, before we are fairly standing the orchestra which has roused our emotions is jigging on its way to the tune of "Syncopated Sally by the Susquehanna" or some other equally inspiring ditty, and we are left a conspicuous and fooled lot of enthusiasts—patriotic balloons with the bubble of inspiration all out of us. Ragtime—that's what's done it.

Hollywood, Cal., June 1, 1916.

FLAG DAY.

The flag—it stands for hearth and home,
For life and liberty,
Prosperity upon the land,
And safety on the sea.
From every fold, immortal souls
Of countless heroes call;
It represents the truest, best,
And bravest in us all.

The flag—the nation rises up
From coast to coast today,
Saluting reverentially
Its colors bright and gay.
Beneath its stars the slave is free,
The starving ones are fed,
The weary exile finds at last
A shelter and a bed.

The flag—from old Nantucket's light
To Yukon's furthest crag,
We'll live for it and die for it,
Our great and glorious flag.
We'll cherish it until the breath
Of life from us departs,
For every day, the year around,
Is Flag Day in our hearts.

MINNA IRVING.

LET THE ALIEN BE FIRST SUSCEPTIVE.

More of the Idea That Immigration Should Be Limited to a People's Capacity for Receiving Americanism.

By Dr. SIDNEY L. GULICK,
Secretary World Alliance for International Friendship.

New York, June 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Joseph's criticism of the percentage plan for restricting immigration, appearing in your issue of June 10, shows that he has misunderstood certain of its elements and fails to appreciate others.

The importance of finding some constructive and comprehensive policy for dealing with the entire immigration problem, Asiatic as well as European, is great. We are entering a new era in human history. Old methods and policies are not only obsolete, but are becoming positively dangerous.

If the proposals I have been making for the solution of these vital problems are inherently defective, those defects should be exposed. That policy should not be condemned because of misunderstanding or prejudice.

Mr. Joseph says I am propounding a "new theory of assimilation." Whether it be new or old is immaterial. The only question is whether or not it is sound. The wisdom of my percentage restriction proposal stands or falls with the validity of the assumption that the rapid and wholesome incorporation of newcomers from any people into our body politic depends in some rather close way on the degree of the assimilation of those from that people already here. If those already here from country A have only a slight smattering of English, are unable to read our books and daily papers, are living in relatively compact linguistic groups, with their own papers, stores and labor agencies, and especially if they regard themselves as aliens and have no interest in becoming Americans, is it not evident that the coming of increasing numbers of immigrants from that country renders their assimilation increasingly difficult? Whereas, if the large majority of those already here from country B have so far acquired American life and ideals that they speak and read English freely and have actually become American citizens, is it not also clear that their influence upon newcomers from their people will promote rapid Americanization?

For the sake both of America and also of newcomers themselves, we should admit as immigrants only so many as we can Americanize and incorporate wholesomely into our life. I hold that the measure of our capacity for Americanizing newcomers is the degree and number of those who have already become Americans—each linguistic group being reckoned separately. For newcomers make their first contact here with those who speak their own language. Whether they push on rapidly or slowly, or not at all, into full American life depends almost wholly on the influence received from their own kith and kin immediately around them and on whom they are largely dependent.

Whether the admission of newcomers, therefore, from any particular people should be large or small should depend upon the number of those of the same people who have already become American citizens. Proven capacity and desire for Americanization on the part of any people should be the test for the admisson of more from that people.

This is the psychological and sociological foundation for the proposal that an immigration law be passed which provides that the maximum permissible annual immigration from any people shall be a definite per cent., say five, of those from that people who have already become American citizens, together with their American-born children. The grandchildren do not know the ancestral language, and, therefore, do not have any particular contact with or immediate influence upon newcomers.

If the above principle is correct, then it is clear that this policy does not seek to exclude any particular people, such as south Europeans or Orientals, or any particular class, such as "city-bred immigrants." It is based on sound sociological principles, not on race prejudice or assertion of race superiority or inferiority. It is therefore entirely fair to every race and nation. For this very reason it is not objectionable to the Japanese. It may indeed call forth disappointment, but not indignation, for its essential justice will be recognized.

The proposed policy takes cognizance of the new Japan and the new China that are making demands for full courtesy and equality of treatment. Japan is not asking for free immigration, but for respect for the dignity and honor of her people as a race and nation. Any immigration policy that ignores this claim is internationally dangerous.

The administrative difficulties of the percentage restriction proposal may seem serious at first sight. They can, however, be effectively met. Each transportation line, for instance, would know at the beginning of the year, or even earlier, the maximum number of immigrants it would be allowed to bring to America for the year. It would, therefore, refuse to sell tickets in excess of its allowance. As soon as the percentage plan is adopted by Congress all steamship companies and their widely scattered soliciting agents would know of the method of restriction, so that those thinking of immigration would be warned in advance of disposal of property and starting upon their journey. Now is the time, before heavy immigration starts again, to begin the restriction on the proposed basis, with the least possible hardship.

Mr. Joseph assumes that the proposal for alien registration introduces a "system of espionage." Such, however, is not my thought, and is not a necessary consequence of my proposal. My thought is that certain advantages should be offered the alien in connection with registration. This could be done by making registration a part of the work of the National Employment Bureau. All the advantages of the educational and employment systems should be free to those who register. This method was suggested by the late Professor Henderson, and should and could be regarded if properly administered as "a method for friendly aid, not of hostile or suspicious control." I would not favor, and do not propose, that the enforcement of registration should be intrusted to the hands of the police. There are other and better ways of securing registration. The pros and cons, however, of this proposal can hardly be adequately discussed in a single paragraph. It is a matter that needs careful consideration.

The essential advantage of the registration requirement, with a rather large fee, say $10, annually, and with the added provision for the remission of $1 for every examination passed in the Schools for Education in English Citizenship, is that it puts economic pressure upon newcomers to learn promptly our language and our ways, and also, when the five-year probationary period has passed, to become full American citizens.

Do not the foregoing explanations remove misunderstandings and make the percentage restriction proposal appear thoroughly rational and also practical?

SIDNEY L. GULICK.

EFFORTS OF SUFFRAGISTS.

Their Hope for an Amendment to the National Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me to correct a statement in your editorial article of June 8. You say, "The National American Woman Suffrage Association, the real force of the movement, takes the sensible position that the battle must be fought State by State without recourse to Washington."

As a matter of fact, this statement is entirely without foundation. For forty-five years the national association has, without cessation, made its appeal to Congress to enact an amendment to the National Constitution, submitting such amendment to the State Legislatures for ratification. In 1878 Senator A. A. Sargent of California introduced in the Senate such a measure, while as far back as 1868 the custom began of sending women representatives to the national party conventions to get a suffrage plank in the platform.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has never ceased to believe in and work for an amendment to the National Constitution enfranchising women. The Congressional Union was organized for Federal work only, as its name implies. In this it differs from the national association, which works not only for the Federal amendment but for State action as well.

In the light of these facts the work of the women at Chicago and at St. Louis must appear logical even, to quote from your article, "as mere men understand it."

MARY K. COLVIN.

First Vice President New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

Plainfield, N. J., June 9, 1916.

Where Different Races Live.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who would wipe away all bounds to nations take delight in quoting from Paul's address on Mars' Hill to the men of Athens. They quote, however, only a portion of a sentence which does not convey the thought of the learned apostle. In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared a letter from Edwin D. Wheelock, wherein he trots out this oft-quoted passage. He says, "* * * to quote the same old book that both Dr. Rainsford and Bouck White stand on, that 'He hath made of one blood all nations of the earth,' and that therefore," &c. When one quotes one should quote accurately and fully. The passage referred to by Mr. Wheelock is in The Acts, xvii., 26, and reads:

> And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.

None of these preachers of "liberty" voice the sentiment of Paul that God hath set bounds to the habitations of the different races of men. They use only a garbled extract that is used to convey a wrong idea. Bounds are essential to the protection of the individual, the family, and the nation. Break down the barriers surrounding them, and anarchy will prevail.

EDWIN G. LAWRENCE.

Hilliedale, N. Y., June 10, 1916.

A Little Food in the Alcohol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the article in a recent issue of THE TIMES by T. D. Crothers, M. D., on the drink evil. I would suggest there ought to be a drink sold, say beef extract, with a percentage of whisky or brandy in it. When the stomach craves drink it needs food also; this beverage would satisfy and also give strength. Drinking without food causes the most damage.

J. McG.

Brooklyn, June 12, 1916.

QUAKER VIEWS ON WAR

And on What May Be Accomplished by a Good Police Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Did you not forget how the Quakers ruled Rhode Island, the Carolinas, and Pennsylvania when you asserted that the Quakers must have a "hardship without a remedy" under the military policy of the present Governor, and when you assumed that the Quakers stood for anarchy and desired to abolish even a police force?

The Quaker opposes an army on economic and moral grounds largely, because it is trained only to maim and to destroy, because the officers of an army insist that the military shall be the sole judges of the justice of their cause, and because an army is primarily used to inflict injury and death on the citizens of an alien country, even though those citizens, as individuals, are innocent, with the result that the army does not primarily elevate either the alien or its own country. A policeman, on the other hand, is trained to preserve, not to destroy, and a policeman is not the sole judge of his own acts, for when a policeman arrests a supposed culprit, a Judge almost immediately steps between him and the culprit and decides whether justice is being observed.

These distinctions proved workable in Pennsylvania for upward of seventy years, and during that seventy years were perfectly successful in preserving peace with the Indians, largely for the reason that the Indian who misbehaved himself in a civilized community was treated by the same police force and judged by the same Judge as the white men of that community. During these years, New York and the other colonies suffered terribly from Indian wars and massacres. Under this Quaker government Pennsylvania grew to be the wealthiest of the colonies. If you will turn to the history of the Carolinas, you will find that it was a Quaker Governor, John Archdale, who brought those colonies out of anarchy, and gave them the one prosperous and peaceful administration they had. Rhode Island had at least three Quaker Governors before 1680,

WEST ORANGE GIVES A FLOWER MASQUE

"The Lovers' Garden" Acted on 100th Anniversary of Birth of Llewellyn Park's Founder.

SOCIETY IN PAGEANT ROLES

Scenes from Four of Bard's Plays Given in Commemoration of Shakespeare Tercentenary.

"The Lovers' Garden," a flower masque written by Alice Riley, was presented in a pretty shaded nook in the Ramble, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon by the residents of the park. It was the most elaborate pageant ever made in West Orange and probably in the Oranges. It was given to commemorate the tercentenary of Shakespeare and the 100th anniversary of the birth of Llewellyn S. Haskell, who founded the Park fifty years ago. Society of the Oranges, Montclair, and New York patronized the beautiful affair.

The prologue was written by Mrs. Herbert Barry of the Park, and was read by Mrs. Robert A. Franks, another resident. The epilogue was by John Cunliff. The scenes were taken from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "As You Like It."

The principal characters were acted by Mrs. Orson D. Munn, Henry Colgate, Miss Harriet Monkhouse, Miss Ruth Seymour, Robert Wittemore, Ellis Adams, Miss Olga Merck, Miss Pattie Woodhull, Miss Denice Granberry, and Master Tingue Quinby, Mrs. Monroe Robinson, Orson D. Munn, Miss Louise Holmes, Gordon Grand, Louis Wallner, Miss Elizabeth Merck, Mrs. Barry Douglas Cox, Harry Wilkinson, George Merck, Charles Cross Goodrich, Mrs. Arthur Bredt, Mrs. Borden D. Whiting, Mrs. William A. Barstow, and Miss Marian Farr. The May Queen was Miss Muriel Colgate.

There were several dances in which the younger set participated, with other dances for the children. The costumes were gorgeous.

MRS. J. C. SEWALL TO WED.

Engaged to G. H. Backus of Firm of Lawyers for J. P. Morgan & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 13.—The engagement of Mrs. Josefa Crosby Sewall of Brayton Street and Grosvenor H. Backus of Beech Road, both of Englewood, has not yet been publicly announced, but Mrs. Sewall did not hesitate to confirm it this afternoon.

Mrs. Sewall is the widow of Oscar Sewall, a nephew of Arthur Sewall, who was the Democratic candidate for Vice President with William Jennings Bryan in the latter's first campaign. The Sewalls are in control of the Honolulu Steamship Company of New York and interested in a shipbuilding plant at Bath, Me.

Mr. Backus is a member of the firm of White & Case of 14 Wall Street, lawyers for J. P. Morgan & Co. He is a graduate of Trinity. His wife died a few years ago. Mrs. Sewall and the late Mrs. Backus were close friends. Mrs. Sewall has two young children. Though Mrs. Sewall said no date had been set for the wedding, rumor says it will take place the end of June.

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

Miss Alexandre Presides at Meeting —Arrivals in Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 13.—Miss M. Civilise Alexandre presided at a meeting of the American Red Cross in the Lenox Brotherhood Rooms this evening. Dr. Alfreda B. Withington of Pittsfield made an address. George H. Southard, Jr., is assisting in the campaign.

Spencer P. Shotter and Miss Isabel D. Shotter arrived today at Shadowbrook from Savannah. Thatcher M. Adams arrived tonight at Sundrum House for the season.. G. Willis Peters has arrived to visit with Dr. and Mrs. J. Dodge Peters in Great Barrington.

Mrs. J. Blair Scribner and Miss Charlotte A. Smith registered today at Curtis Hotel; also there are Henry H. Law, Walter W. Law, Mrs. James R. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Foster, and Mrs. William H. Foster, Jr.

Mrs. William Douglass Sloane has given $800 to the Berkshire Industrial Farm for Boys at Canaan, N. Y.

John Alden Spoor joined Mrs. Spoor at Blythewood Farm in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Charles Nichols of Washington has arrived at Elmwood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. J. C. Bates Dana is at Arkwood in Great Barrington.

Mrs. Charleton C. English, Miss Caroline C. English of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr. of Baltimore, Mrs. Thomas R. A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Isham, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goodman of New York, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. George W. Carleton, Miss Ida B. Carleton, and Miss Frances Putnam, who are touring, arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield; also there are Mr. and Mrs. William Van Leer of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Levy Graduates and Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13.—After the graduating exercises here today Lieutenant Richard Mark Levy of the graduation class, of Texarkana, Texas, and Miss Marquinita Hulen of Plainview, Texas, were quietly married in the Cadet Chapel by the Rev. H. Percy Silver, Chaplain of the Military Academy. Lieutenant Frederick J. Williams, classmate of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mrs. Charles B. Meyer, sister of the bride and wife of Lieutenant Charles B. Meyer, Coast Artillery Corps, was the bridesmaid.

Heminway-Kammerer Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Olivia Pattison Heminway, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Truman Heminway of New York, to the Rev. Percy Gamble Kammerer of Boston has been announced. Mr. Kammerer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Kammerer of New Bedford, Mass., and is rector of St. Stephen's Church in Boston. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Cayne to Wed A. D. Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Weller Cayne of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothea Cayne, to Albert Dwight Briggs of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among the tourists booked to leave today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ashdown, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bullock, George Bartel, H. T. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bolton, Miss E. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Campbell, D. L. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dick, Harold Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Easton, Mrs. B. J. Emerson, Miss Helen Fernald, M. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fisher, Miss F. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. A. Inglis, H. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Morgan, Mrs. C. North, H. Pope, Mrs. B. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Sayres, Professor A. L. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Warren.

ALMIRANTE, (Panama)—General and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, Major T. C. Lyster, C. W. Copeland, Leslie O. Spain, J. F. Powell, R. M. Saville, H. M. Saville, Major E. R. Whitmore, Miss Rhoda Long, Mrs. F. Eversham, Miss A. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Button, Miss P. Button, Miss Dorothy Allen, Alexander Gregory, Miss Alice Fuller, E. H. Evans, E. D. Phillips.

BRIDES AVOID THIRTEENTH.

But the Rush of June Weddings Starts Anew Today.

The rush of June weddings will start anew today after a brief lapse of a day. Yesterday being the 13th, there were no large weddings, owing to the superstition of the brides.

Miss Kate Gordon Willis, daughter of Mrs. Gordon Willis of this city, and Charles E. Schall of New London, Conn., will be married today in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The marriage of Mrs. Sheldon Fuller and Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy will be celebrated at the home of the bride's father, George R. Sheldon, 22 East Forty-seventh Street.

Miss Grace Gunther Winant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington Winant, will become the bride of the Rev. Charles A. Barry of Mansfield, Ohio, at noon today, at the home of her parents, 571 Park Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Helen Maclay, the daughter of Archibald M. Maclay, and Grinnell Burt of Palermo, Cal., is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the bride's home, 39 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Miss Helen Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rogers, and Herbert B. Wright of this city will be married at 4 o'clock today at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Elsie Ferguson, the actress, and Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., of this city are to be married at 4:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Gerald Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman of this city, will be married to Miss Eleanor Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal C. Taft, at Providence, R. I.

BAZAAR AT MRS. WHITNEY'S.

Long Island Society Aids Babies' Benefit at Green Tree.

Society on Long Island flocked to the bazaar held yesterday afternoon at Green Tree, Mrs. Payne Whitney's country place, at Manhasset, L. I., for the benefit of the Babies' Milk Fund of the New York Hospital and the Nassau County Association, in which Mrs. Whitney is interested.

Booths were set up in the indoor tennis courts, where all sorts of useful and ornamental articles were sold. There was also a display and sale of animals and birds. Tea was served at tables on the lawn under huge Japanese umbrellas.

Mrs. Whitney was assisted by Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. Sidney W. Fish, Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Joan Whitney, and the Misses Flora and Barbara Whitney, and Miss Leila Burden.

TO HAWAII ON HONEYMOON.

Plans for Wedding of Miss C. L. Richardson and Victor Harris.

The wedding of Miss Catherine Lawrence Richardson, daughter of Mrs. George H. Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street and the late Mr. Richardson, and Victor Harris will take place on Tuesday, June 20, at noon, in the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes will officiate.

Mrs. Harry Hart Elias is to be the matron of honor, Charles W. Ogden is to serve as best man. The ushers will include Lancaster Morgan, Emilio de Gogorza, Charles Hanson Towne, Samuel Nelson Hinckley, William V. C. Ruxton, and Gilbert Demorest.

The ceremony will be followed by a small bridal breakfast at Sherry's.

Mr. Harris and his bride plan to go to Hawaii on their honeymoon, and will return about Oct. 1, when they will reside at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Katherine Nelden a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 13.—Miss Katherine Lyman Nelden, daughter of Robert J. Nelden, President of the Paterson Savings Institution and Vice President of the First National Bank of Paterson, was married tonight to Jesse Lee Terry of Tulsa, Okla., in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Stuart Hamilton. The bride had no attendants. Joseph E. Washington, Jr., of Tulsa, Okla., was best man. The ushers were Courtney B. Nelden of Tulsa, Charles T. Eddy of Ridgewood, Howard M. Sawyer of Boston, Leroy M. Eyckman of Orange, Henry Earle Muzzy of Cedar Rapids, and Sydney A. Terry of Alabama.

Easton-Voorhis Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 13.—Miss Helen Rae Voorhis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Voorhis of Hackensack, and F. A. Morgan Easton of New York City were wed last evening at the home of the bride's parents. Only the immediate families were present. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Johnson officiated. The bride was attended by Mrs. Weldon A. Fosdick of Dallas, Texas, as matron of honor. Arthur Voorhis, a brother of the bride, was best man.

TEST FOR BRYANT HALL.

Republicans and Moose Each Plan to Meet There.

A Republican ratification meeting and a Progressive indignation meeting are to be held at the same time at Bryant Hall on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, tomorrow evening, according to leaders of the two parties in this city.

Members of the Republican County Committee insisted yesterday that the hall was theirs for a celebration at which Coudert, Chairman Samuel S. Koenig and others were to speak.

John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, said the Progressives had decided that they had had time for their first indignation over the events at Chicago to cool, and would meet in Bryant Hall tomorrow night to consider future plans.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of the passengers who arrived on them were:

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Arnold, A. Beer, P. V. Bright, J. W. Carroll, Cedric Chivers, Miss L. Collins, Miss C. W. Conant, Miss Clara E. Conant, H. Field, J. S. Gans, Mrs. J. L. Grahame, R. T. House, R. P. Howard, Miss Ruth N. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Newton B. Knox, Mrs. MacLellan, Mrs. W. H. Michel, Charles Ross, Miss Mary W. Silliman, Walter B. Sloan, Arthur Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Walker, Mrs. C. Wittman, Mrs. M. Wright, F. Daniels, R. H. Douglas, Miss E. Glaser, C. B. Griffins, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hayward, Miss C. Hayward, the Rev. J. S. Holden, D. B. Stevens, and R. Wilson.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow via Liverpool)—R. Harris, Captain J. W. Harris, G. C. Halbot, Mrs. Halbot, Alexander Leith, G. H. Lemon, Charles S. Margon, J. A. C. Mason, Morton Webber, J. E. Weigle, Miss L. Barr, and Miss M. Wall.

UNITED STATES (Copenhagen)—C. A. Holmen, Mrs. Sylvia Ramsey, Albert Burns, John Carlson, H. McCormick, Miss Alexandra Nymann, A. Olsen, N. V. Elwarth, David French, W. O. Horne, C. G. Gulliver, H. C. Hansen, Mrs. Caroline Lund, Miss Mary B. Lyon, Mrs. J. Horne, F. W. Gaulin, Mrs. Sarah McAuley, Mrs. Alice Morgan, W. E. Cadmus, Richard Andrews, Mrs. Katherine Boyes, Oscar Lind, Miss Margaret Mayland-Smith.

TOURAINE (Bordeaux)—Baroness Romano Avezzano, Miss J. Alexandre, Dr. W. Clark, Miss Agnes Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Day, Joseph Meyer, Miss M. Murray, Miss R. Meagler, Joseph Paul, Dr. R. McReynolds, Dr. D. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler, M. Simpson, Henry Ball, Mrs. A. Bain, Mrs. W. Fleming, L. Payn, Miss J. Galliot.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Finland are:

A. L. Austin, John Bell, Mrs. W. Cook, G. J. Coward, W. H. Dawes, E. H. Day, the Rev. D. Denbigh, Mrs. G. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. English, G. H. Evitt, Mrs. Fanny Fraser, W. Barton French, Lyn Harding, Mrs. J. B. Hendrick, T. S. Hope-Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lahey, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lyon, Arthur Maillinson, Richard A. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Norman, Herbert Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Radmore, Mrs. D. C. Robertson, Miss Isobel M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Seton Brown, Mrs. B. Smyth-Pigott, Peter Smyth-Pigott, A. W. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stines, John W. Thorne, W. A. Williams, and Mrs. H. de C. Woodhouse.

THRONG AT ST. PAUL'S HONORS KITCHENER

England's Great, with Foreign Representatives, Attend Solemn Service for Dead Soldier.

LONDON STOPS BUSINESS

While Crowds Along the Streets Greet the King Silently with Bared Heads as He Passes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—Through silent crowds that stood ten or more deep on the sidewalks, the King and Queen drove to St. Paul's today to attend the memorial service to Earl Kitchener. Heads were bared as the royal carriages went by, accompanied by Captains and escorts of life guardsmen in khaki, his Majesty bowing gravely to the mute demonstrations of loyalty.

The bustle and roar of London seemed stilled. People in the streets spoke in hushed voices, and for an hour from 12 to 1 o'clock the city was a place of mourning. About 4,000 persons gathered in St. Paul's, all being in their places nearly half an hour before the King, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra came in on the stroke of noon.

Wren's dome never canopied a more distinguished or less resplendent gathering. Here and there was an officer of the allied army in brilliant uniform, conspicuous among them being Grand Duke Michael, but all the British Army representatives were in khaki, while the only civilians not garbed in black were the Lord Mayor and his retinue.

Seats were placed for the King and Queens under the dome in the front chancel, while to their left were rows of Cabinet ministers and other Government officials and distinguished lords and commoners, with the silver-haired Asquith occupying the first place in the corner seat, and next to him Mrs. Asquith in a black but smart costume. Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane, who arrived together; Chancellor Lloyd George, accompanied by one of his soldier sons; Lord Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil, and Colonel Winston Churchill in civilian dress were among the crowd of notabilities behind the Premier. Facing Mr. Asquith was M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, heading the diplomatic corps, with Count Benckendorff next to him and the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, behind.

The impressive service followed the usual ritual for such occasions except for a special prayer, which ran in part:

"Look, we beseech thee, O Lord, upon the people of this land, who called after the holy name, and grant that in this time of anxiety and distress they may walk worthy of their Christian profession.

"Grant unto us all that, laying aside our divisions, we may be united in one heart and mind to bear the burdens which this war has laid upon us.

"Help us to respond to the call of our country according to our several powers.

"Let far from us selfish indifference to the needs of others and give us grace to fulfill our daily duties with sober diligence.

"Keep us from all uncharitableness in word or in deed and enable us by patient continuance in well doing to glorify thy name through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Music by the Royal Engineers' Band and the "last post" trumpeted from the entrance of the cathedral furnished the emotional phases of a service conducted in accordance with the stately traditions of St. Paul's and ending with the singing of "God Save the King." It was on this note of triumph that the memorial services ended, for as the organ pealed the trumpets blared, the drums rolled, and the congregation chanted the final verse of the national anthem. It was the common feeling that although Kitchener was dead his work remained an imperishable monument.

LONDON, June 13.—In addition to the services in St. Paul's the memory of Kitchener was honored by ceremonies in Westminister Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral.

INSIST U-BOAT SUNK SHIP.

German Newspapers Are Positive About the Hampshire.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 14.—German newspapers, according to a Berne dispatch to The Morning Post, state that the British cruiser Hampshire, on which Kitchener and his staff were voyaging to Russia, was sunk by a German submarine.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in his second official report of the sinking of the Hampshire, said the vessel had been sunk by a mine.

AMHERST LOSES GOOD MEN.

College Sports, Especially Football, Hard Hit by Graduation.

AMHERST, Mass., June 13.—Amherst athletics will be hard hit as a result of the graduation of the class of 1916 next week. The class contains an unusually large proportion of men who are first-class players in many branches of sport, and their loss is likely to be sadly felt in next year's teams.

Football is the sport which will suffer most keenly. Captain Rider is to graduate after three years as a back field star. Gaps will be left in the line by the loss of Ashley and Knowlton, the two tackles and the heaviest men on the team. They were largely responsible for the Amherst victory over Williams last Fall. Goodridge, end for two years, will leave this June, as well as Tow and Washburn, who have guided the team from the position of quarter back for three seasons.

Baseball will not lose many men, but by the graduation of Captain Goodridge Amherst will be deprived of her only first-class pitcher, and the chief effort next year will be to develop moundsmen to fill his shoes. The only other losses to this team will be those of Ashley, an outfielder, and Seamans, second-string pitcher.

The track team will lose Captain Heavens in the distance events and Knowlton in the weights. Here, however, the loss will not be felt so greatly, as it is expected that Hunter, a star man in the field events and hurdles, will become eligible next Fall and will make up himself for any losses caused by graduation. The minor teams will not be affected so greatly, and basket ball, tennis, and swimming, it is expected, will be stronger next year than this.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Christine Norman has been engaged by Arthur Hammerstein for the leading role in "The Mother-Woman," a new play by Cosme Hamilton, which will be one of his early Fall productions.

The Shubert Theatre in St. Louis after this season will be known as the Jefferson and will play Klaw & Erlanger and Shubert attractions. The Messrs. Shubert will retain control of the Garrick.

Frederick Warde will give an address at the Flag Day celebration of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks at their lodge rooms tonight.

Thomas H. Ince yesterday disposed of the State rights of his film "Civilization" for six States to H. Rathner, manager of the Supreme Feature Film Company. The States for which the rights were purchased were Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

Louis Tracy, the English author, will make a brief address during the showing of the picture "How Britain Prepared" tonight at the Lyceum. Mr. Tracy is a friend of Minister of Munitions Lloyd George. Tomorrow night will be Scotch night at the Lyceum.

JESSICA IS FIRST ENTRY.

Forty-Footer Leads Nominations for Yacht Racing Cruise.

Ex-Commodore Wilson Marshall, whose famous schooner Atlantic won the German Emperor's Cup in the race across the Atlantic several years ago, is the first yachtsman to make an entry for the interclub yacht racing cruise to be held during the final week of this month. He has named the New York Yacht Club forty-footer Jessica, and will sail her himself in a series of races for boats of this design, for the special cup offered by Commodore H. C. Smith of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club.

It is expected that all of the sloops of this class will be entered this week, as well as all of the fifties and thirties that are in commission, special cups having been provided for all these classes. Racing instructions for the cruise have been printed in a booklet. More than 1,000 owners of sailing and motor craft are to receive these books in this morning's mail, with instructions as to the nomination of their craft for the cruise and the races accompanying it.

Commodore Howard C. Smith's Zahra will be the flagship on the opening day's run, June 24, and then, in succession, Commodore W. H. Child's Joyance, Commodore F. L. Upjohn's Flyaway II., Commodore A. L. Riker's Ocolaqua, Commodore Edward Y. Weber's Mareva, and Commodore Frederick W. White's Vivace, representing, in turn, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, Huntington, Black Rock, Stamford, and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs.

76, BUT STILL A WARD.

Depau, with $10,000 Income, Outlives Three Committees.

Francis Depau, beneficiary of a trust fund yielding an income of $10,000 a year, has survived three committees appointed by the Supreme Court to care for him and his property on an allegation that he was incompetent to care for himself. On Jan. 28, 1861, Depau was placed in the charge of his mother and afterwards two other committees were named.

Yesterday, counsel for Daniel Comyn Moran, who holds Depau's trust fund, asked that Marta A. Moran be named as the committee because "she has an acquaintance with and understanding of the character of the incompetent which should make her a competent and kindly guardian." It was also said that she had sufficient time, leisure, and means to assume the responsibility.

The petition said that Mr. Depau was in his seventy-sixth year and still able to enjoy life at various French cities "despite his years and condition."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ISABELLA DONALDSON WATTS MACKAY, wife of Henry MacKay, died yesterday at her home, 475 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Charlotte, N. C., a daughter of the Rev. Alburtus Watts, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. Besides her husband, she left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. JOHANNA FALLON, wife of Patrick Fallon, and for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 800 Dean Street, on Monday.

Mrs. SOPHIE W. RUDHARDT, widow of William Rudhardt, and for many years a member of the Scheirmerhorn Street German Evangelical Church, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 647 East Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fifth year. She left a son and two daughters.

JOSEPH A. HOULIHAN, a clerk in the United States Public Health Service, stationed on Ellis Island, died on Monday at his home, 2,399 Silver Street, Ridgewood Heights, from heart disease.

JAMES McVEY, 36 years old, a member of Court Columbus, Foresters of America, died on Sunday at his home, 2,535 Church Avenue, Flatbush.

Mrs. FRIEDERICKA B. SURIE, formerly an active member of the Church of St. Mark, died on Monday at her home, 347 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. She was a native of Germany and the wife of John August C. Surie.

THEODORE O'DILLON DE MUTH, formerly for many years in the provision business in Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 83 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninetieth year. Mr. De Muth was born in Quebec, Canada, of French ancestry, and is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ETHEL ADAMS CALLOW, a teacher in the Sunday school of the Flatbush Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Kings Daughters of that church, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 638 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. She was 29 years old and the wife of Will K. Callow.

Mrs. LORA ANN CAMPBELL WILSON, widow of Captain John Wilson, a master of sailing vessels, died on Sunday at her home, 486 Third Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. She had been a resident of that borough for fifty-eight years and is survived by a son, Henry E. Wilson, and a daughter, Mrs. William A. McNab.

Miss DAMARIS BLAKE BUNNELL, 83 years old, a daughter of the late Dennis and Mary Baker Bunnell, died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank A. Willard, 210 Maple Street, Flatbush. She was a sister of A. O. Bunnell, formerly for many years editor of the Danville (N. Y.) Breeze.

DAVID HOBBS LANEY, one of the oldest florists of Woodhaven, L. I., died at his home there on Sunday, his seventy-fourth birthday. He was born in Hampshire, England.

Mrs. ANGELINE SMITH DUNNING, who died at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. James M. Winfield, at 1,017 Sterling Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was the widow of Benjamin Dunning, who was a shipping merchant in Manhattan and a Director of the National City Bank. She was 76 years old and was formerly active in the work of the Holy Trinity Church and Sunday school. She is survived by a daughter and son.

HENRY H. SWANN, a former Judge of the United States District Court in Detroit, died on Monday at his home in Grosse Pointe, Mich., in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Detroit and after studying at the University of Michigan was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1891 he received his appointment as Judge and retired in 1911.

JOHN S. KEEN, one of the first men to dock a modern battleship and for thirty years master shipwright at Cramps Shipyard and in charge of all launchings from that plant, died at his home in Philadelphia. He was 69 years old. Prior to going to Cramps he was employed at the old Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PATRICK FLANIGAN, an old resident of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 106 West Fourth Street, aged 68 years. He served as President of the City Council and as City Hall Commissioner. Mr. Flanigan retired from business six years ago. His wife and three daughters survive him.

DIEDRICH RICHARD BEHRENS, a buider of Westchester County, died on Monday at his home on the Harriman Road, in Westchester, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE RUSHTON, wife of the Rev. Joseph Rushton, formerly rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, died on Sunday in a sanitarium in Stamford, Conn.

JOHN H. PEARCE of New Haven, Conn., Superintendent of the Candee Rubber Company, died on Monday, in his sixty-second year.

Dr. WILLIAM L. WARD, a physician here for many years, died on Sunday at his home, 208 West 108th Street.

Mrs. GRACE S. TOWNLEY, wife of William P. Townley, of Orange, N. J., died on Monday night in the Orange Memorial Hospital in her sixty-seventh year.

Miss ISABELLA WESTCOTT, a teacher in the public schools of Jersey City for forty-eight years, died on Monday at her home there.

DENNIS H. TIERNEY, former Vice President of the American-Irish Historical Society of Connecticut, died on Monday at his home in Waterbury, Conn.

JOHN McKEON, for nineteen years associated with the Acheson-Harden Handkerchief Company, died on Sunday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

Dr. DANIEL D. KITHEART, a farmer of Sussex County, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of his son in North Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

ALBERT D. CLARK, the oldest exempt fireman in Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his eighty-fourth year.

HENRY H. BERRY, a veteran of the civil war and a farmer near Hopatcong for more than fifty years, died on Monday at his home in Flanders, N. J.

FRANK W. COLE, owner of a grocery store in Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his forty-first year.

JOHN A. WARD, a farmer of Belvidere, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. ALBERT R. SAMPSON of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Muhlenberg Hospital there in her forty-first year.

Mrs. STEPHEN H. SMITH of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her eighty-ninth year.

THOMAS BARRY, formerly an Assemblyman from Cortland County, and once an employe of the Custom House here, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his ninety-fourth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents when four years old. Mr. Barry left a son and three daughters.

HERMAN MASEMANN, a retired merchant of this city, died on Sunday at his home, 907 West End Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Germany, and had lived here for more than sixty years. Mr. Masemann was a member of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He left a son and four daughters.

WOMEN WILL FIGHT WEST SIDE PLANS

To Raise $10,000 for Landscape Architect to Save Riverside.

LEAGUE FEARS FOR PARK

Amelia Bingham Tells of Natural Beauties Before Her Window "In Her Front Yard."

"Oh, please, please don't let them do anything to my front yard," pleaded Amelia Bingham at a meeting of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park at the home of Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street, last night.

"I know what God has given us up here on Riverside Drive," said the actress, "but I don't know what the New York Central or the City Government is going to give us. For all these years I have loved to sit in my front window and get drunk with the beauty of Riverside Park. I have lived on the Thames, on the Seine, on the Rhine, but always come home to get drunk again on the glory of Riverside Park. Let's show to the world that there are men and women in New York who appreciate the beauty we have up here and who will let no one take it away.

Mrs. Bingham was made a member of the league, and invited the members to meet at her home, 103 Riverside Drive.

The meeting was a protest against the signing of the west side improvement plan. Mrs. Charles Austin Bryan, the President of the league, said the carrying out of the plans would spoil Riverside Park for ten years if not forever. She said that trees and shrubs could not grow on the thin covering of earth that it is proposed to place over the track roof.

Assemblyman Gilroy. John C. Coleman, President of the West End Association; Eugene Blumenthal, of its Law Committee; S. S. McClure, Alderman Quinn, H. A. Caparn, representing the Society of Landscape Architects; Dr. Fabian Franklin, Walter McCorkle, ex-President of the Southern Society, and A. D. Bickmore, President of the Graduates' Club, also spoke.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Franklin urged that a collection be taken up to form the nucleus of a fund of $10,000 to secure the services of an expert to contravert the findings of the experts in the employ of the railroad. Dr. Franklin contributed $100 and about $1,000 was raised immediately. There will be another meeting tonight at 103 Riverside Drive.

WEST POINT CADETS FROLIC.

Graduates and 1918 Class Here for Theatre and Dinner.

Brimming with the enthusiasm which the prospect of a two months' furlough from the terrors of calculus and the rigor of drill, the class of 1918—known at West Point as the "yearlings"—burst upon New York yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to see, hear, and look at everything worth while in town. With the "yearlings" were the members of the graduating class, who immediately they arrived, forgot the serious mien they had preserved at yesterday's West Point commencement and were as happy and carefree as schoolboys, and did not look a bit like Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. There were about 500 cadets in the party.

They took up headquarters at the Hotel Astor, and from that strategic point in the heart of the city formed themselves into "punitive expeditions" that deployed up and down Broadway, east and west, north and south. Everywhere the cadets went their martial appearance in their gray coats and white duck trousers attracted attention. In fact, the cadets received so much attention that last night it was the topic of discussion among those gathered in the Astor lobby, and several suggested that it was due to the greater patriotism that had come as a result of the preparedness campaign.

In the evening, after they had exhausted the sights, the cadets occupied practically every seat in the George M. Cohan Theatre, where they saw the season's last performance of "Pom-Pom." The show had been scheduled to close its run on Monday night, but as the cadets had chosen the play as the one they wished most to see, the management postponed the closing until last night. After the performance the young fellows hustled across Times Square in a body to slip into "dinner dress uniform" for the 1915 "Furlough Banquet," which began at 11:30 in the north ballroom of the Astor.

It was 11:15 o'clock before the performance was over, and the cadets, in their anxiety to have their dinner start on time, charged toward the hotel in a way that made some folks think that an enemy army had invaded New York. Then some of them finally got into the hotel they had no end of trouble finding their rooms, and, with every minute counting against them, some of the young soldiers were in really desperate straits, for the dinner comes but twice in their West Point days, and to miss it would be a terrible misfortune. Although collars were ripped and collar-buttons were lost, the entire crowd, happy and noisy, was seated in time.

Long after midnight class songs were rattling the windows of the big ballroom, and although Colonel Clarence Townley, Superintendent of the West Point Academy, and every army officer in the vicinity who could was there, the "grads" and the "yearlings" acted as though such a thing as a superior officer did not exist.

Today the cadets will disperse to their homes, the graduates to later be assigned to duty as regular army officers and the two-year men to while away eight blissful weeks of vacation before they return to the Academy.

Ex-Attorney General Foy of Ontario

TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—James J. Foy, who was Attorney General of Ontario during the administration of the late Premier Whitney, died here today in his seventieth year. He was long one of the leaders of the Ontario bar. He was born in Toronto, and received his education in St. Michael's College there and in Upshaw College, England. Mr. Foy was called to the Bar in 1871, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1883. During 1898-1910, he was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1905 was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, later in the same year becoming Attorney General. Mr. Foy was a member of the Toronto, Albany, and Royal Canadian Yacht clubs of Toronto.

Henry Liff, Bandmaster, Dead.

Henry Liff, a bandmaster and for years leader of the Henry Liff Orchestra, died yesterday from pneumonia in the Roosevelt Hospital. He also held the title of Lieutenant in the Veteran Corps of Artillery, N. G. N. Y. Mr. Liff was born in Petrograd and came here twenty-five years ago. He was a graduate of the Russian Conservatory of Music, and for years his orchestra had played for the New York Mozart Society, the Rainy Day, and Sorosis Clubs. Mr. Liff will be buried in Passaic, N. J., on Friday, the band of the Veteran Corps of Artillery playing the funeral music.

Leipsic Raises Income Tax.

To meet increased expenses due to the war, the City of Leipsic has decided to raise its income tax, either 170 or 180 per cent., and also purposes to follow the example of the Saxon City of Oschatz and lay a special tax upon all unmarried persons, according to reports in the German press.

SILVANUS P. THOMPSON DIES

Noted Physicist and Electrical Engineer Succumbs in London.

LONDON, June 14.—Silvanus Phillips Thompson, noted as an electrical engineer and physicist, and a former President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, died here yesterday in his sixty-sixth year. He was widely known for his work in the development of dynamo-electric machines.

Mr. Thompson was born in York and was a graduate of the Bootham School there, the Founders' Institute of Pontefract, and the Royal School of Mines. He was Professor of Physics at the University of London; a Past President of the Physical Society, the Röntgen Society, the Optical Society, the Illuminating Engineers' Society, the Optical Conference in 1912, and of the Sette of Odd Volumes.

His writings include a life of Michael Faraday and "The Life of Lord Kelvin," in addition to many technical works on electricity, dynamo-electric machinery, and the electromagnet. He was also the author of lectures on light and optical subjects. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Athenaeum Club.

He visited the United States in 1898, when he was received by many scientific societies and delivered several lectures.

J. A. FARRELL'S MOTHER DIES

Wedding of Daughter of Head of U. S. Steel Corporation Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 13.—The death of Mrs. Catherine Farrell, mother of James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, cause the indefinite postponement of the wedding of Miss Teresa Farrell, her granddaughter, and James Bradley Murray, which was to have taken place tomorrow, at the Farrell home, Rock Ledge, in Norwalk.

Invitations to the wedding were sent out some time ago and many guests were expected from all over the country. Mrs. Far

UNHAPPY GIANTS BEND AND BREAK AGAIN BEFORE SHARP ATTACK OF THE CHICAGO CUBS

ONCE AGAIN CUBS TREAD ON GIANTS

Fatten Their Batting Averages Pitilessly on the Shoots of Benton and Stroud.

McCARTHY'S DAZZLING PLAY

Chicago's Small Second Baseman Uses Black Magic on a Sharp Hit by Rariden and Checks Rally.

Diminutive Alex McCarthy, who decorates second base for the Chicago Cubs, made a play in the fourth inning of yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds which was of such glaring audacity that it completely unbalanced the slipping Giants and blazed the way for another defeat, this time by a score of 5 to 2.

The score was 3 to 1 at the time, with the Cubs in front. Larry Doyle had just scored the Giants' run, and, by virtue of basehits, Kauff and Fletcher graced the second and third corners. Two of the Giants were out, and it was up to Bill Rariden to punch out the hit which would score the two runners and tie the score.

Rariden did his level best, and would have sewed up the game right on the spot had it not been for the dazzling bit of fielding by the heartless McCarthy. Rariden belted the ball between first and second bases on a clear course to right. The crowd was on its toes yelping in an instant, and Kauff and Fletcher were on their way to the plate.

When the ball was hit McCarthy wasn't within flirting distance of it, but by legerdemain he spirited himself in the general direction of the truant bulb and attempted to annoy it with the point of his index finger. What's more, he made it hesitate, scooped it up with one hand, spun about like a whirling dervish, and, believe it or not, he tossed Rariden out at first for the third out—and the Giants' hopes, when last seen, were floating like a cloud over Van Cortlandt Park. No matter how you look at it, it was no way for young McCarthy to treat the Giants. He never did it before, and it's a long shot that he'll never do it again.

That one mere play, however, didn't beat the Giants. It was the sixteen hits which bounded off the Cub bats that raised most of the havoc. Chicago can make less runs from a large quantity of hits than any club which has shown its face around here. Just consider the fourth inning. They got five clean singles, and only harvested one run out of the bunch. The only hit they are sure of utilizing in their runmaking is a home run, and they had none of those yesterday.

Chicago pounded Rube Benton to the wilderness in the fourth inning, and after that they hit Ralph Stroud quite frequently. Rube Benton, before he was hammered into oblivion, got back at big Jim Vaughn by cudgeling a three-bagger to right-centre field.

By far the most thrilling part of the game was Heinie Zimmerman's attempt to speak to Umpire Klem. Klem doesn't allow a player whose deportment is rated at 100 to talk to him, so what chance did Heinie have? The only satisfaction that the great Zim got out of it was a remark to the effect that this was a free country and that any one could talk to any one else, and, what's more, no one could stop him, and, more than that, he would tell this Klem something, and that was that a cat can look at a King if it wants to. So there, Bill Klem!

Chicago started to hit in the first. With one out, Mann bounded one over Doyle's roof, and a single by Williams sent him to third, whence he counted on Schulte's single. Mann tripled off Benton the third, and scored on a sacrifice fly by this same Cy Williams.

Stringing along to the next inning, you will notice how fluently the Cubs can waste good hits. Archer singled, and so did Mulligan. That dejected figure you see disappearing through the fence is Rube Benton. Stroud now pitching. Vaughn singled, scoring Archer. McCarthy singled to left, and Mulligan was thrown out at third by Burns. Flack, batting for Mann, fled to Kauff. Williams got another hit, but Vaughn was out trying to score.

The Giants got one in the fourth on singles by Doyle, Kauff, and Fletcher, the rally being squelched by McCarthy's great play. Doubles by Robertson and Doyle in the fifth, with two out, gave the Giants their other run.

Williams singled in the seventh, and Schulte skied to McKechnie. Zimmerman singled, and Saier was walked intentionally. Archer singled, and scored Williams and Zimmerman. Enough. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McCart'y,2b	5	0	1	1	2	0	Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	1	0
Mann,rf	2	2	2	0	0	0	R'bertson,rf	4	1	1	3	1	0
Flack,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	Doyle,2b	4	1	2	2	3	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	2	2	1	1
Schulte,lf	3	0	2	0	0	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	1	4	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	2	0	2	0	Merkle,1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Saier,1b	3	0	1	16	0	0	McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Archer,c	4	1	2	4	1	0	Rariden,c	4	0	1	4	0	0
Fischer,c	0	0	0	2	0	0	Benton,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mulligan,ss	4	0	2	0	4	0	Stroud,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	1	0	a-Kelly	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	16	27	10	0	Total	34	2	8	27	13	0

a-Batted for Stroud in seventh inning.
Error—Fletcher.

Chicago	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Mulligan, Robertson, Doyle, Merkle. Three-base hits—Mann, Benton. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Vaughn. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Double play—Kauff and Rariden. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 9. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits, 5 runs in three innings, (none out in fourth inning;) off Stroud, 8 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Schupp, no hits no runs in two innings; off Vaughn, 2 runs. Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Vaughn, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

PIRATES' CRAFT SCUTTLED.

Champion Phillies Record Another Victory Over Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Phillies again defeated Pittsburgh today, the score being 5 to 3. Miller was knocked off the rubber by the home team in four innings and Adams did good work until the eighth, when Niehoff's double, Stock's bunt, which Adams threw to third too late to catch Niehoff, Cravath's out, and Whitted's sacrifice scored two runs and won the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	2	3	0	Carey,cf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Niehoff,2b	4	2	2	2	3	0	Johnson,1b	3	1	1	13	2	0
Stock,3b	3	2	2	1	2	0	Wagner,ss	4	1	3	3	1	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	0	0	0	H'ch'm'n,rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	2	2	0	0	Schultz,3b	4	0	0	2	4	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	0	0	Barney,lf	4	0	1	1	1	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	3	0	0	Viox,2b	4	0	1	2	5	0
Burns,c	3	0	0	5	1	0	Wilson,c	4	0	1	2	0	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	1	3	0	Miller,p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Bender,p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Adams,p	1	0	0	0	3	0
							aFisher	1	0	0	0	0	0
							bBaird	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	9	27	14	0	Total	34	3	10	24	17	0

a-Batted for Miller in fifth inning.
b-Ran for Viox in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Wagner, Miller.

Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Niehoff, (2,) Whitted. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Whitted. Double plays—Barnes and Johnston; Schultz, Viox, and Johnston; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Philadelphia. First base on balls—Off Miller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 6 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Adams, 3 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Demaree, 9 hits, 3 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Bender, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Demaree, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Demaree, 3; by Bender, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Binghamton, 6; Troy, 1.
Albany, 3; Elmira, 2.
Scranton at Utica—Postponed; wet grounds.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 0; Cincinnati, 0.
(Sixteen innings; called, darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	26	16	.619
Philadelphia	25	19	.568
New York	23	20	.535
Chicago	24	25	.490
Boston	20	22	.476
Cincinnati	22	25	.468
Pittsburgh	20	25	.444
St. Louis	21	29	.420

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	31	19	.620
New York	25	21	.543
Washington	26	22	.542
Boston	25	23	.521
Detroit	25	24	.510
Chicago	22	24	.478
St. Louis	21	27	.437
Philadelphia	15	30	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

BRAVES AND REDS IN TIE.

Battle for Sixteen Innings, but Neither Team Scores.

BOSTON, June 13.—After a suction pump had been used to aid in draining the diamond, following a heavy downpour of rain today, Cincinnati and Boston played for sixteen innings, neither team being able to score, and darkness finally necessitated calling the game. Toney and Schneider held the Braves to three hits. Cincinnati's hits were numerous, but they were well scattered and the Braves were strong defensively. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	H	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	AB	H	PO	A	E
M'ville,ss	7	0	0	6	8	Groh,3b	6	0	0	3	5
Connolly,cf	6	0	0	0	0	Neale,lf	7	0	2	4	0
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	1	3	0	Chase,cf	7	0	0	6	0
Magee,lf	6	0	0	4	0	Wingo,c	7	0	1	10	5
Konetchy,1b	7	0	1	17	0	Griffith,rf	7	0	2	4	1
Smith,3b	5	0	1	0	3	Mollwitz,1b	6	0	2	16	1
Egan,2b	3	0	0	5	3	Herzog,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Fpatrick,2b	1	0	0	2	2	Louden,2b	5	0	0	4	3
Tragresser,2	2	0	0	0	0	Toney,p	4	0	1	0	0
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0	cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy,c	1	0	0	5	1	Schneider,p	1	0	0	0	3
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	6						
bCompton	1	0	0	0	0	Total	55	0	12	48	24
Hughes,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	49	0	3	48	29						

a-Batted for Tragesser in tenth inning.
b-Batted for Rudolph in twelfth inning.
c-Batted for Toney in twelfth inning.
Errors—Mollwitz, Groh, Maranville, Smith, Egan.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Collins, Egan. Double plays—Maranville, Egan, and Konetchy; Rudolph, Maranville, and Konetchy; Wingo, Mollwitz, and Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; Boston, 12. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Toney, 5; off Schneider, 1; off Rudolph, 2; off Hughes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 2 hits, no runs in eleven innings; off Schneider, 1 hit, no runs in five innings; off Rudolph, 10 hits, no runs in twelve innings; off Hughes, 2 hits, no runs in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Tragesser.) Struck out—By Toney, 8; by Schneider, 1; by Rudolph, 8; by Hughes, 4. Wild pitches—Rudolph, 2. Time of game—Three hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

RED SOX DEFEAT BROWNS.

Ruth Helps to Win His Game with a Four-Base Blow.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Boston defeated St. Louis here today by 5 to 3. Ruth, who yesterday tied the score for Boston by driving one over the right-field fence with two on bases, contributed another in the same place today. He also drove in a run with a single in the fourth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	Shotton,lf	5	0	0	4	1	0
McNally,2b	3	1	1	2	3	0	Austin,3b	4	1	1	2	1	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	Miller,rf	2	1	1	0	1	0
Hoblitzell,1b	4	0	1	12	0	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	0	10	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	3	0	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	2	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Janvrin,ss	3	1	1	3	2	0	Johnson,ss	3	0	0	4	2	0
Thomas,c	4	1	2	5	2	0	Chapman,c	4	0	0	0	0	1
aShorten	0	0	0	0	0	0	Severeid,c	2	0	0	2	2	1
Ruth,p	3	1	1	0	2	0	Borton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	1	0	Hartley,c	1	0	1	1	1	0
							Davenp'rt,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							cTobin	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Fincher,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							dLavan	1	0	0	0	0	0
							B'gardner,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	11	27	12	0	Total	33	3	7	27	17	0

a-Ran for Thomas in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Severeid in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Koob in sixth inning.
d-Batted for Fincher in eighth inning.
Errors—Janvrin (2), Shotton.

Boston	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—McNally, Lewis, Walker. Sacrifice hits—McNally, Shore. Double play—Gardner and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 11. First base on balls—Off Ruth, 6; off Shore, 2; off Davenport, 3; off Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 4 hits, 1 run in five and one-third innings; off Shore, 3 hits, 1 run in three and two-thirds innings; off Davenport, 8 hits, 2 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Koob, 4 hits, 1 run in three and one-third innings; off Fincher, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Baumgardner, 1 hit, no runs in no inning. Struck out—By Ruth, 5; by Koob, 1; by Fincher, 1. Wild pitch—Davenport. Passed ball—Chapman. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

INDIANS SWAMP ATHLETICS.

Clean Up Series, Winning Final Game by Score of 11 to 2.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—Cleveland made it four straight from Philadelphia, knocking Myers from the box again today and winning 11 to 2. In the series of four games Cleveland scored thirty-one runs to six for Philadelphia. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	4	3	2	2	0	0	Witt,ss	4	0	1	2	1	1
Turner,3b	3	1	1	0	5	0	Pick,3b	4	1	2	0	2	0
Speaker,cf	5	1	3	2	0	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0	Schang,c	1	1	1	2	1	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	12	1	0	Murphy,c	2	0	0	3	3	0
Howard,2b	5	1	2	1	3	0	Pfeffer,2b	4	0	2	1	3	0
Wambs'g,ss	3	2	2	0	1	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	9	1	0
Chapman,ss	2	0	0	1	4	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	3	1	1
O'Neill,c	2	1	1	4	1	0	Oldring,lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Bagby,p	2	1	1	0	2	0	Myers,p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Billings,c	2	0	1	1	0	0	Nabors,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	37	11	15	27	15	0	Total	33	2	8	24	11	1

Errors—Pick, Myers.

Cleveland	2	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	—11	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Graney, Speaker, (2,) O'Neill, Oldring, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Turner. Stolen bases—Turner, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Strunk. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; off Myers, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 8 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Myers, 13 hits, 11 runs in five innings; off Nabors, 2 hits, no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 3; by Myers, 3; by Nabors, 2. Wild pitch—Bagby. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

Eastern League.

Portland, 3; Worcester, 2.
New London, 2; New Haven, 0.
Lawrence, 7; Lynn, 1.
Lowell, 8; Springfield, 2.
Bridgeport at Hartford—Called end second inning; rain.

DRIVE BY MULLEN WINS FOR YANKS

Pinch-Hitting for High, He Scores Two with Triple, Aiding Cullop to Beat Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—Charley Mullen and Nick Cullop put the skids under the fast-going Tigers today, enabling the Yankees to win the third game of the series by a score of 4 to 2, and incidentally shatter the home team's winning streak, which had reached seven straight victories.

Mullen was injected into the battle in the eighth inning to bat for High, with two down and two runners on the paths. When the ball was returned to the infield Charley was perched on third.

Although Cullop's excellent twirling was largely responsible for the Highlanders' victory, Shawkey deserves a share of the credit for his impressive exhibition of pitching nerve in the ninth, when Nick showed signs of weakening.

Earl Hamilton, who was knocked out by the Yankees yesterday, essayed a comeback, and, except for flashes of wildness, gave Cullop a hard tussle. Nick had the Indian sign on Cobb, fanning him on two different occasions, once when a hit would have spelled disaster to Donovan's men.

Although Hamilton held the Yanks hitless until the fifth, the first bingle produced a run. Peck drew a pass as a starter, and was sacrificed to second by High. He scored on Walters's single to left, the catcher going to second on the peg to the plate. Cullop was safe on Vitt's low throw, Walters being held on second. Gilhooley beat out a pretty bunt, but Walters was out trying to score from second.

Detroit tied it up in the sixth. After Vitt flied to Magee and Cobb struck out, Veach beat an infield tap to Peck. Bobby scored on Heilman's two-base knock to the scoreboard.

The Yankees eighth was full of action. Magee started with a safe bunt in front of the plate. Gedeon doubled down the left-field foul line, Magee stopping at third. As on previous occasions, Baker could do nothing, and Young held the runners to their stations while he struck out at first. Baumann, batting for Pipp, was given an intentional pass. Peck grounded to Young, Magee scoring on the play. Here Donovan called upon Mullen to bat for High. He made good with a vengeance, scoring Gedeon and Baumann with a lusty triple to right centre, Walters fouled to Stanage for the third out.

Donovan's men received a scare in the Tigers' half of the eighth, which Vitt inaugurated with a single to left. Vitt darted for second as Cullop fanned. Veach threw up his hands as Walters prepared to throw to second. The ball hit the bludgeon, and Vitt was called out for Cobb's interference, despite a howl from the Tigers. Kavanagh, batting for Young, opened the ninth with a double to left. Cullop pitched three straight balls to Dubuc, who batted for Stanage, when Donovan called upon Shawkey to save the day. Right nobly did the former Athletic acquit himself. He forced Dubuc to pop to Mullen, and Crawford, batting for Hamilton, hit weakly to Gedeon. Peck ended the Tigers' hopes with a brilliant stop of Bush's sizzling grounder. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	1	1
Magee,cf	5	1	1	3	0	0	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	1	2	1	3	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	2	1	0	Veach,lf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	11	0	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Hartzel,lf	0	0	0	1	0	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Peck'p,ss	3	1	1	2	4	0	Young,2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
High,lf	2	0	1	2	0	0	Stanage,c	2	0	0	9	0	0
Mullen,1b	1	0	1	4	0	0	Hamilton,p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Walters,c	4	0	1	3	3	0	bKavanagh	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cullop,p	4	0	0	0	3	0	cDubuc	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	1	0	dCrawford	1	0	0	0	0	0
aBaumann	0	1	0	0	0	0							
Total	34	4	8	27	14	0	Total	36	2	9	27	10	1

a-Batted for Pipp in eighth.
b-Batted for Hamilton in ninth.
c-Batted for Stanage in ninth.
d-Batted for Hamilton in ninth.
Errors—Baker, High, Vitt, Young.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Gedeon, Heilman, 2; Burns, 2; Kavanagh. Three-base hit—Mullen. Sacrifice hit—High. Double plays—Burns to Bush; Walters to Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Hamilton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 7 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings, none out in 9th; off Shawkey, no hits, no runs in 1; off Hamilton, 8 hits 4 runs in 9. Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Hamilton, 4. Wild pitch—Cullop. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

WALSH DRIVEN FROM BOX.

Senators Spoil Attempted Come Back of White Sox Veteran.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Ed. Walsh attempted a 1916 "come back" here today, but Washington drove him from the slab in the third inning and made enough runs on his delivery to win from Chicago 8 to 2. Harper, except in the fifth, when a pass, a single, and Terry's double gave Chicago two runs, was invincible. He held the Sox to three hits. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller,rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	J. Collins,rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Shanks,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	Weaver,3b	3	0	0	1	2	4
Judge,1b	4	1	0	8	0	0	E. Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Milan,cf	4	0	2	1	0	0	Ness,1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Rondeau,lf	4	0	2	1	0	1	Jackson,lf	3	1	0	3	1	0
Morgan,2b	2	1	0	1	1	1	Felsch,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2	0	Schalk,c	3	0	0	7	2	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	10	0	0	Terry,ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
McBride,ss	3	0	1	1	4	0	Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harper,p	3	1	2	0	2	0	Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Wolfgang,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	3	7	27	6	1	a-Lynn	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	30	2	3	27	10	0

a-Batted for Russell in fifth inning.
Error—Ness.

Washington	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Foster, Harper, Terry, Stolen base—Rondeau. Sacrifice hit—Harper. Double plays—Schalk and Terry; Schalk and Weaver. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on error—Washington. First base on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Walsh, 2; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 3 hits, 2 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Walsh, 4 hits, 1 run in three and one-third innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Wolfgang, 2 hits, no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Harper, 7; by Walsh, 2; by Russell, 1; by Wolfgang, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs Evans and Nallin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Newark.—Newark-Providence, postponed, wet grounds.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0

AT BUFFALO.

Rochester	0	0	0
Buffalo	2	0	0

AT TORONTO.

Montreal	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	25	14	.641
Newark	21	13	.525
Baltimore	21	20	.512
Montreal	20	20	.500
Richmond	20	20	.500
Buffalo	18	19	.486
Toronto	15	19	.424
Rochester	15	23	.395

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Baltimore at Richmond.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Montreal at Toronto.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 2; Columbus, 1.
St. Paul, 7; Louisville, 4.
Indianapolis, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
Toledo, 11; Kansas City, 6.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 1.
Birmingham, 8; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga at Mobile—Postponed; wet grounds.

College Baseball Games.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 4; Tufts, 3.
At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 5; University of Pennsylvania, 2.
At State College, Penn.—Penn State, 4; Pittsburgh, 3
At Schenectady, N. Y.—Columbia, 8; Union, 1.
At Orono, Me.—Maine, 7; Colby, 2.

ROBINS TAKE ONE MORE.

Add an Easy Game from St. Louis to Their Collection, 3 to 1.

Crushed between Jeff Pfeffer on one side and Jake Daubert on the other, the St. Louis Cardinals showed no more fight at Ebbets Field yesterday than the worm which had not turned and were easily beaten by the Robins for the second time in this series by a count of 3 to 1.

Pfeffer, with a masterful change of pace and a wonderful knowledge of just the kind of offerings the Mound City boys did not like, granted only two hits, one of which was of the scratchiest order. Only four St. Louis batsmen got as far as first and it was not until the ninth inning that they came through with their only run and their lone clean hit. Captain Daubert had on his batting toga, and, first with a three-base hit and then a four-ply clout to the exit in centre field, put the Robins in the running, and kept them there. No one was on the bases for either of Daubert's long drives, and therefore his record of failing to hit in the pinches will continue for the time unblemished.

"Four-eyed" Lee Meadows, the only spectacled pitcher now running loose in the big leagues, did not have much chance to overcome the handicap he faced in poor support and practically unbeatable pitching by Pfeffer, but he rendered a good account of himself under the conditions. Brooklyn got eight bingles off his delivery, but only one of their three runs will be recorded as being of the earned variety.

Errors by Betzel and Chief Wilson were the salient factors in the scoring of Brooklyn's opening run in the third inning. In this period a little side show exhibition of quick wits on Betzel's part went to naught through no fault of his. O'Mara pried open the chapter with a roller down to second, which Betzel was so certain of getting that he overran it a yard, giving the young Robin first. Meyers followed with a pop just outside of the infield, but instead of snaring the

MISS HOLLINS STAR AT BALTUSROL

FINE GOLF SHOWN BY MISS HOLLINS

Makes Round in 83, Beating Mrs. Fraser by 7 and 6 in Women's Metropolitan Tourney.

RECORD FOR EVENT IS 87

Failure to Hole Out Early Putts Prevents Setting New Mark—Mrs. Gavin and Mrs. Feltner Win.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, former metropolitan golf champion, and present seeker after the same title, played wonderful golf yesterday in the first round of match play for the women's metropolitan championship at Baltusrol, and in defeating Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol she turned in a medal score of 83. This is four strokes under the authenticated record made by Mrs. Donald H. Barlow of Merion in the qualifying round of the national championship at the Short Hills links in 1911, but as Miss Hollins did not hole out all her putts in the early part of her match, the former record of 87 must still stand.

There were no upsets in the championship division. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Cherry Valley, the imported player who is setting the domestic variety a fast pace in the golf world, came through her match against Mrs. Stephen P. Nash of Baltusrol with an 8 and 7 margin of victory. Mrs. Quentin F. Feltner of South Shore, the defending champion, won from Mrs. L. J. Grumbach of Hollywood, 4 and 3. Mrs. Grumbach defeated Mrs. Feltner in Florida this Winter, and the champion his now evened up the score. Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, former national champion, successfully passed the first round with a victory over Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau; Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl won from Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of Piping Rock, 6 and 5; Mrs. Leila C. Stockton of Lakewood won from Miss Gertrude Pickhardt of Englewood, 6 and 5—and altogether it was a good day for the favorites for the title.

Miss Hollins had an unexpectedly easy time with Mrs. Fraser, who is a Baltusrol player, and usually a very good one. The former title holder was no less than 6 up at the turn with a 40, and when she won her match on the twelfth green, she decided to play out the bye holes for the sake of her score.

Miss Hollins put her third shot dead on the first hole, took one putt, and got her 4. On the second hole she was bunkered on her second shot, but a vigorous and emphatic shot from the middle of a miniature sand storm got her ball well out, and she ran down a 5. On the fourth hole Mrs. Fraser laid her a stymie and she lost a stroke, but she played three fine shots to the sixth green for her par 5, and thus practically picked up a stroke, as it is a rare thing for a woman to get par figures on this hole.

On the inward journey Miss Hollins began to putt very badly, taking three putts on the tenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth, and the seventeenth greens. Her long play more than balanced this, however, and when on the eighteenth she put her second shot seven feet from the home pin and took a 3, a stroke under par, she attained a total of 83 strokes for the round.

Her card was as follows:

Out	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	4	3—40
In	5	5	4	4	4	6	7	5	3—43—83

The summaries:

Championship Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Lakewood, defeated Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood, 6 and 5; Mrs. Q. F. Feltner, South Shore, defeated Mrs. L. G. Grumbach, Hollywood, 4 and 3; Mrs. F. H. Ryan, Cranford, defeated Miss Pauline Starrett, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, defeated Mrs. Frederic Pruyn, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Cherry Valley, defeated Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Baltusrol, 8 and 7; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, defeated Mrs. C. J. D. Fraser, Baltusrol, 7 and 6; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, defeated Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 5 and 3; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, defeated Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Miss E. M. Mellon, Morris County, defeated Miss L. Witherbee, Westfield, 6 and 5; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, won from Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock, by default; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, defeated Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock, 2 and 1; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, defeated Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 5 and 4; Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, defeated Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 1 up; Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. S. A. Herzo, Palevr, 2 up; Miss H. Alexander, Tuxedo, defeated Mrs. J. Mager, Essex County, 7 and 6; Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, 2 up.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Miss Dolores Duncan, Siwanoy, defeated Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, 1 up; Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, defeated Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 5 and 4; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, won from Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Knollwood, by default; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, defeated Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 5 and 4; Miss Louise Krug, Englewood, defeated Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 2 and 1; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, defeated Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 5 and 3; Mrs. C. N. Fowler, Suburban, defeated Mrs. H. C. Manvel, Westfield, 4 up; Mrs. W. C. Auferman, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 2 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, defeated Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 1 up; Mrs. E. Benjamin, Century, defeated Miss A. Townsend, Knollwood, 2 up; Miss H. Finckel, Glen Ridge, defeated Miss R. Seligman, Norwood, 8 and 7; Mrs. C. R. McMillan, Essex County, defeated Miss K. Motley, Morris County, 2 and 1; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, 5 and 4; Mrs. E. M. Wild, Cranford, defeated Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, 7 and 5; Mrs. R. Decker, Baltusrol, won from Miss M. A. Wolf, Norwood, by default; Mrs. M. P. Gardner, Hackensack, defeated Miss Margaret Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Fifth Sixteen. First Round.—Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola, won from Mrs. H. La Montagne, Piping Rock, by default; Mrs. E. H. Loomis, Essex County, defeated Mrs. R. B. Hoff, Montclair, 2 and 1; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, defeated Mrs. O. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 1 up; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, defeated Mrs. Henry Wallace, Glen Ridge, 3 and 1; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, defeated Mrs. S. Waters, Hackensack, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. Marshall Geer, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Baltusrol, 3 and 2; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, defeated Mrs. J. Noyes, Montclair, 1 up; Mrs. R. E. Moody, Glen Ridge, defeated Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 5 and 4.

GOLF STARS IN TOURNEY.

Able Players to Compete for Bay State Open Title.

BOSTON, June 13.—The drawings for the State open golf championship to be held at the Brae Burn Country Club, beginning Thursday, were announced today and showed a field of high ability in both professional and amateur players entered for the honors. The present champion, Walter C. Hagen, professional at the Rochester C. C., is again a contender.

Other leading professionals entered are Wilfrid E. Reid, Wilmington C. C.; Tom McNamara, New York; M. J. Brady, Oakley C. C.; Gilbert F. Nicholls, Great Neck C. C.; Louis Tellier, The Country Club; P. J. Doyle, South Shore F. C.; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh Valley C. C., and Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy C. C. Amateur aspirants include John G. Anderson, Siwanoy C. C.; V. S. Lawrence, Woodland G. C.; J. B. Hylan, Vesper C. C.; S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck G. C., and Paul Tewksbury, Woodland G. C. Francis Ouimet did not enter.

King Smith Wins at Amackassin.

King Smith won the men's singles event of the Amackassin Club tennis tournament at Yonkers yesterday afternoon, when he defeated Allan Behr in the final round 7—5, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. It was a hotly contested event, in which the steadiness of Smith was a large contributing factor toward his success. Behr was not able to cope with Smith's brilliant overhead game, the smashing of the latter being well judged both as to time and direction.

LOW-SCORE GOLFERS LOSE.

Milliken and Tarleton, Tied in N. Y. A. C. Medal Round, Defeated.

Lloyd Gwyer of Siwanoy, Richard C. Richard of Baltusrol, Pierre Proal of Deal, and Walter L. Richard of Fox Hills are the four surviving players in the championship division of the annual New York Athletic Club golf tournament over the Fox Hills course. Gwyer won from Chisholm Beach of the home club in the second round, 6 and 5. Beach was far off his game. He has been in poor health for the last few days, and his golf has suffered accordingly.

In keeping with all golf precedents, the two players who tied for the low-score medal in the qualifying round were quickly eliminated in the match-play rounds. These two players, S. M. Milliken of the New York A. C. and R. M. Tarleton of Oakland, met in the first round, with the result that Tarleton was defeated, 2 and 1. Walter L. Richard disposed of Milliken, 4 and 3, in the second round, and the golfing fates were satisfied. Arthur McAleenan of Fox Hills, playing in the beaten eight of the first sixteen, made the prettiest play of the day on the 500-yard fourth hole. He drove his tee shot out of bounds, played another ball down the fairway, put his second shot within three feet of the pin, and holed out in 4, a stroke under par.

The summary:

Championship Division.—First Round—H. C. Richard, Baltusrol, defeated J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; N. D. Becker, Dunwoodie, defeated A. McAleenan, Jr., Fox Hills, 5 and 4; P. A. Proal, Deal, defeated J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 5 and 3; Sidmon McHie, Englewood, defeated J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 1 up; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, defeated E. C. Holston, Scarsdale, 4 and 3; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, defeated J. E. Kelley, Deal, 6 and 5; W. L. Richard, St. Andrews, defeated Dr. C. C. Sichel, Englewood, 5 and 4; S. M. Milliken, New York A. C., defeated R. M. Tarleton, Oakland, 2 and 1.

Second Round—H. C. Richard defeated Becker, 7 and 6; Proal defeated McHie, 5 and 3; Gwyer defeated Beach, 6 and 5; W. L. Richard, defeated Milliken, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen.—First Round—McAleenan won from Batterson by default; Allen defeated Foot, 2 and 1; Tarleton defeated Sichel, 6 and 5; Holston beat Kelley, 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—G. A. Varney, Scarsdale, defeated R. A. Sasseen, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; Dr. W. G. Fralich, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, defeated A. C. Hamlin, Englewood, 3 and 1; T. H. Lawrence, Fox Hills, defeated Howell Woolley, Fox Hills, 5 and 4; G. W. Lembeck, Fox Hills, defeated R. H. Goffe, Dunwoodie, 6 and 5; Stanley Gifford, Fox Hills, defeated C. C. Pierson, Greenwich, 7 and 5; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, defeated R. F. Rode, New York A. C., 1 up; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, defeated E. L. Gruver, Siwanoy, 5 and 5.

Second Round—Fralich beat Varney, 1 up, (21 holes;) Spofford beat Lawrence, 3 and 2; Lembeck beat Gifford, 8 and 6; Ranney beat Roth, 2 up.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—First Round—Collier beat Sasseen, 6 and 5; Hamlin beat Woolley, 2 and 1; Goffe won from Pierson by default; Gruver defeated Rode, 6 and 5.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—H. S. Carrington, New York A. C., won from F. M. Gould, Oakland, by default; R. H. Allen, New York A. C., won from M. E. Webber, Wykagyl, by default; J. E. Beck, New York A. C., defeated A. Nicholson, New York A. C., 5 and 4; W. R. Delehanty, Deal, defeated R. A. Kennedy, New York A. C., 8 and 7; C. W. Billings, Deal, won from W. D. Judkins, Wykagyl, by default; R. Hickox, Bedford, won from W. J. Murphy, Wykagyl, by default; J. A. Miller, Jr., won from David Nevins, Scarsdale, by default; F. D. Ames, Haworth, won from D. J. Bradley, Mahopac, by default.

Second Round—Allen defeated Carrington, 3 and 2; Beck defeated Delehanty, 1 up; Billings defeated Hickox, 3 and 1; Miller defeated Ames, 4 and 2.

FAVORITES WIN AT NETS.

Davis, Johnson, and Biddle Victors in Pennsylvania Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 13.—Three players reached the fourth round of the Pennsylvania State tennis championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club this afternoon, favorites winning the honors. Willis E. Davis, the Californian, won two matches, first defeating A. C. Kolff in straight sets 6—1, 6—0, and then winning from A. S. Dabney in a well-played two-set session 6—3, 8—6.

It was Davis's first appearance in a Pennsylvania State title event, and a large and fashionable gallery watched him score his double victory of the day. Wallace F. Johnson, former State champion, won his way to the fourth round when he eliminated A. I. Castle in two sets, 6—3, 6—2.

Craig Biddle, who has been playing excellent tennis in the tournaments in this section, scored a victory over C. Stanley Rogers, joining the same round with Davis and Johnson. Biddle won in two sets, 6—4, 6—0. The play was spectacular, for Rogers put up a clever exhibition and played much better than the result of the match would indicate.

What a few considered an upset in the singles was the result of the second round match between Alexander D. Thayer of this city and H. V. D. Johns of California, who came on to play in the doubles events with Davis. Thayer won this match from the Westerner in the best match of the afternoon by the score of 4—6, 6—0, 8—6.

Johns's reputation as a tennis player had preceded him, for he beat William Johnston, the national champion, last Summer in an exhibition match. He won the first set with Thayer, and fell down badly in the next, losing six straight games. The third and deciding set was thrilling in the extreme, both players making many clever shots and each receiving an equal share of applause. Finally Thayer won out, taking the match 4—6, 6—0, 8—6.

SHOWERS HOLD UP TENNIS.

Only Few Matches In New England Title Tourney Played.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—Out of twenty-six matches scheduled in the first and second rounds for the opening day of the New England tennis tournament at the courts of the Hartford Golf Club today, only eight were played and as many defaulted. The showers which fell through the morning and afternoon interrupted the play and caused many postponements of matches that were almost completed.

F. H. Harris, the present champion, of Brattleboro, Vt., won his match in the first round from Arthur Seligson of Yale, though the second set went to deuce twice before he finally won, 8—6. Wet and slippery courts made good play impossible. The play in doubles will start tomorrow.

MISS BJURSTEDT IS VICTOR.

Norwegian Wins In Virginia Clay Court Tennis Tournament.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's champion, made her first appearance in the Old Dominion Clay Tennis Tournament at the Country Club of Virginia today, winning the initial match by default, and taking the second in straight sets from Miss Daly of Denver.

Ell H. Whitney of New York in the men's second round today beat Paul Treanor of New York in two straight sets. Erskine Buford, Richmond, won from H. E. Corner in the second round, and defeated U. B. McMilan of Atlanta in the third. Francis Johnson of Richmond, won from E. Preston in the third round.

Seagar Star In Junior Tennis.

John Seagar proved to be the sensation of the Clifton Tennis Club tournament to decide the junior championship of Staten Island, which began yesterday afternoon. This youngster of De Witt Clinton High School, who has spent much time recently in California, swept through three matches and in not one of them was he pressed. He gained a first round default and followed by defeating M. W. Levine 6—2, 6—2. In the third round he was victor over R. H. Hicks, 6—0, 6—1.

Tennis Tourneys at Hackensack.

The Hackensack Golf Club has been admitted to membership in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The first tennis tournament of the season there will start Saturday with a handicap men's singles for the Colonel Hilton trophy. A mixed doubles tournament will be held on June 24.

RAIN HALTS PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Downpour Stops Best Matches in Metropolitan Tourney—Church Beats Pell.

Progress in the metropolitan tennis championships at Bronxville did not gain much impetus yesterday. Somewhere in the northwest there was a remnant of the rain which held up the tournaments of last week, and a downpour, when several interesting matches were under way, put an end to hostilities for the afternoon. Although one or two important matches were concluded, the chief concern lay in the contests which were stopped about midway in their course. In one of these Dean Mathey was battling with the veteran internationalist, Fred B. Alexander, while on another court Harold Throckmorton was playing J. A. Richards. Still another match was between G. Carleton Shafer and James S. O'Neale, Jr.

The most important of the contests which were concluded was that in which George M. Church scored a victory over Theodore Roosevelt Pell. The repeated defeats which are accruing to Pell's record for the season lead to the belief that the famous backhand exponent is going down before the aggression of the more youthful men of the game. His game lacks the fire that made it notable even a year ago. In the match against Church yesterday he did not put the old-time sting even in his backhand strokes and the agile Princetonian was never in difficulties. Church allowed Pell to get only one game in the first set and two in the second—three in a match which, had Pell been at his best, would have been replete with sensational rallies and keen competition. Church was in top form, but even this would not presuppose that Pell, fifth ranking player of last year, would be so easily vanquished.

Watson M. Washburn, who won by default in the first round, played his first real contest yesterday and scored a comparatively easy victory over C. Herter. Washburn and E. W. Peaslee were standing ready to play their third round match when the deluge halted play.

The work of Fred B. Alexander in the match against Dean Mathey gave glimpses of the form which made Alexander a player of international reputation. Against the steady Mathey he was not quick in starting, and lost the first set by a score 6—2. Mathey played some pretty strokes against the veteran, but in the second set the experience of Alexander began to assert itself. He adopted a crafty style against Mathey with such success that the latter was completely outclassed. Mathey was repeatedly fooled and left flatfooted by the strategy of his opponent. Just how much the tide was against Mathey is indicated by the fact that he gained only four points against Alexander, who defeated him 6—0, and one of these was a double fault. Mathey was doing all of the work at this point while Alexander, standing in mid-court, kept the ball shooting from side to side until there was the opportunity for a pass.

Mathey was better in the third set, which was not completed. He recovered some of his steadiness and was able to pull up to a 4—2 advantage when rain closed down on the contest. The summary:

Singles.—First Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated A. Dudley Britton, 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round—Watson M. Washburn defeated C. Herter, 6—2, 6—3; George M. Church defeated T. R. Pell, 6—1, 6—2; J. A. Richards won from F. T. Hunter by default; Fred C. Inman defeated A. S. Cragin, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0.

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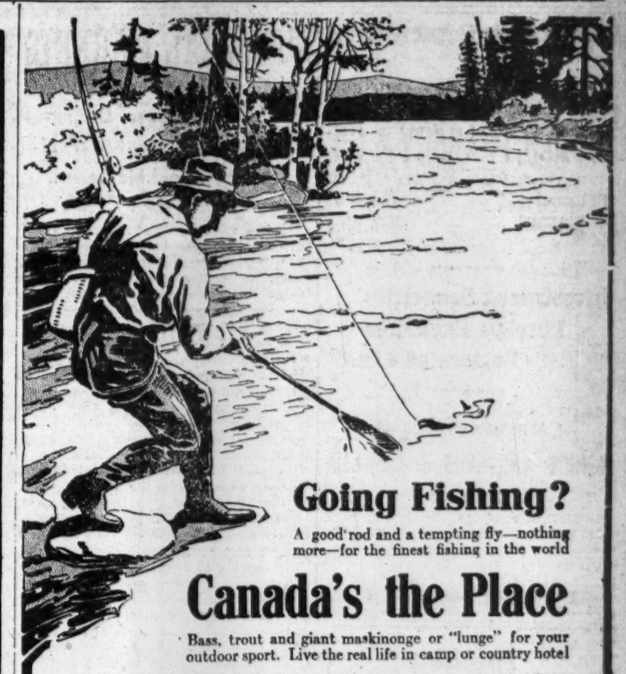

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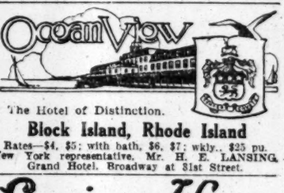

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Active Issues Decline—Important International Financing—Gold Movement.

Traders were the chief sellers of stock yesterday, as they had previously been the chief buyers. Some of them professed to dislike the shape political events were taking, but in this they were at variance with the prevailing opinion in banking quarters where a good deal of satisfaction has been expressed, not the least of it on the ground that business has little to fear whether Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes was successful at the polls. That view must be reckoned with for practically business and market purposes quite aside from any political considerations.

No doubt those who bought stocks on Monday were hopeful for a continuation of that day's rise, but lacking others to whom to sell traders yesterday sought buyers among themselves with the customary result under such circumstances of a lowering of prices. The losses were not severe, but they were fairly pronounced in a large number of active issues. The loss by Steel, the most active issue of the session, which fell just short of a point, was in keeping with the movement in many of the prominent stocks. In some parts of the list as in Mexican Petroleum the decline was accentuated by the unfavorable Mexican news. There were exceptions to the decline, the copper group furnishing one of them and Mercantile Marine and American Beet Sugar others.

The stock market was less interesting than the rest of the financial news of the day. It included progress in the French loan negotiations and formal announcement of the $50,000,000 Russian credit. The receipt of $4,000,000 gold, the largest consignment on this movement, was another item in the day's news which gave importance to international financial operations. Granting foreign credits is a normal part of the work which this market is called upon to do under the unusual and unprecedented circumstances which now prevail. It is to be expected that still further financing of this sort will be undertaken before very long. The French credit is planned to be twice the size of the Russian credit announced yesterday, and the market is looking forward to an English loan later on which will exceed in amount any previous financing save only the Anglo-French loan of last year.

Meanwhile, contrary to the view prevailing in some quarters, the large gold shipments to New York are not to be taken as an indication that the movement of American securities from London to New York has ceased. Although there has been a relative lull in the foreign selling, the sales recently have averaged upward of $1,000,000 a day. A fair amount of liquidation is going on through private London and New York channels aside from that which is being conducted directly by the British Government. It seems probable from the advices reaching here from London that the British Government is determined to bring to the disposal of its exchange operations all of the securities which it has set out to mobilize for this purpose. The seriousness of its purpose in this respect was shown by the imposition of a special income tax on the American securities included in the Government's list, and it is probable that this tax will be increased if need be to compel the surrender of these securities.

All of this points to a further considerable flow of American securities to this side, but there has been no urgent selling of these securities of late and none is expected in the future. The British sellers seem willing to take their time in disposing of their American holdings, and their ability to take their time is well proven by the fact that England is in a position to let go of a large amount of gold. The movement which has been under way for the last five weeks is probably not yet completed, and much more gold is in the background of English resources. One of our own problems is to make the best use of the gold which we are getting. It is a problem which calls for careful consideration by our bankers, and it should be dealt with not only in respect to the present effect of the receipt of this gold, but also to the conditions which will prevail when Europe ceases to buy for war and turns again to the pursuits of peace.

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40 Allis-Chalmers	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼
3,120 Am. Beet Sug.	87⅛	89⅜	86	86¼
240 Amer. Can	89	89¼	88¾	88¾
80 Am. Car & Fy.	61	61	60¼	60¼
80 Am. Cot. Oil	55¼	55¼	55⅛	55⅛
80 Am. H. & L. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
160 Am. Locomot.	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72¼
390 Amer. Smelt.	97⅝	98	96¾	96¾
10 Amer. Sugar	112½	112½	112½	112½
40 Am. Woolen	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
60 Amer. Zinc	7	7⅛	7	7
1,480 Anaconda	85	85¼	84¼	85¼
140 A., T. & S. F.	107½	107½	107½	107½
175 Baldwin Loco.	90⅜	90⅝	89¾	89¾
290 Butte & Sup.	93⅝	96¼	94¾	95
30 Can. Pacific	178½	178½	178½	178½
120 Cent. Leather	65½	65½	64¾	64¾
340 Ches. & Ohio	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
240 C. M. & St. P.	101¼	101½	100	100¼
240 Chi., R. I. & P.	21¾	21¾	20⅞	20⅞
120 Chino Copper	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼
370 Col. Fuel & I.	45¼	45¼	44¼	44¼
140 Corn Products	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
1,290 Crucible Steel	86½	86½	85¼	85¼
20 Den. & R. G.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
140 Den. & R.G.pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½
70 Dist. Secur.	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾
980 Erie	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39
10 Erie 1st pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼
70 Gen. Electric	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜
70 Goodrich Co.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
20 Gt. Nor. Ore	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
40 Gt. Nor. pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
360 Inspir. Copper	48¼	47¾	46¼	47¾
20 Interb. Copper	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
20 Int. Mer. Mar.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2,800 Int.Mer.M.pf.	95¾	97⅜	95¾	96⅝
240 Intern. Nickel	46¾	47¼	46¼	46¾
70 Kan. City So.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
170 Kenne. Copper	68	68¾	67¾	68¼
30 Lack. Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
170 Lehigh Valley	83	83	82¾	82¾
10 Louis. & Nash.	135	135	135	135
20 Maxwell Motor	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
3,810 Mex. Petrol.	107	107½	103½	105¾
50 Miami Copper	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼
50 Mo. Pacific	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
20 Nat. Lead	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
340 N. Y. Central	108	108¼	107¼	107¼
570 N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63¼	64¼	63	63¼
110 Norf. & West.	134½	134½	133	133
70 North. Pacific	116	116	115¾	115¾
10 Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½
45 Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58¼
50 Pitts. Coal	57⅜	58⅜	55¾	55¾
60 Pr. Steel Car	48¾	49¾	47¾	47¾
70 Ry. Steel Spg.	47	47	46¾	46¾
70 Ray Copper	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾
6,960 Reading	109¼	107¾	104¾	105⅝
170 Rep. Iron & St.	49¾	49¾	48¼	48¾
120 South. Pacific	99⅞	99⅞	97	97
30 Tenn. Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼
370 Studebaker	141⅞	142⅜	140¾	140¾
60 Tenn. Copper	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
10 Third Avenue	66	66	66	66
620 Union Pacific	139⅝	139½	139	139
270 United Fruit	165½	165½	164½	164½
90 U. S. Rubber	158⅝	158⅝	158¼	158¼
7,710 U. S. Steel	87	87¼	85¾	85¾
170 Utah Copper	82¾	83	82¾	82¾
170 W. Maryland	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32¾
270 Westing. Elec.	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾
100 Wis. Central	43	43	43	43
BONDS.				
$2,000 Third Av.adj.5s	80	80	80	80
MINING STOCKS.				
600 Atlantic	.12	.12	.12	.12
600 Goldfield Con.	.94	.95	.94	.95
1,000 Goldf. Merger.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09½
500 Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
600 Jumbo Exten.	.89	.89	.87	.87
1,000 Lone Star	.07¼	.07½	.07¼	.07¼
700 Mexican	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,000 Midway	.23	.25	.23	.25
500 North. Star	1.15½	1.16½	1.15½	1.16½
1,500 Rescue Eula	.43	.46	.43	.46
600 Tonopah Exten.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
150 Union Con.	.96	.96	.96	.96
400 West End	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1916. — Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	572,999
Same day last year	481,285
Year to date	77,707,706
Same period last year	58,065,433
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.79 — .89
Same day last year	71.30 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	79.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
18¼	19⅛	200	Advance Rumely	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	+ ¼
21⅞	22	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅜	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅛
9	9¼	300	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
26¾	27⅛	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27½	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
82½	82⅞	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82⅞				— ⅛
69	69½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	69	69	69	69	— 1
89¾	90	27,450	Am. Beet Sugar	87¾	89¾	86	89¾	+ 2¼
98	102	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	98	100	98	100	+ 2
171	184	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	+ 3¾
58	58¼	9,100	Am. Can	59¼	59¾	57¾	58	— ⅜
60	60½	1,350	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	61¼	58¾	60	— 1
150	161	500	Am. Coal Products	162	162	161	161	— 1
54⅞	55¼	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	55¼	55¼	55	55	
98	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
120	126	100	Am. Express	125½	125½	125½	125½	
103⅛	103⅝	700	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
51½	52	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
28½	28¾	800	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
21¾	22	400	Am. Linseed	22¼	22½	21¼	21¼	— ½
47½	48	200	Am. Linseed pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
73	73¼	3,700	Am. Locomotive	73	73½	72½	73¼	— ⅛
97	97	3,800	Am. Locomotive pf.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	— ⅛
95½	96	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	98¼	98¼	96⅜	96¼	— ¼
		200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	— 1⅝
51	51½	200	Do., s. 30 f.	95½	95½	95½	95½	
111¾	112	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	95½	95½	95½	95½	
60	64	10	Am. Sugar Ref.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
130	130¼	800	Am. Tel. & Cable	112½	112¾	111½	112	— ⅛
203½	206	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	64	64	64	64	
107½	109	100	Am. Tobacco	130¾	130⅝	130	130	— ⅛
47	47¾	2,500	Am. Tob. pf. new	205	205	205	205	— ½
98⅛	99	200	Am. Woolen	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
24	25¾	600	Am. Woolen pf.	48⅝	48⅝	46½	47	— ½
85¼	85¾	1,400	Am. Writing P. pf.	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98½	+ ⅛
85⅜	85½	8,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	26	26¼	26	26½	+ ⅛
4¼	5¼	300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	87	87	85	85½	— 1¼
103¾	106⅝	4,000	Assets Realization	85	85½	84½	85½	— ⅛
100¾	101	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
116½	117½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	106¼	106½	— ½
		100	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
89½	89¾	3,200	Baldwin Loco.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— 1¼
91⅝	91⅞	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	90¾	90⅞	89¼	89½	— 1¼
76	77	700	Baltimore & O. pf.	92¼	92½	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅜
		0	Bank of Commerce	77	77	76⅞	77	
2	2¼	900	Batopilas Mining	170	170	170	170	
87	87½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	2	2	2	2	
94¾	95	5,500	Butte & Superior	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
47½	47¾		California Petrol.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
177	177¼	300	California Pet. pf.	49	49	48	48	— ⅝
54⅜	54⅝	2,200	Canadian Pacific	178	178½	176¾	176¾	— 1¼
114⅝	115	2,310	Central Leather Co.	55⅝	55½	54¼	54½	— ⅝
66⅞	66¾	6,600	Chandler Motor	115¾	115¾	114	114½	— 1½
37⅞	38	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	66¾	67	65¾	66¾	— ⅛
100¾	100⅞	3,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	89⅝	89	87½	87½	— ⅝
180¾	180⅞	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	101	101¼	100	100¼	— ⅝
132	132	200	Chi. & Northwest.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅜
20¼	20½	4,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	130¾	130¾	130	130	— ⅝
21¼	21⅞	700	Chile Copper	20¼	21¼	20¼	20½	
54⅜	54⅝	1,800	Chino Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
56	58	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	54¼	54¼	54	54⅝	+ ⅜
84½	85	500	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
74½	75¾	500	Cluett, Peabody Co.	85	85	84	85	+ ½
44	44¼	5,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½	— ⅛
35	36	900	Col. & Southern	45¼	45¼	44	44½	— ⅝
59	60	800	Col. & South. 1st pf.	36¾	36¾	35	35	— 1⅛
46¼	47½	300	Comput. Tab. Rec.	60	60	59½	59½	— ½
138	138¼	200	Consolidated Gas	47	47	46½	46½	— 1
20	20¾	5,700	Corn Products Ref.	139	139	139	139	
85⅝	85⅝	8,300	Crucible Steel	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	
118	119	300	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	86¾	86¼	85¾	— 1¼
92	93	200	Deere & Co. pf.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	— ½
151½	153½	200	Delaware & Hud.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
220	235	100	Del., Lack. & West.	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	— ⅝
15⅝	16¼	1,700	Den. & Rio Grande	235	235	235	235	
33½	33¾	10,760	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16	+ 2⅛
136¾	137¼	43	Detroit Edison Co.	81¾	84½	81¾	83	+ 2⅝
115	116	100	Detroit United Ry.	136	137¼	136	137¼	
49½	49¼	1,800	Distillers' Secur.	116	116	116	116	+ ¼
27	27½	500	Dome Mines	49	49½	48¾	49	
	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼	— ½
39	39¼	6,900	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾	
54¼	54⅝	500	Erie 1st pf.	39¼	39½	38⅞	39	— ⅛
46	47¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
115	117	200	Gen. Chemical pf.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ½
172½	174	4,000	General Electric	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	— ⅞
113¾	114½	300	General Motors pf.	173½	174½	172	172	— 1¼
77¼	78	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	114¼	114¾	114	114	
85	86¼	100	Granby Consol.	78¾	78¾	77⅝	77⅝	— 1⅛
121½	121⅝	2,113	Great Northern pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
38⅝	38⅝	600	G. N. certs.ore prop.	122	122	121½	121¾	— ⅜
45¼	47	400	Greene-Cananea	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
87	89	100	Gulf States Steel	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅞	+ ½
98	100	200	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ½
88	90		Gulf States S. 2d pf.	98	98	98	98	— 2
107½	107⅝	500	Illinois Central	80	89	89	89	
48	48¼	27,800	Inspiration Copper	108	108	107½	107½	— ⅜
18¼	18⅜	1,700	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	46¼	48	46	48	+1⅝
51	52	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
115½	117⅜	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112½	112⅝	111½	112	— ⅛
		40	Do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	— ¼
26¼	26¼	4,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	
97¼	97¼	29,350	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	— ⅛
46¾	46⅞	6,500	Int. Nickel	96¾	97¾	95½	97¼	+1½
12	12¼	600	Int. Paper	47¼	47¾	46¼	46¼	+ ⅝
55½	56	700	Int. Paper pf.	12½	12½	12	12	— ½
87	87½	200	Jewel Tea	57½	57½	56	56	— 2
26¼	27	1,550	Kansas City South.	87⅛	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
74½	75	600	Kelly Spring Tire	26¼	27¼	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	52⅝	9,400	Kennecott Cop. x d.	74½	74½	73½	74	— ⅛
71⅝	72	800	Lackawanna Steel	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52½	— ⅜
105½	106¾	100	Laclede Gas	73	73	71¼	71¼	—1¼
18¼	18⅝	6,700	Lake Erie & West.	106	106	106	106	
41⅞	42¼	2,600	Lake Erie & W. pf.	15⅝	18⅜	15⅝	18½	+3½
51⅝	52	2,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	42	40	41¾	+2⅝
82¾	82⅞	3,100	Lehigh Valley	52	52½	51¾	52	— ⅛
250	260	200	Liggett & Myers	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅝
39	39½	2,400	Long Island	250½	250½	250¼	250¼	— ⅜
84	86		Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	40½	41½	39½	39½	+ ¾
133¼	134¼	1,500	Louis. & Nash.	86	86	86	86	
129⅝	130	100	Manhattan Elev.	135	135½	134	134	+1
85½	85½	1,000	Maxwell Motors	129⅞	129⅞	129¾	129¾	+ ⅝
88½	89	500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅝
59	59½	1,000	Max. Motor 2d pf.	88¾	88¾	88	88	— ⅝
63⅞	65⅝	200	May Dept. Stores	57⅝	59½	57½	59¼	+ ⅝
104⅝	105	28,200	Mexican Petroleum	65¾	65¾	65	65	— ⅞
91	91⅜	1,000	Mex. Petroleum pf.	107	107	106¼	106¾	— 2⅝
35½	35⅝	1,600	Miami Copper	95	95	95	95	— 1
125¼	126½	1,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	— ½
132	137	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf a 15 f.	126¼	126¼	125½	125½	— ½
	4¾	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	134	134	134	134	
6⅝	6⅝	8,800	Missouri Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅝	6⅝	6,800	Mo. Pacific t r.	6½	7¼	6½	6½	— ⅛
85	86	400	Montana Power	6½	6½	6½	6½	
115		100	Montana Power pf.	86¼	86¾	86	86	— ⅛
140	145	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	115	115	115	115	
123½	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	140	140	140	140	+2
24	24½	500	Nat. En. & St. Co.	125	125	125	125	
68	68¼	4,450	Nat. Lead Co.	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ⅝
139	140	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	66½	68	66½	68	+1¾
11,800	N. Y. Air Brake	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛		
	N. Y. Central	141½	141½	139	139	— ⅛		
400	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	108¼	108¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛		
100	N.Y.C.,& St.L.2d pf.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾			
7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66	66	66	66	+1		
300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	63	64¼	62¾	63	— ⅝		
5,000	Norfolk & Western	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ⅜		
4,100	Northern Pacific	134¾	134¾	132½	133½	— 1⅛		
		116	116	115¼	115¼	— ½		
800	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7	7⅛			
700	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	24	24	—1		
200	Pac. M.pf. sub. rots.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛		
4,900	Penn. R. R.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼			
100	People's Gas, Chi.	102½	102½	102½	102½			
500	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛		
300	Philadelphia Co.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛		
850	P. C. C. & St. L.	87	87	86	86½	— ⅝		
200	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛		
200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅛		
500	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	97	97	97	97	— ⅛		
100	Pressed Steel Car	48¾	48¾	48	48	— 1		
100	Public Service N. J.	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛		
2,000	Railway Steel Sp.	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾	— 1		
200	Railway Steel S. pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛		
2,700	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅛		
55,500	Reading	106¾	107¾	105	105¼	— 1⅛		
300	Reading 2d pf.	47	47¼	47	47¼	— ⅛		
2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛		
1,900	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛		
		111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛		
500	St. L. & S. F. w i.	17½	17¾	17	17	— ⅛		
100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛		
100	St. Louis Southw.	20	20	20	20	— ⅜		
200	St. L. Southw. pf.	45½	45½	45	45	— ⅛		
100	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	— ¼		
600	Seab. Air Line pf.	40	40	40	40			
900	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32¼	32	32			
100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	32	32	31⅝	32			
3,600	Southern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	+1⅛		
90	So. Porto Rico Sug.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ½		
1,200	Southern Railway	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜		
740	Southern Ry. pf.	69⅞	69⅞	68¾	69¾	— ⅛		
200	Standard Milling	100¾	101	100¾	101	— ⅛		
200	Standard Milling pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅛		
5,500	Studebaker Co.	142	142¼	140¾	140¾	— 1⅛		
900	Tennessee Copper	43¼	43¾	43	43	— ⅛		
200	Texas Co.	196	196½	196	196¼	+1½		
1200	Texas & Pacific	12¼	13	12¼	13	+1⅛		
900	Third Avenue	65½	66¾	65¾	66¾	— ⅛		
100	Union B. & P. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛		
300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ⅛		
6,400	Union Pacific	139¾	139¾	138¾	139	— ⅛		
200	Union Pacific pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛		
100	United Cigar Mfrs.	56½	56¾	56½	56¾	— ⅛		
100	United

Established 1873

TOBEY & KIRK

25 Broad St., New York.

MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WORTHINGTON PUMP & MACH.

Stocks & Fractions

Bought—Sold—Quoted

American Brass
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
National Sugar
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator Co.
Phelps Dodge
Remington Typewriter
Royal Baking Powder
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Standard Screw
Texas Pacific Coal
Worth'ton Pump & Scrip

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.

31 BROADWAY

TEL. HANOVER 7474

MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

June Bond List

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The changed conditions in the South and what they mean to the

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discussed in our Circular C-15, which we will send upon request.

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WE WILL BUY

25 Chesebrough Mfg.
30 Ohio Oil
50 Prairie Pipe Line
50 South Penn Oil
50 S. O. of New York
25 S. O. of Ohio

WE WILL SELL

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L. W. HILL ON BOARD OF FIRST NATIONAL

New Head of Great Northern Tells of the Railroad's Greatest Year.

BANK EULOGIZES FATHER

Its Resolution Lauds Peaceful Deeds of Enterprise of James J. Hill, Empire Builder.

Louis W. Hill, who succeeded his father, the late James J. Hill, as President and Chairman of the Great Northern, was elected his successor as a Director of the First National Bank yesterday.

Mr. Hill was in this city for the first time since his father's death. Though disinclined to talk for publication because of misstatements and misrepresentations in an interview reputed to him soon after his father's death, Mr. Hill authorized the following statement regarding Great Northern affairs:

The Great Northern is now rounding out the greatest year in its history, and the outlook for the property is highly favorable. We have a splendid organization on the road and the holders of stock can feel the greatest assurance of the continuance of highly efficient operating results on the property. Practically everyone in the organization has grown up with the road, and all have as earnest an interest in the property as they could possibly have in their own personal affairs. The company serves a wonderful country, and the opportunities for development and expansion are still very great.

We are pushing out new lines to serve undeveloped sections, and those enterprises are by no means doubtful as to results. In Washington, where we are building lines, land in the country to be served is already selling at $20 an acre. That is very different from the conditions which prevailed a few years ago. Settlers are coming in rapidly and large new areas are going under cultivation. In Montana the growth is very rapid, and towns are springing up practically over night.

The relations between the road and the communities which it serves are cordial, and the public appreciates the company's efforts to save it. The crop outlook is fine, and we look for a continuance of business activity.

The First National Bank Directors adopted the following resolution on motion of George F. Baker, Chairman of the board:

Since the last meeting of the board James J. Hill, one of its greatly valued members, in the full vigor of manhood and, until stricken with a sudden illness, in the full possession of all his extraordinary faculties and powers of mind, has passed away.

No words can express the depth of sorrow every member of the board feels at the personal loss suffered by this bereavement of an associate, whose helpfulness was ever at the service of the board and whose unvarying consideration and gentleness won all hearts.

In any company that Mr. Hill might be placed he would be distinguished. His general reading was of the widest and most varied extent, and hardly any branch of literature or science failed to obtain his attention and to furnish him material, which his unusual memory kept always ready for use.

His public achievements have been of the grandest kind, and he well deserved the appellation of "Empire Builder," which has been fastened to his name forever by the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen. If the English dean's estimate was just of the value of the person who makes "two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow on the spot where only one grew before," what can be said of a man who opened up a wilderness of fifteen hundred miles in length, inhabited by the buffalo and red Indian, to civilization and happy homes of millions of people? In every step of the amazing progress of the great Northwest Mr. Hill has been at the head, giving freely and never sparingly of his advice, his means, his cattle, and all that he possessed for the benefit of the people who his vision, clearer than that of others, saw were to inhabit that great region.

In agriculture, mining, lumbering, banking, cattle raising, and in every industry pertaining to that wide territory almost by common consent he came to be regarded as the best-informed citizen, whose judgment and opinion will be quoted for generations.

But in the business of transportation by land and water, which business transcends all others in a growing country, he was a master and discoverer. In reducing rates in train loading and in various economical practices he has been a leader to whom most of the railroad managers of the country have acknowledged an indebtedness.

When history comes to enumerate the men of great ability, whose peaceful deeds have largely benefited their fellows, whose labors have been to build rather than to destroy, and whose marked characteristics have been generosity and unselfishness, the name of Mr. Hill will stand high on the roll.

The First National Bank was one of the few concerns outside of his own railroads in which James J. Hill was a Director. He and George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National, were close associates.

Western Pacific Bond Payment.

The Western Pacific reorganization committee, of which Alvin W. Krech is Chairman, yesterday notified depositors under the plan of reorganization dated Dec. 15, 1915, that the first installment of 20 per cent. on the purchase price of the new bonds will be due on June 26. The purchase price of the bonds subscribed for under the plan is $900 per $1,000 bond, and this first installment will amount to $180. Optional methods of payment and other details of the arrangement were explained in a circular by the committee last January.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Days. Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	2½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	3	3

Time.

60 days	3½@3¾	5 months	3¾@4
90 days	3 @3½	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¼@3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76⅛	4.75⅝	4.75⅞	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76⅝	..
France—				
Demand	5.91⅞	5.92½	5.92	—.00¼
Cables	5.91⅝	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	—.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	75.81¼	75.68¼	75.75	—.12½
Cables	75.87½	75.75	75.81¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.93	5.91⅝
80.28	Berlin	75.75	75.81¼
20.20	Austria	13.00	13.05
26.70	Scandinavia	20.85	20.90
19.90	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.75	41.81¼
5.1826	Switzerland	6.24½	6.23⅜
19.226	Greece	19.26	19.34
51.45	Russia	30.55	30.65
5.1826	Italy	6.40	6.39¼
	China—		
....	Hongkong	49.75	49.87½
....	Shanghai	70.50	70.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.00	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.20	42.26
52.40	Rio	24.00	24.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70¾	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $531,162,406; balance, $30,497,234; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $887,106.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d. off ½d; in New York, 63⅝c, off 1c; Mexican dollars, 49½@50c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'19	100¾	101¼	4.19
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96	96⅛	4.28
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	101⅜	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec. 1917	100	100⅜	4.45
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	100⅞	100⅝	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101⅛	101⅛	3.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100	100⅛	4.06
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1920	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101⅛	101⅜	4.83
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	5.45
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅜	2.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102½	4.12
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	5.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	..

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101⅛	..
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅜	4.23
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99⅛	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96⅛	98½	5.08
Am. T. & T.	4½s	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	90⅜	96⅜	4.53
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.32
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.13
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅜	4.80
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
C., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅜	99⅛	4.32
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1914	90	96½	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102⅛	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	94⅜	..	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.70
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99⅛	6.13
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.12
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.78
In. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1926	97	99	6.19
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.40
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1920	97	97⅜	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅜	7.20
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.83
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅛	100⅛	4.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅛	100⅛	5.50
North. S. P.	5	April, '41	99⅜	99½	6.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅜	99⅛	6.12
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101	101⅜	4.18
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.76
Rem. A. Un.		Mch. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19'19	98¼	98⅝	5.45
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98⅛	99⅛	6.30
U.S.R.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	114½	115½	4.25
U.S. F. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅛	101⅜	4.37
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	5.35
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.20
W. V. T. & E.	6s	June, 1917	98	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.48
W. West. Ut.	6	Jan. 1,'23	95	98	6.28

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	..	44.00	43.75	44.75
Lead	..	6.85	..	6.90
Spelter	$18.62½	..	$18.62½	..
Antimony	21.00	22.00	21.50	23.50
Quicksilver	$68.00	..	$68.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No.2 X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	121 0 0	121 10 0
Copper, futures	118 10 0	119 0 0
Tin, spot	181 10 0	184 15 0
Tin, futures	182 0 0	185 0 0
Spelter	68 0 0	70 0 0
Lead	31 5 0	31 15 0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60	Ahmeek	100½	100½	100½	100½
575	Alaska	22¾	22½	22¼	22½
200	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
130	Allouez	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
445	Am. Zinc	87⅜	87⅜	85¼	85¼
875	Am. Zinc pf.	72	72	71	71
155	Aris. Comi.	8¾	9⅛	8¾	8¾
10	Butte & Bal.	21¼	21½	21	21½
501	Butte & Sup.	96	96	94½	95
64	Cal. & Aris.	71½	71½	71	71⅜
1	Cal. & Hec.	550	550	550	550
85	Centennial	16½	16½	16½	16½
10	Chino	64	64	64	64
545	Cop. Range	63	63	62	62½
100	Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
879	East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
80	Franklin	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
4	Granby	80	80	80	80
10	Greene Can.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Hancock	14	14	14	14
200	Helvetia	26c.	26c.	26c.	26c.
10	Inspiration	47	47	47	47
60	Island Creek	40½	40½	40	40
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
40	Lake	15	15	15	15
100	La Salle	4	4	4	4
50	Mass. Con.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Mayflower	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
280	Mohawk	98	99	98	98
25	New Arcadian	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
6	New Idria	14	14	13¾	13¾
40	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,488	North Butte	21¾	22	21¾	22
450	North Lake	75c.	95c.	70c.	95c.
20	Oilway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
890	Old Dominion	72	72¼	72	72
25	Osceola	94	94	94	94
110	Pond Creek	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
80	Quincy	92	93	92	92
50	Ray Con.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
80	South Lake	7	7	7	7
875	Sup. & Boston	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
25	Tamarack	48½	48½	48½	48½
70	Trinity	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Union Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,110	U. S. Smelt.	79½	79½	77½	78¼
420	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	52	51½	51½
265	Utah Apex	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
90	Utah Con.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
17	Utah Copper	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
146	Utah Metals	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
185	Winona	5¼	6	5½	5⅝
180	Wolverine	55½	56	55½	56

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	685	695	680	690
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	320	315	325
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	317	323	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	156	158	156	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	165	168	164	167
Indiana Pipe Line	89	93	89	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¾	11	10¼	11
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Ohio Oil	231	233	230	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13¾	13⅝
Pierce Oil pf. 6s, '24	83	85	82	85
Prairie Oil & G.	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	216	219
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	190	195	190	195
South. Penn. Oil	360	368	358	362
So. W. Penn. Oil	104	*107	106	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	252	249	251
Stand. Oil of Ind.	559	563	557	561
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	465	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	405	*415	410	420
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	531	534	524	527
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	208	210	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio	615	625	615	625
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	81	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	260	265	253	257
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, which controls the Mexican Petroleum Company, declared yesterday an initial dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to shareholders of record on June 17. The company's net earnings for the three months ended May 31 were reported as $975,000.

John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, has been elected a Director of the Broadway Trust Company.

Robert L. Gerry and Parker E. Handy were elected Directors of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company at the annual meeting yesterday.

The Federal Light and Traction Company reports for April gross earnings of $208,175, an increase of $18,154, and balance after charges of $19,366, an increase of $5,554.

The Industrial Trust Company, the Providence Banking Company, and Bodell & Co. all of Providence, R. I., offer $1,662,000 notes of the Rhode Island Company, yielding 6.35 per cent.

Dividends of 12 per cent. and 14 per cent., respectively, have been declared on the common and preferred stocks of the Gas and Electric Securities Company, the preferred dividend including payment of all accumulated dividends.

Gas Securities Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the common and 12 per cent. on the preferred, the latter including payment of all accumulated dividends.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radiator	395	395	395	395
60	Am. Ship	45½	45½	45	45
60	Am. Ship pf.	90½	90½	90	90
24	Booth Fish pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
100	Chicago Conn. Ry. pf.	19	19	19	19
2	Chi. Pneu. T.	74	74	74	74
50	Chi. Rys. No. 4	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Edison	141	141	141	141
40	Dia. Match	110½	110½	110½	110½
180	Brick	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,875	Lindsay Light	21	21½	21	21½
78	Mont. Ward pf.	114	114	114	114
20	People's Gas	102½	102½	102½	102½
15	Public Service	110	110	110	110
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
87	Qker Oats pf.	110	110	110	110
130	Sears-Roebuck	186¼	186¼	185¾	186
4,082	Stew't-Warner	103	108	99	100¾
819	Swift	125¾	125¾	125¼	125
125	Carbide	181	181	180	181
10	Deere pf.	93	93	93	93

BONDS.

$11,000	Chicago Ry.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	C. Ry. Inc. 4s	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,000	C. Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Met. Gold 5s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
7,000	Peo. Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Swift 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	So. Side 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Tel. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ar'del S. & G.	37½	37½	37½	37½
680	Balt. Tube	128	129	127½	127½
65	Balt. Tube pf.	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼
17	Balt. Trust	165	165	165	165
34	Con. Power	108	108	107½	107½
25	Con. Power pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
5	Con. Trust	188	188	188	188
3,497	Cosden Ref.	26	26	25¼	25¼
10,432	Cos. Oil & Gas	14½	16	13¾	14¾
12,068	Cos. O.&G. pf.	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
140	Dav. Chem.	53	53	51¾	52
100	Equit. Trust	38	38	38	38
5	Exchange Bk.	154	154	154	154
20	M. & M. Trans	80	80	80	80
50	North. Cen.	88	88	88	88
170	Okla. Ref.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
26	Penn. W. & P.	75	75½	75	75½
435	Sapulpa Ref.	12¾	13	12	12¾
5	Un. Ry. & El.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
210	W'land O.&G.	5	5	4¾	5

BONDS.

$1,000	Charleston Con. El. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	City of Balt. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Con. Coal 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
118,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	130	130	127¼	127½
3,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97	97	97	97
1,000	G., S.&F. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Md. St. 3¼s'25	96	95	95	95
1,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	90	90	90	90
9,000	Un. R.&El. 4s	82¾	83	82¾	83
400	Un. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	61	61	61	61

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Rys. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
25	Baldwin Loco.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
100	Buffalo & Sus.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
87	Buffalo & S. pf	60	60	59¾	60
222	Elec. Stor. Bat.	65½	65½	65½	65½
180	Gen. Asphalt	84½	84½	84½	84½
90	Gen. Asphalt pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
88	Ins. Co. of N. A.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
100	Keystone Tel.	14½	14½	14½	14½
185	Lehigh Nav.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼
131	Lehigh Valley	83¼	83¼	83	83
165	Lehigh Val. Tr.	22	22	22	22
100	Leh. Val. Tr. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
231	Pennsylvania	59¾	60	58¾	58¾
5	Penn. Steel pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Phila. cons. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
667	Phila. Electric	29¼	29¼	28½	29
265	Phila. R. T.	19	19	18¾	18¾
87	Phila. Traction	76¾	77	76¾	77
1,130	Reading	106	107¼	105	106¼
350	Tono. Bel

United Motors Corporation

Controls, through stock ownership, five of the most important Automobile Accessory Companies in this country.

Practically every Automobile Company is a customer of one or more of the five companies making up the United Motors Corporation. On account of the tremendous demand for their output, it is officially estimated that 1916 earnings should be more than twice as large as the previous year.

This stock, we believe, has a great future.

Inquiries Invited

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

United Motors CORPORATION

controls through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company of Bristol, Conn.
The Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J.
The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co. of Dayton, Ohio.
The Remy Company of Anderson, Indiana.
The Perlman Rim Corp. of New York.

It is estimated that earnings from these companies for the year 1916 will approximate $16 per share on the stock of this company.

Detailed information furnished on Request

GWYNNE BROS.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trend of Prices Downward, Except in the Oil Group, Where Gains Occur.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 476,035 shares of stocks and $245,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 166,120; oil, 103,775, and mining, 206,140. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Acme Tea, w.i.	54	54½	54	54½
1,200	‡Aetna Explos.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
300	‡Am. Drug Syn	13¼	13¼	13	13
220	Am. Int. Corp. ($30 paid)....	28	28½	28	28½
7,200	‡Am. M., w. i.	61½	61¾	60¾	60⅞
5,700	Am. G. & W. I. (60-60¾)	60¼	60¾	58	58⅛
1,500	A.,G.&W.I.pf..	58	*58⅛	56¾	56⅜
450	‡Butler Chem..	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,000	Can. Nat Gas..	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡Car L. & P....	6	6	5¾	6
12,000	Chevrolet M...	260	260	235	238
2,500	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5	5
26,100	‡Cuba Cane S.	61¾	63¾	61	62⅜
1,200	‡Cuba C. S. pf	96	96	95½	96
420	‡Edmunds & J.	46	46	*44	46
520	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
3,000	‡Flem.-L.Phon.	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7¼
1,500	‡Gas., W. & W.	51	52¾	51	52
100	Grant M. Car..	12	12	12	12
600	H. & B. Car...	35¼	35½	35	35½
200	Holly Sugar...	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
3,000	‡Hupp M. Car.	10	10	9⅜	9⅜
500	‡Jop. Ore Spel.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,850	‡Kapo Mfg.Co.	6	6	6	6
100	Kath. B. pf....	21	21	21	21
16,000	‡S. S. Kresge..	11	11	10⅝	10⅞
300	‡Lake Torp. B	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
100	‡Lynn Phono..	11	11	11	11
200	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	Marlin A.v.t.cfs	24	24	23	23
400	‡Maxim Muni.	7	7	6¾	6¾
22,200	‡Midvale Steel.	68¼	68⅝	67⅛	67⅝
100	‡Motor Pr. Co.	70	70	70	70
1,000	‡Perlman Rim.	136	136	132	132
3,290	Peerless Truck & M. Corp...	27	27⅝	26½	26½
600	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co..	117	117	113	114
800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16½	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝
685	‡Saxon M.C.Co.	86	87	88	88
310	Springf'd B.Co.	78½	78½	77½	78¼
25	Spr. B. Co. pf.	118	119	118	119
650	Subma. Boat, v. t. cfs....	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
200	‡Thomas Aero.	27½	28	27½	27½
300	‡Tob. Prod....	43	43	42½	42½
200	Triangle Flim.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
1,000	Universal M...	5¾	5¾	5¼	5⅜
300	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
1,200	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor. pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
500	U. S.Steam.Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
27,000	‡Un. M., w. i.	78	78	72½	74½
11,900	W. M. Co. (59⅝-59¾)	59⅞	*58⅜	58⅛	
300	World F. Cor., v. t. cfs....	1	1	1	1
500	‡Zinc Con....	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Ohio Oil	233	232	233	+ 2
150	Prairie P. L..	223	219	223	+ 4
175	St. Oil of N. J.	534	524	531	+ 7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,400	††Alberta Pet., (a prospect)...	51	52	51¾	52
200	Am. Oil & Gas.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
500	††Century Pet., (a prospect).	61	61	61	61
4,700	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)...	26	28	25	25½
25,000	‡Cos. Oil & G..	14⅞	15¼	13⅝	14⅛
5,000	Cos. O. & G.pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
15,000	‡Federal Oil ..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Int. Petrol....	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
4,700	‡Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	81	83	80	82
400	Metro. Petrol...	22	22	21½	21½
5,000	††Midwest Oil..	46	48	45	46
100	‡Midwest Ref..	66	66½	66	66½
1,700	‡Musko. Ref....	2½	3	2½	3
8,000	††Okla. Oil....	18	18	17	18
1,500	‡Okla. Oil pf..	1	1	1	1
1,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1,800	‡Penn. Gasoline	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Prud. Oil & G.	31	32	30	31
3,900	‡Sap. Oil & R.	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12⅛
200	Sinclair Oil....	48	48	48	48
12,100	‡Un. West. Oil.	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛
1,135	††Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Way. O. & G..	5	5	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

6,200	††Alaska-Westover	50	52	50	51
3,500	††Atlanta	12	12	11½	12
5,900	††AdanacSilver	62	63	62	62
3,300	††Ala.-Br. Cop. Met., (a prospect)	75	75	73	73
3,000	††Booth	17	17	17	17
2,500	Boston & Mon.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Butte Copper & Zinc v. t.cfs.	7	7	7	7
1,400	Butte & N. Y..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,500	Caledonia	66	66	64	65
700	Canada Copper.	2	2	1½	1½
600	Cerro de Pasco				
400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
700	Con. New Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,400	‡Dome Ext	35	36	34	36
900	Dundee - Ariz., (a prospect)..	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
400	‡Dupont Cop..	2¼	2½	2	2½
900	‡Eagle & Bell	2	2	2	2
1,200	††Emma Cop..	62	64	62	64
500	‡Fortuna Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	‡Hull Copper..	25	25	25	25
500	‡Gold'd Con..	93	93	92	92
3,000	††Goldf'd Met.	10	10	9½	9½
700	Hecla Mining.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
3,000	Howe Sound..	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
500	Int. & Int. M. v. t. cfs....	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
500	††Int. Mines..	15	15	15	15
400	Iron Blossom	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
12,000	Jer. Verde (a prospect)	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
800	‡L. Vic. Ext..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	††Jim Butler..	98	98	97	97
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	89	90	86	86
2,000	‡Jupite	40	40	40	40
1,500	††Kewanah	12	12	12	12
1,400	La Ex. M. Co. (a prospect).	55	58	55	58
1,000	††La Jara.....	18	18	15	15
1,000	††Louisiana	18	18	18	18
100	Magma Cop...	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
15,700	††Marsh Min..	16	16½	15½	16
2,000	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Majestic Cop..	1	1	1	1
1,500	‡McK.-Darr....	55	55	55	55
2,100	‡Moj. Tung...	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
2,100	Monitor Silver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
88,000	‡Monitor Lode	36	54	50	52
3,200	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	42	45	42	45
100	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
700	††Oatman (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
1,800	††Oatman Sou) (a prospect).	35	40	35	40
200	Nic. Mines....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,200	††Peters. Lake.	27	27	26	26
1,700	‡Rilla Copper.	1	1	1	1
5,000	††Rex Cons M.	20	20	20	20
3,500	††Rock. Mines.	68	69	68	69
700	††Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
1,200	‡San Toy.....	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛
* 600	‡Scr. G. G. M.	⅝	⅝	1½	⅝
1,000	‡Silver Tip....	14	14	14	14
200	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500	††Success Min.	80	82	80	82
3,800	††Temiskaming	68	68	66	67
2,500	Tonopah Ext..	6	6	5¾	5¾
2,900	‡Tonopah Miz.	24	24	24	24
3,200	‡Ton. Res. Eul.	45	49	45	49
400	United East....	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	††U. S. Con. M.	10	10	10	10
6,030	††Unit. V. Ext..	30	30⅜	29½	29⅝
2,000	Unity Gold M.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
800	‡Virginia M...	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
3,700	††W. End Cons.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
150	‡Wh. Oaks M...	8	9	8	8
400	‡Yusc. Cons...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	††West Dome..	39	39	39	39

BONDS.

$235,000	‡Ch. & O. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
10,000	‡Midv. St. 5s	97	97¼	97	97

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber	68	69	68	69
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Clearcoal Iron	7	7¼	7	7¼
Clearcoal Iron pf....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Guantanamo Sugar ..	83	88	83	88
Hartman Corp.	70	73	...	...
Hendee	27	28	27	28
Kathodian Bronze ...	20	21½	21¼	21⅝
Holly Sugar pf.....	97	97½	97	97½
S. H. Kress.....	70	73	70	73
S. H. Kress pf.....	102	103	102	103
Marlin Arms .pf....	71	74	73	75
United Drug	74½	76	74½	76½
United Drug 2d pf...	92½	94	92	94
United Drug 1st pf...	52½	53¼	52¼	54

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Petroleum....	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Houston	16½	18⅛	16¼	18⅛
Pierce Oil.....	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
Ventura	10	10¼	10	10¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass	295	299	293	299
Atlas Powder.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	605	615	620	630
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	207
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	835	840	835	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	295	300	295	303
Du Pont Powder pf..	1024	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	874	875	874	875
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	173	176	173	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	578	585	575	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1800	1575	1800	1575

WAR BENEFITS CONSERVED.

George E. Roberts Says the Country Is Not Overexpanding.

George E. Roberts, assistant to the President of the National City Bank and a former Director of the Mint, delivered an address on "Business After the War" before the Michigan Bankers' Association at Flint yesterday, in which he said:

"When the war is over we will be stronger in some respects, and weaker in others, than before. We will be richer, owe less abroad, have greater productive capacity, and have an introduction in foreign trade. All that would strengthen our position in world affairs if other things remained the same. But conditions have not remained the same, and here we have another striking illustration of the law of compensation.

"There is a natural balance or equilibrium in affairs which in the long run is bound to be maintained because it is fixed in the very constitution of things, and when that balance is disturbed all the natural forces work for its restoration. The world of affairs has a way of righting itself, something like the facility of a cat for lighting on its feet. And it is a good thing that this is so, for life wouldn't be worth living if the confused councils of statesmen could put everything permanently out of joint.

"The country, although its industries are running at full tilt, is not overbuilding or over-expanding. The industrial management has been such as to conserve as far as practicable the benefits arising from this extraordinary period, for the good of the industries in the future. Indebtedness has been paid, reserves have been created, capacity has been enlarged, equipment and methods have been improved with a view to all possible economies in the future. All this fortifies the industries and strengthens the whole situation for the trials that are to come. The policy is better in the long run for both shareholders and wage-earners than would be the payment of dividends or wages which cannot be maintained."

CANADA SENDS $48,075,000.

$4,000,000 More in Bars Added to Inflow of Gold Since May 1.

The $50,000,000 mark in the current inflow of gold from Canada was brought into sight yesterday when $4,000,000 more in bars was deposited at the Assay Office by J. P. Morgan & Co. The actual total imported since the first week of May is $48,075,000.

It is expected in banking quarters that many millions more will be received before midsummer. Presumably the British Government is drawing upon a secret fund, as the reserve of the Bank of England has not been affected. Since the imports began the quotation for demand sterling has been held close to 4.76, in the face of a greater supply of bills than was put upon the market in April.

While gold was coming into the Assay Office $250,000 in coin was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Spain. Spanish exchange has been at a premium for a long period, and it was believed that the gold was sent by importers in payment for goods bought in Spain, the transaction involving less expense than would be incurred if recourse was had to the exchange market.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

		Increase.
Fourth week May.....	$75,460	$10,764
Month of May.....	343,513	59,101
July 1 to May	2,813,606	356,979
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
First week June.....	268,437	10,225
July 1-June 7.....	14,062,395	1,065,629
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
First week June.....	246,345	29,560
July 1-June 7.....	14,657,022	1,279,084
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
First week June.....	456,900	36,400
July 1-June 7.....	23,262,921	2,890,148
NORTHERN PACIFIC—		
First week June.....	1,442,000	251,000
July 1-June 7.....	70,462,000	11,436,000
PERE MARQUETTE—		
First week June.....	397,324	72,539
July 1-June 7.....	19,766,515	2,867,497
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
First week June.....	1,314,942	216,737
From July 1.....	65,473,086	6,918,933
Alabama Great Southern:		
First week June.....	98,180	14,794
From July 1.....	5,204,842	737,106
C., N. O. & T. P.:		
First week June.....	206,144	32,083
From July 1.....	10,288,480	1,429,396
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
First week June.....	41,285	3,968
From July 1.....	2,277,545	185,336
Mobile & Ohio:		
First week June.....	229,195	23,925
From July 1.....	11,055,117	750,147
Virginia & Southwestern:		
First week June.....	35,106	3,556
From July 1.....	1,824,490	130,180
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
First week June.....	329,400	20,312
July 1-June 7.....	18,008,723	1,075,916
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
First week June.....	202,814	7,639
July 1-June 7.....	10,110,238	2,076,086

Public Utilities.

DENVER TRAMWAY SYSTEM for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$3,174,466	$3,263,954	$99,288
Operating exp..	1,626,193	1,683,960	57,767
Balance	1,548,472	1,579,994	31,522
Tax. & fr. pay.	280,769	279,220	*1,549
Net earnings...	1,267,704	1,300,775	33,071
Other income...	20,608	32,295	11,687
Total income..	1,288,312	1,333,070	44,758
Int. on fd. dbs., notes, &c....	990,554	1,010,765	20,211
Net income....	297,757	322,305	24,548
P. & L. credits	2,610	1,091	*1,519
P. & L. chgs..	30,041	13,116	*16,925
Surplus	270,327	310,281	39,954
Previous surp..	205,331	146,912	*58,419
Total surplus..	475,658	447,193	*28,465
Dividends	30,395	241,862	211,467
P. & L. surp..	445,262	205,331	*239,931

*Increase.

FEDERAL LIGHT AND TRACTION CO.—Consolidated statement of profit and loss of Federal Light and Traction Co. and subsidiary companies (excluding depreciation) for month of April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	208,175	190,021	13,154
Net inc. after exp. and tax.	68,089	63,320	4,769
Interest chgs..	48,723	49,008	*285
Balance	19,366	14,312	5,054

Four months ended April:

Gross earnings.	861,788	822,103	89,685
Net inc. after exp. and tax.	286,947	289,702	*2,755
Interest chgs..	195,396	199,509	*4,113
Balance	91,751	90,193	1,558

*Decrease.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

OHIO FUEL SUPPLY CO. for the year ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn....	7,129,785	6,184,153	5,991,234
Expenses	4,631,317	4,111,445	4,009,008
Net earn.....	2,498,468	2,022,705	1,982,226
Int. & divs....	1,345,327	1,345,327	1,345,327
Surplus	1,153,141	677,378	636,898

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. for the year ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earn....	4,264,477	5,737,663	*1,473,186
Exp. & deprec.	2,868,760	4,731,392	*1,862,632
Net revenue...	1,395,717	1,006,271	389,446
Taxes	7,636	8,025	*389
Op. income....	1,388,081	998,245	389,836
Auxiliary oper.	...	2,482	*2,482
Other income..	105,579	46,164	59,415
Total income..	1,493,660	1,046,891	446,769
Int., rent. &c.	339,009	158,410	180,599
Net income....	1,154,651	888,482	266,169
Purchase money n't's paid off	102,544	410,178	*307,634
Dep. reserve..	549,610	.....	549,610
Surplus	502,496	478,304	24,192

*Decrease.

CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY OF AMERICA. Net earnings for May, $115,000; April, $99,000. Increase, $16,000.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	4¼	4.30
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4	4¼	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4⅝	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.30
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	4⅝	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.38
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.35
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4	4⅛	4.50
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	4⅛	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4	4⅛	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.30
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5		5.75
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5		5.75
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4	4⅛	4.50
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.50
Penn. General P.	1916-'23	4	4¼	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.30
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4⅝	4.63

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.
43	Am. L. & T..	384½	381¾	382	385
46	Am. L.& T.pf	77¾	77¾	77	78
4,825	Cities Serv..	288½	281	285	287
942	Cities S. pf.	87⅝	86½	86½	87¼
375	Commonw	65	64	64	65
260	Commonw. pf	85	84⅝	84½	85¼
400	Con. P. pf...	98	98	97	98
45	Empire D. E.	87½	87	87	89
284	Rep. Ry. & L.	38⅜	38¼	38¼	39
300	Stan. G. & E.	14⅜	14¼	14½	15
215	Toledo T.....	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
180	Toledo T. pf.	83½	82½	82¾	83½
210	U. L. & R. pf	78¼	77¼	77½	79

BONDS.

$33,000	Commonw. 6s.	103	102¾	102¾	102⅞
7,000	Mich. Ry.	101½	101⅛	101¼	101⅜

Other closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	78	80
Adirondack Electric Power.....	24	26
American Gas Co.....	120	122
American G. & E.....	50	52
*American Gas & Electric..... pf	145	149
American Light & Traction pf...	110½	112½
American Power & Light.....	70	71
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86½
American Public Utilities.....	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.....	76½	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	14
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	52	55
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	86	..
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.....	90	..
Baton Rouge notes.....	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.....	95	97
Cen. Miss. V. Prop. pf.....	77½	81
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.....	74	77½
Consumers Power pf.....	96	98
Connecticut Power pf.....	93	95
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.....	96	..
Dallas Electric notes.....	98½	99¼
Dayton P. & L. pf.....	96½	96½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	85	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	87½	92
Eastern Texas Electric.....	62	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s....	92	95
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....	100	101
El Paso Electric ex dividend.....	124	127
El Paso Electric col. 5s.....	97	99¼
Empire Gas & F. 6s.....	99⅜	100
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	43	49
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.....	89	94
Galveston-Houston Electric.....	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	73	80
Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s.	91	95
Gas & Electric Securities.....	270	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	98	..
Great Lakes Power 6s. 1921-38...	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	89	90
Houston Electric 1st 5s.....	67½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.....	98	99
Mississippi River Power.....	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.....	39	41
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s....	77½	78⅝
Mississippi Valley G. & E. 5s....	91½	93½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941...	96	96½
Northern States Power notes.....	98¾	99¾
Northern Texas Electric.....	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.....	83	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s....	91	94
Ozark P. .....

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RUSSIA GETS LOAN OF $50,000,000 HERE

Group of Bankers Close Deal to Cover Munition Purchases for the Czar.

LARGE PROFIT EXPECTED

Restoration of Normal Exchange Rates Will Mean Extra Dividends for the Lenders.

The long pending negotiations for a loan to Russia have been consummated with the execution of an unusual agreement between a powerful banking group in this city and the Russian Government, under the terms of which $50,000,000 will be supplied at an early date. All of this money will be used in paying for purchases made by Russia in the United States.

The new loan provides an attractive possibility of additional profit to the lenders in the event of a restoration of normal exchange rates before the maturity of the obligation. The credit carries interest at 6½ per cent., and may be converted at the option of the bankers into five-year 5½ per cent. bonds.

The American group consists of the National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. Two Vice Presidents of the City Bank, Samuel McRoberts and Charles V. Rich, have been in Petrograd for the last fortnight arranging details, and cable advices yesterday reported the closing of the loan. The National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company have been talking loans with Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, for several months.

The American banking group will establish in this country a credit of $50,000,000, to run for three years, in favor of the Russian Government. Simultaneously the Russian Government will establish in Petrograd a credit of 150,000,000 rubles in favor of the American group, or at a fixed ratio of 3 rubles to $1. Interest on the credit arranged here, at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, will be paid by the Russian Government in dollars in New York. The ruble credit may be used by the American group at any time at the rate of 3 rubles to $1.

The Russian Government further extends to the American group an option to purchase at any time within the three-year period 5½ per cent. five-year Imperial Russian Government bonds at 94½, less a commission, the bonds to run for five years from date of purchase, principal and interest payable in dollars in New York. Should the American group elect to exercise its option, the purchase price of these bonds may be paid with the ruble credit at the rate of 3 rubles for $1.

In a statement outlining the new financing the National City Bank yesterday said that "the terms are usually attractive, both in interest return and in possibilities of substantial exchange profit to the participants." These were enlarged upon as follows:

"The unusual advantage of the plan lies in the prospect of exchange profits during the life of the loan. Ruble exchange now rules in New York at about 31c. per ruble, whereas, the normal is 51 per cent. or at present a discount of about 39 per cent. The terms of the credit and the option on the five-year bonds both provide against any possible loss in exchange and leave open the opportunity for profit if exchange advances, which, in view of the present low rate, seems probable.

"If the American group should desire to make use of its ruble credit, it can, in effect, at any time buy the use of three roubles in Russia for $1 here even though the rate of exchange may have improved from the Russian standpoint, so that $1 is worth substantially less than three rubles, and if the American Government desires to exercise its option on the five-year imperial Government bonds at 94½, it can pay for these bonds at the rate of $1 for three rubles, even though on other transactions the ruble has increased in value and the dollar is worth less than three rubles. In other words, there is added to the exceptional rate of interest, and to the undoubted security of the loan, a speculative value in exchange which it seems very likely from present prospects will accrue to the advantage of the American lenders.

"The Russian Government is to receive half the profits arising from the possible exchange profit in the ruble credit which, under the circumstances and with the prospect of this added profit, is only fair to the Government.

"In view of the present success of the Russian arms and the great volume of business which has developed between this country and Russia during the war, it is certain that there will be a heavy demand for participations in the loan syndicate which the members of the American group are now taking steps to force."

While the new loan is essentially a banking transaction, there will be a public offering, probably in the form of participation certificates.

FLAG BURNER'S WRIT FAILS.

Ames Sent Back to Bellevue for Mental Examination.

Edward R. Ames, one of those who took part in the burning of the American flag in the yard of the Church of the Social Revolution, in which the Rev. Bouck White officiated, was taken from Bellevue Hospital yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and a plea was made by his counsel, Bernard Raymond, for his release. After hearing the argument in his chambers, Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court sent Ames back to Bellevue for further observation.

The application of the said Magistrate McAdoo had committed Ames to the hospital on June 8, so that it could be determined whether or not he was responsible for his actions. Mr. Raymond thought that the doctors had had sufficient time to discover Ames's mental condition. The application also said that Ames "is very uncomfortable in that he is required to associate with lunatics who disturb his sleep, and that he is otherwise so treated that his health is seriously endangered by such confinement."

SWISS WORKMEN PROTEST.

Charge German Prisoners Are Used to Cut Down Wages.

Energetic protests are being made by the organized workers of Switzerland at what they declare is an attempt to force down wages in the Alpine Republic through the employment of German prisoners of war who are in Switzerland for their health, but some of whom are sufficiently recovered to do light work.

Swiss newspapers report the Labor Union of Davos, the headquarters of the invalid German prisoners, charges that the German Consul and the German Relief Society make special efforts to find work for their patients in order to cut down the expense of their maintenance and lay stress on the fact that the prisoners will work at low wages. The complaint is to be laid before the Federal Council.

Does Not Wholly Agree.

Exception was taken yesterday to a report of gloom in the printcloth market that was published in THE TIMES. It was not taken to the statement of the fact that the outlook was not bright for the immediate future, but the contention was that the gloom had been spread on a little too thick by the man quoted. "There is no denying," the exceptor said, "that the printcloth market could be in a stronger position, and it probably would be were it not for the recent bad weather. On the other hand, the way prices have held up in the last six weeks or more in the face of buyers' inactivity is an evidence of strength that must not be overlooked. Buyers must not get the impression that prices are going to drop out of sight, for that is not so. And then look at the way sheetings and other coarse goods are holding their end up in spite of the quiet."

MURRAY HILL FAVORS ZONES

J. P. Morgan Chosen President of Residents' Association.

The Murray Hill Association, which is composed of most of the residents and property owners in the restricted residential section north of Thirty-fourth Street, held its annual meeting a few days ago and elected as officers for the coming year John Pierpont Morgan, President; Warren Delano, Vice President; A. Murray Young, Secretary, and George R. Sheldon, Treasurer. The Directors include the officers and William D. Guthrie, William Church Osborn, and Dr. W. K. Draper. Edmund L. Baylies is counsel.

The annual report issued yesterday calls attention to the legal fight instituted through the association to restrain August Heckscher from erecting his sixteen-story commercial building on the site of the old Havemeyer mansion, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. It discloses the fact that although the case was decided by the lower courts adversely to the Murray Hill residents, an appeal asking for an injunction has been taken before the Court of Appeals. As the building is nearly completed, the injunctions, if granted, by the Court of Appeals, would mean that Mr. Heckscher would be required to tear down the building.

The most encouraging feature of the year, in the opinion of the Directors, is the recommendation of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions that all of Murray Hill be made an exclusively residential section from Madison Avenue on the west to Third Avenue on the east and from Thirty-fifth to Fortieth Streets. This does not exclude apartment houses, hotels or clubs, but the height of such structures is limited to one and a half times the width of the street or a maximum of 150 feet.

"If these recommendations are adopted by the Board of Estimate, as is confidently expected," says the report, "it should mean the end of the long fight to preserve Murray Hill from the invasion of business and should give new life to the district as a residential section. Freed from the uncertainty of a change in the character of the neighborhood property values will be stabilized and the Hill become more popular than ever as a place of residence, because of its most convenient location near Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street."

The uncertainty regarding the future of the old residential centre is reflected in the statement that as property values were regarded as excessive, a request was made to the Tax Department for reductions, and these have been made to a large extent. The apartment growth in the blocks between Lexington and Third Avenue, however, has led to a slight increase in values in the eastern portion of the Murray Hill zone.

The Directors are endeavoring to obtain from the Interborough Rapid Transit Railroad the use of the vacant lot it owns at 55 Park Avenue, near the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, as a playground for the children of Murray Hill. One of the residents has offered to contribute to the expense of grading the lot and fitting it up properly.

The association criticises the poor lighting facilities on Park Avenue, which, although a wider thoroughfare than Madison Avenue, has only half as many lights as the latter avenue. The membership of the association is 156, an increase of 33 during the year.

APPRAISALS OF IMPORTS.

Rules to be Followed Where There Is a Change in Values.

Appraisers of merchandise and other officials of the customs have received a letter from the Treasury Department relative to the procedure to be followed in appraising imported goods of which a notice of a change in value has been given. The order said that at the last conference of United States Appraisers a discussion revealed that a lack of uniformity existed at the several ports in returning values under such conditions.

Some appraising officers applied the new price on all shipments made after the change of price, and others waited until they had evidence of deliveries at the new price either in the country of exportation or the United States. It further appeared that there were two classes of merchandise, namely, one which might be termed stock goods which are ready for delivery at all times, and the other goods manufactured on orders for future delivery.

"As to the first class," says the letter, "the department is of the opinion that the new price should be put into effect on all purchases made after the date on which the new price is to take effect, but that as to purchases made before that date and not shipped until after the new price becomes effective the new price should not be applied unless there is evidence that sales have been made at the new price.

"With respect to the second class, the new price should be applied to old contracts only when there is evidence that deliveries have begun at the new price. When the appraising officer has no information as to whether sales have been made or delivery begun at a changed price, he should withhold appraisement until he can secure information on the subject."

CITY'S FIRE LOSS $5,757,018.

Figures for New York in 1915 Lowest in Its History.

The fire loss in this city in 1915 was $5,757,018, or $1.06 per capita, the lowest rate in the year's history, according to report submitted by Robert B. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner in the Department of Finance, to Controller William A. Prendergast.

Mr. McIntyre adds, however, that this loss is high compared to the fire loss suffered by cities abroad and that New York still has much to learn from the fire prevention methods prevailing in Europe. He points out that the fire loss in the Netherlands is 7 cents per capita. Mr. McIntyre's report shows that the fire loss in this city for the last nine years has been as follows:

1907	$9,418,042	1912	$8,089,380
1908	9,261,078	1913	7,467,997
1909	7,431,635	1914	8,217,811
1910	8,591,831	1915	5,757,018
1911	12,470,806		

Mr. McIntyre gives the Fire Prevention Bureau credit for the decrease in fire loss in recent years. The three principal factors in this decrease, he says, are "systematic extension of fire prevention; monthly inspection by firemen, and increased efficiency in the uniformed force due to the Fire College and School of Industrial Training."

HUNT FOR PIRATE TREASURE

Adventurer and Party Seek Gold on Cocos Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 13.—A party of four adventurers, headed by "Captain" James Steele, left today for Puntas Arenas, Costa Rica, where they will outfit for a trip to Cocos Island in search of a quantity of buried pirate treasure which they profess to believe will be found there.

Steele claims to have made two previous trips to the island, which has figured variously in legends of pirates for the last 400 years. On one occasion, Steele claims, he found and cached a part of the treasure. People in the canal zone are not inclined to believe this, however.

Hempstead Is Lafayette Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., June 13.—The election of Harry N. Hempstead, '84, President of the New York National League baseball team, as an alumni trustee of Lafayette College was announced today, which was observed as Alumni Day at the eighty-first annual Commencement exercises at Lafayette. Other alumni trustees were elected as follows: Carol Phillips Bassett, '83, Summit, N. J., and Abraham C. Overholt, '84, Scottdale, Penn. Thomas Fisher of Philadelphia was elected a life member of the Board of Trustees.

COTTON DECLINES ON BULLISH REPORT

Government Figures Show 574,867 Bales Consumed in May, a Gain of 81,170.

DAY'S LOSS 8 TO 10 POINTS

The Buying Scattered and Largely for Speculative Account and in Small Lots.

From the action of the cotton market yesterday it seems that the remarkable business being done by domestic spinners has had all the effect possible for the time being on the price of raw cotton. At the opening of the market yesterday, the Government figures on consumption for the month of May were made public, showing 574,867 bales consumed by American mills for the month, against 493,697 bales for the same month of last year. There are more spindles in operation in this country than ever before, and the American mills are making profits which before the war would have been considered out of the question. There was nothing new in the Government figures, however, for this fact has been known to everybody in the trade for a long time, and May consumption was no larger than had been anticipated.

The market opened unchanged, 2 points down, and although there was no short selling worth talking about, the close was at a net decline for the day of 8 to 10 points. The buying was scattered, and largely for speculative account and in small lots, while the selling came from a few sources and in large volumes. Various explanations have been given as to the source of the selling of the last two days, but the most reasonable one seems to be that it is the liquidation of long cotton accumulated by local professional interests which have recently been supporting the market.

Crop reports continue good, and although favorable reports are usually expected during this month, the general opinion of the trade seems to be that at the present time the new crop has a better start than usual. The South is not buying cotton, in spite of the fact that it is holding rigidly to the large amount of old cotton it is still carrying. Spots in New York were marked down to 12.80, a decline of 10 points from previous day.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, New Orleans 6 points advance, Norfolk 6 points decline, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, middling 12.80c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.77	12.68	12.69@12.70	12.70@12.80
Oct.	12.01	12.83	12.83@12.84	12.93@12.94
Dec.	13.07	12.99	12.99@13.00	13.09 flat
Jan.	13.16	13.06	13.07@13.08	13.17@13.18
March	13.22	13.13	13.13@13.14	13.23@13.24

Total port receipts, 13,055 bales; last week, 13,249 bales; last year, 6,493 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,001	2,677	2,468
New Orleans	3,745	6,485	2,509
Mobile	1,141	882	158
Savannah	1,774	2,280	617
Charleston	9	17	41
Wilmington	59	33	33
Norfolk	2,978	884	567

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	141	126	42
Memphis	331	491	788
St. Louis		599	646
Houston	497	1,119	1,045

Exports, 12,088 bales; total thus far this season, 8,178,971 bales; total last season, 8,010,904 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
400 Galveston	13.30	185,518	197,148
1,425 New Orleans	12.69	223,809	183,296
.... Mobile	12.63	17,822	17,126
425 Savannah	12¾	121,078	68,023
.... Charleston	12½	42,491	56,004
.... Wilmington	12¾	59,271	43,824
44 Norfolk	12.75	67,484	54,813
670 Augusta	12.50	85,625	98,085
600 Memphis	13.00	78,564	104,017
.... St. Louis	12¾	13,711	26,037
410 Houston	13.00	59,133	73,021

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points decline, at 8.39. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 2,000 bales. All-American market closed quiet.

Some Cancellations Expected.

In some quarters of the clothing market the fear is held that cancellations of Fall merchandise ordered may be larger than ordinary. The opinion is expressed that, in the desire to get a sufficient quantity of goods, the retailers have overbought. So far there has been no sign of the demoralized condition that is feared. A few cancellations have come in but they have not amounted to much. Wholesalers are trying to impress upon retailers the necessity of taking what they have ordered. The piece goods market shows every indication of going higher, and clothing, so the manufacturers say, will be at a premium. The advice is offered that, even if the retail merchant has to stretch a point in accepting delivery of all the merchandise he has bought, he should do so in view of what is bound to arise in the future.

Retailers Take Smaller Shapes.

The furnishing goods retailers have met the neckwear manufacturers half way in the efforts of the latter to institute a more economical use of material. The Fall lines, from which orders are now being taken on the road by salesmen for the wholesale houses, are for the most part made in smaller shapes. There is no need, so the manufacturers argue, for the flaring end tie when the vest of the wearer covers the surplus material. The argument seems to meet favor from the retailers, who also have in mind, no doubt, that a better grade of fabric can be bought when less of it is used in the making of a tie. Except for a temporary decline a few months ago, the silk market has been very high for some time past, and the word being upassed out by the tie silk manufacturers is that further advances are to be expected.

The Neckwear Demand Is Good.

Reports from sellers of women's neckwear indicate that, while the demand is still largely in favor of soft, large collars, especially single and double capes with various kinds of frills, there is a tendency toward the higher effects which are being backed by the leading French designers. There is some difference of opinion, apparently, as to just when the latter collars will come into real vogue, with opinions for the most part against them until Autumn. Laundered collars and sets of pique, linen, organdy, &c., are moving well, from all accounts, while pelerines, in several fabrics, are being more highly regarded as the season advances. Another feature is the lessened call for colors, save in some of the so-called sport collars, where polka dots and gaudy stripes are still favored.

Gray Goods Demand Dull.

Trading was very light in the printcloth end of the local gray goods market yesterday. Most of the little business done was put through from second hands, and consisted of goods wanted for immediate and nearby delivery. The chief performers seemed to be 39-inch 68-72s at 6¼ cents and 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¼ cents. Some business was also told of on 36-inch, 4-yard sheetings. There was other business on coarse goods, but none of it was thought worthy of comment. The same was true of fine goods and fancies. Nominal printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s.*5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....*6¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s....5c
38-inch, 64-64s....6¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s....4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.*6c 37-inch, 64-60s.... 5¼c
*Asked.

CAPE ANGORA GOATSKINS.

Government to Make a Test Case as to the Duties on Them.

The Treasury Department has taken sharp issue with the Board of General Appraisers in a case involving the classification under the present tariff of Cape Angora goatskins the growth on which shows only traces of Angora blood. The board, in a decision made in March in the protest case of the William Beadenkopf Company, sustained the firm's claim for free entry as undressed goatskins or skins and hides not specially provided for, it being held that the growth on the skins in question was unsuited for the purposes for which Angora goat hair was ordinarily used, and was only half the value of pure Angora goat hair.

In a letter to Collectors, Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department has instructed customs officers to ignore the board's decision for the time being and continue levying 15 per cent. duty. The department reached the conclusion that the record in the Beadenkopf case was "unsatisfactory." Accordingly no appeal will be made in that case to the Customs Court. Assistant Attorney General Hanson advised the Assistant Secretary that a later case had been taken up and would be brought before the board in the hope of securing a decision favorable to the Government's contention.

Large Business on Summer Cloths.

Manufacturers of the so-called Summer cloths are well satisfied with the response they have received on lines opened up for next year. Several new constructions have been put on the market by representative concerns and have proved large sellers. It is a notable feature of this business that the grade of cloths has been raised and the fabrics that are newcomers are of very good quality. In the opinion of one selling agent for such merchandise, the trade has gotten beyond the point of exploitation and is now after goods that are not only of attractive appearance but are well made and serviceable. Another feature of operations in this line is the larger demand that is coming from the women's garment manufacturers.

Rubber Still on the Decline.

The firmer feeling that has prevailed in London for the last two or three days has not, it was reported yesterday, had a strengthening influence on prices in the local crude rubber market. Yesterday up-river fine and pale crêpe spot were both held at 64 cents a pound, this being the first time in quite a while that these two varieties have reached the same price level. The advantage for several months has been on the side of the plantation rubber. Up-river coarse, spot, was quoted at 45 cents a pound, while the price asked for smoked sheets was 63 cents. These figures represent declines of 2 to 3½ cents a pound from the levels of a week ago yesterday. Trading continues small here, the biggest users still holding aloof.

Some Hard Coal Getting Scarce.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that a feature which stands out prominently in the anthracite trade is the growing shortage of some of the domestic sizes at the local ports, coupled with reports from line dealers that their orders are not being filled quite as promptly as could be desired. The question most frequently asked is whether this is a temporary condition, due to local strikes, or if the demand is expanding at such a rate that producers are apt to have trouble keeping abreast of it, handicaped as they are by the shortage of labor. The bituminous market is one of contrasts, owing to the scarcity and price strength of gas coal and the comparative inactivity of steam coal. Available lots of the former in this market command prices much above normal.

Dress Goods Show Activity.

Such a fair amount of activity is shown in the dress goods trade at present that, despite the situation in the garment industry, some houses are going ahead with their lines for next Spring. Several coating mills are now showing goods for the next season, and three-quarter widths are being sold by others. Openings of the kind have not been numerous, but they have been representative enough to show that advances of from 10 to 15 per cent. will have to be paid over the previous season. At present a fair distribution is being found for Fall merchandise. Some of the largest cutters-up, selling to the jobbers and the mail order houses, have their factories in operation and are doing a larger business than ordinarily. Export possibilities have also been investigated with good results. Indications are at present that the same staple and semi-staple dress goods will be required for next Spring manufacturing as have been popular now for several seasons.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and after an early decline of ½c to ⅝c, which resulted from favorable weather reports and weakness abroad, values rallied sharply and at the close of the day showed net gains of 1¼c to 1⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.15¼; No. 2 hard winter, $1.15¼; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.22¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23¼, all free on board New York. Ocean freights were weak and lower to United Kingdom ports with Liverpool 6 cents available at 15d.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.04½	1.02½	1.04¾	1.03	1.02¾
September	1.06¾	1.04¼	1.06	1.04½	1.00¾
December	1.08¾	1.07	1.08¾	1.07½	..

CORN.

The corn market advanced sharply after an easy opening and final quotations were ½c to ⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¼c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	71⅛	69⅞	71⅛	70⅜	78⅜
September	70⅝	69½	70⅜	69⅞	73½
December	61⅜	60¼	61¼	60⅝	62¼

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, and the undertone was barely steady owing to selling on the part of cash interests, apparently on large stocks and improved crop prospects. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 40½c; No. 3 white, 43@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39⅛	39	39	39¼	44¾
September	38⅝	38½	38½	38¾	39⅛
December	40	39⅝	40	39⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and somewhat feverish, although prices were generally higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000; estimated for Wednesday, 28,000. Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.32	12.72	12.92	12.90	9.32
September	13.00	12.87	12.97	12.82	9.60
Ribs—					
July	13.12	12.90	13.00	12.92	10.17
September	13.17	13.00	13.10	13.00	10.30
Pork—					
July	23.10	22.25	22.60	22.50	16.72
September	22.50	21.85	22.07	21.95	17.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton oil market was fairly active, with total sales for the day aggregating 17,500 barrels. Final prices were irregular, ranging from 5 points advance to 2 points net decline. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.75	10.80
June	....	....	10.75	10.80
July	10.76	10.74	10.76@10.78	10.72
August	10.85	10.75	10.77@10.79	10.72
September	10.84	10.75	10.78@10.79	10.73
October	9.90	9.86	9.87@ 9.89	9.85
November	9.03	8.98	8.99@ 9.00	8.99
December	8.93	8.82	8.89@ 8.88	8.90
January	8.88	8.88	8.88@ 8.90	8.88

COFFEE.

The coffee market was much less active yesterday. The market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points and held within a point or two of that level during the entire day, with the close steady, net unchanged to 2 points lower. The sales reported were 6,000 bags. The local spot market continued quiet, with prices more or less nominal on the basis of 9¼ for Rio 7s and 10¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	7.92@7.94	7.93
July	....	....	7.99@8.01	8.00
August	....	....	8.06@8.08	8.07
September	8.16	8.13	8.13@8.15	8.16
October	....	....	8.18@8.20	8.20
November	....	....	8.24@8.26	8.25
December	8.30	8.27	8.29@8.31	8.30
January	....	....	8.36@8.37	8.35
February	....	....	8.42@8.43	8.40
March	8.45	8.44	8.45@8.47	8.46
April	....	....	8.50@8.52	8.51
May	....	....	8.55@8.57	8.56

SUGAR.

After opening quiet, 2 points higher to 1 point lower, with first sales only 100 tons, futures became strong with trading active, on good buying by the trade, due to the firmer market for actual sugar, where prices advanced on buying by local refiners who find themselves in need of raw supplies to meet contracts. Late in the day a little scattered liquidation sent values off a few points from the best point of the day, the market closing steady, 1 point net lower to 5 points net higher, with sales for the day 11,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	5.38@5.40	5.33
July	5.50	5.44	5.45@5.46	5.40
August	5.50	5.50	5.48@5.50	5.44
September	5.55	5.50	5.51@5.52	5.47
October	....	....	5.44@5.46	5.40
November	5.34	5.34	5.34@5.35	5.31
December	5.13	5.10	5.11@5.12	5.08
January	4.78	4.78	4.74@4.78	4.75
February	4.58	4.58	4.53@4.55	4.51
March	....	....	4.55@4.57	4.53
April	....	....	4.58@4.60	4.56
May	....	....	4.61@4.63	4.59

The market for refined sugar was quiet, with prices ranging from 7.30c to 7.65c regular terms, basis fine granulated. Europe bought 20,000 tons granulated, July delivery, said to have been at 6.35c, free on board. Raw sugar today was firm and higher on sales of 10,000 bags afloat Cubas, and 20,000 bags second half June shipment Cubas, at 5¾c, cost and freight, equal to 6.39c for centrifugal. At the close of the market holders were asking fractionally higher prices, with refiners showing a buying interest at 5¾c. The market closed at 6.39c for centrifugal, 5.42c for molasses, and 5¼c, cost and freight, for Cubas.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 22,861 packages. Supplies quite liberal but there was fair trading, partly speculative, and some receivers tried to get a little more money. The effort was not successful enough to warrant any change in the price of creamery grades. Renovated remains very quiet and easy. Ladles slightly firmer and packing stock is selling pretty well at Monday's advance. Creamery, extras, 93 score, per lb., 30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; first, 89 to 92 score, 28½@29¼c; seconds, 84 to 88 score, 27@28c; thirds, 25½@26¼c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30½c; higher scoring, 31@32c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25c@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23c; No. 2, 22@22½c; lower grades, 21@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 38,053 cases. The market is quiet and irregular. There is a little call for very high-grade goods from fastidious buyers, who are very critical as to quality and find few to suit them. Average best lots are moving slowly, and except for a very small quantity, outside quotations named are extreme. A large part of the business in graded Western eggs ranges from 22½@23½c, and of ungraded from 21@22½c. It requires unusually prime stock in either class to reach top quotations. Dirties and checks steady; only a moderate offering of such. Average good and lower grades move slowly at easy prices. Near-by white eggs cleaning up fairly well; high qualities in small proportion, and such sell quite promptly; ordinary lots are of irregular value about as recently quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@26c; extra firsts, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20½@21¼c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; undergrades, 15@18½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 24@25½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@25½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@25c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; light, variable winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably local thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy in e. and probably thunder showers in w. Wed. Thurs. fair.

Ohio—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds.

Ind.—Cloudy, probably thunder showers Wed. Thurs. fair; light, variable winds.

Mich.—Showers Wed. Thurs. fair; light, variable winds.

La., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possibly showers Wed.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; possibly showers in e. Wed.

Wis. and Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; possibly showers in n.

N. Dak.—Probably showers Wed.; Thurs. fair.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

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The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHEVIOTS.—Manufacturer will buy for cash any quantity brown cheviot. H. Zaidenberg, 30 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, better kind only. 12 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, 1,199 Broadway, 4th floor, between 2 and 4.

COATS.—200 better grade, blue, tan, checked, to close out. Loewy & Co., 31-33 E. 28th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 3d Floor, 18 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS, SUITS.—The Bailey, Cleveland, Ohio, H. P. Tyroler, jobs of coats and suits; Miss Flehn, jobs of silk and cotton dresses, quantity no object, spot cash; Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabrics and cloth; all week, from 8 until 10. M. ABRAMSON, 15 and 17 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strictly jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. Call, all week, A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on smart suits and coats. 10th floor, 32 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobber will look all week. 28 West 27th, 7th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, any quantity of narrow wale corduroy; mail samples; state quantity and best cash price. Enterprise Mfg. Co., 717 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Open to buy crepe de chines, dark and light shades, at a price. Tip Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and silk dresses; steady work; write for appointment. Address Box N 159 Times.

DRESSES AND WAISTS; any quantity; jobs for cash. Sumner, Phone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Fall. Room 1,800. 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Evening dresses to buy for cash. 116 West 29th, 8th floor.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Will look at Fall house dresses for catalogue from 2-4 Wednesday. Curtis & Miller Co., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,420.

NAVY TAFFETAS.—Will pay from 80c. up for navy taffetas. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th.

PIECE GOODS, plushes, suitings, coatings, satins. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

PLUSHES.—Cash paid for quantity any make. King Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash. Farragut 0123.

SILK DRESSES, SUITS.—Job wanted, cash; bargains only. Telephone 4580 Morningside. Rosen.

SKIRTS.—We will look at Fall line of skirts today, between 8:30-11:30 A. M. H. Metzger, Standard Mail Order Co., 423-439 West 55th.

SUITS.—We will look at Fall line of suits today, between 8:30-11:30 A. M. H. Coster, Standard Mail Order Co., 423-439 West 55th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall samples. Third floor, 45 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits, 15 East 26th St., Room 1,809.

SUITS.—Palm Beach jobs for cash; plush coats. Fall suits. Greeley 4527.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. 7th floor rear, 151 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall suits all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. 1,133 Broadway, Room 810.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber, looking at Fall line, 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

TAFFETA.—Can use 200 pieces of navy taffeta; price, 75 to 90 cents; spot cash. International Dress Co., 138 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS.—Open for pastel shades of taffetas for cash. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Will look at Fall waists for catalogue from 9 to 11 A. M., Wednesday. Curtis & Miller Co., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,420.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders for Fall. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, cnecks, chinchillas, silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out at less than cost; all new styles. Maxwell A. Moss, 303 5th Av.

COATS.—Jobber will look at a popular price line coats. 40 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS, Palm Beach, to close out cheap. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—400 yards white, flesh, 75c. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St.

DRESSES.—We have nifty navy, taffeta dresses from $10.75 to $15 for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 1,000 cotton; assorted styles, colors, and sizes, to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out; also silverbloom suits and wash dresses. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d.

DRESSES.—White, colored, to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th.

DRESSES, wash, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 54 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—100 foulard dresses to close out. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. Deiches, 48 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Large quantity of white embroidered dresses, close out at $9 a dozen and up. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SPORT COATS AND SKIRTS.—We have silk jersey sport coats, also novelties; silk jersey sport skirts in stock. Daily, 8 West 19th.

SPORT DRESSES on hand to be shipped today, $1.25 to $3.25; also navy taffetas on hand; immediate delivery. Louis Cohen, 132 West 22d St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Combination sport suits in assorted colors, to close out, $2.12½. Adams, Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Palm Beach suits, $2.50 up; also coats to close out. 120-122 West 18th St., Lempert.

SUITS AND COATS in different materials to close out. Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

WAISTS BELOW COST.—White and colored cotton waists, latest styles, all sizes. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

WASH SKIRTS.—15,000 skirts assorted; immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 25 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

A COMMISSION HOUSE, ENGAGED IN textile line, contemplates establishing a silk piece goods department and is desirous of securing a competent man to organize and take charge of such department; excellent opportunity for right man; all correspondence strictly confidential. D. D., 162 Times.

CLOAK and SUIT salesman, experienced, that is known to cloak and suit trade, to sell Fur Trimming; commission. G. & G. Fur Co., 450 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3¾@4% "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

From the Sea to Milady's Hat.

The garnering of artificial flowers from the sea appears strongly probable as the result of a recent trip on Chesapeake Bay made by the Fish Hawk of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. A Baltimore manufacturer of these decorations accompanied the party on the trip, by invitation of the bureau, in order to ascertain the sources of supply of a form of hydroid that had been discovered on previous trips and had been found to be of special value for decorative purposes. The manufacturer was enthusiastic about the quality of the material and the opportunity for establishing a new industry. The material, which appears to be abundant, is valued at $250 a ton. According to a commerce report, the bureau is informed that steps are being taken to form a stock company to exploit the material.

Australian Wool Dearer.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 13.—Vigorous buying marked the opening of the wool auction sales here today. Prices advanced from 5 to 15 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Gray, men's clothing, women's garments; Continental.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; F. P. Gracey, manager; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; H. Schloss, woolens; 840 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, corsets, underwear, hosiery; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, lingerie waists, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; M. S. Seidler, cloth suits, coats, silk dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss L. Schlager, coats, skirts; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; B. B. Conrad, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Moore-Smith Co.; J. Reding, hats, caps, straw goods, gloves, furs; Murray Hill.
BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, domestics, blankets, linens, white wash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON, Mass.—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. P. Marshall, men's, women's knit underwear; 19 E. 19th.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; W. F. Varnum, outing clothing, furn. goods; S. E. Emery, women's cotton underwear, petticoats; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear, basement; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss E. F. Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Miss M. J. Kelley, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furnishing goods; 240 Church.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' coats; Miss O'Connor, infants' coats, caps; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Haughy, misses' suits; Mr. Long, men's hats, umbrellas; Mr. Silberman, skirts, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith's The Famous; M. J. Olbum, floor coverings, furniture; McAlpin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, furs; A. S. Daigleish, millinery; 315 5th Av.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; J. Krauss, upholstery goods; J. D. Reily, domestics, linens, flannels; 108 Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks, linings; E. Shanks, notions, hdkfs., leather goods; F. E. Hochreiter, furn. goods, hosiery; 315 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossy, ladies' silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum & Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 315 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, jobs of silk and Palm Beach suits; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kittlewell, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; A. Strauss, skirts; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; S. Rosenman, shawls, furs; E. Schultz, blankets, comforts; W. Williams, women's neckwear, patterns; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boy's clothing; 115 5th Av.; Belleclaire.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Herzog, Young & Co.; L. P. Herzog, ready-to-wear, mfrs. cloaks, suits; 43 W. 27th.
CHICAGO, Ill.—E. A. Lewis, millinery; Wallick.
CHICAGO—S. Philipson & Co.; L. Morris, hosiery, underwear; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—H. A. Seinheimer & Co.; A. L. Bowman, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—D. Shulman, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; W. G. Grayell, shirts, overalls; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. D. Wilhelm, toys, china, housefurnishing goods; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; H. E. Crouch, ready-to-wear, basement; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Walter B. Gerber, ruffllngs, ladies' neckwear, ostrich boas, laces, and embroideries; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse & Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, dry goods, &c.; 1,170 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. T. Toole, men's furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DENVER, Col.—The Neusteter Co.; M. Neustater, jobber, 364 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; L. Strauss, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss A. Lehan, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 334 4th Av.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan & Dean Co.; F. H. Allerton, ready-to-wear; D. Richardson, representing; 315 5th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—"Long's;" W. R. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, silks, dress, white goods; 432 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—H. B. Bacon Co.; R. C. Smith, general merchandise; 1,170 B'way.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits, furs; 73 Spring.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, men's furnishing goods, gloves, muslin underwear, waists; 72 Madison.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Guttman, jobs children's dresses, house dresses, kimonos, middy blouses, cotton and silk waists; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss S. Newman, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; G. W. Hoagland, housefurnishing goods; 315 5th Av.; Grand.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; A. E. Williams, notions; Park Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; R. C. Steiger, representing; 315 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss Marks, dresses; 120 W. 32d St.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, H. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 16 East 33d; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Segal, men's, ladies' furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; A. Cohen, men's, women's furn. goods; 72 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; F. F. Dosser, general mdse.; Flanders.
LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles Notion Co.; E. Elsner, hosiery, underwear; 258 Church.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pollack & Lowenfield; J. N. Pollock, men's, women's garments; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; R. A. H. Williams, art goods; F. M. Schussler, candies; 215 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits, dresses; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. Greenblatt, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, waists, dresses, knit goods; 315 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Souber-Lovell-Hampton Co.; O. P. Hampton, furn. goods, clothing; Imperial.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger, Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. F. Williams, carpets, rugs; 220 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenburg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; M. J. Allerldge, notions; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; Miss M. Fitts, corsets, undermuslins; 75 Spring.
PATERSON, N. J.—Style Shop; S. Batavia, Spring dresses, coats, skirts, waists; 43 W. 27th.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. S. Elmland, ready to wear; F. L. Zinser, men's furn. goods, hosiery, women's underwear; 315 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th st.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss S. Walter, representing; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Murray Hill.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 18 West 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Robinson, jobs coats, suits; Mrs. Wermen, jobs Summer dresses, sweaters; L. W. Hirsch, gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's;" Miss Katz, jobs, lingerie, colored, children's dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Buka Brothers; D. Buka, coats, suits, waists; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, silk dresses; Miss Gottlieb, jobs silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Povere, men's furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks; 1,239 B'way; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's clothing, boys' wash suits, knickerbockers; 16 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes, rubbers; 70 4th Av.; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. S. Bickart, gloves, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Nieman Co.; Miss H. Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss Ratsay, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; T. H. Logan, general merchandise; Grand.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. L. Reilly Hat Co.; A. Randall, hats, caps; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. C. Samuel, millinery; Cumberland.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—G. B. Brooks, dry goods, silks, velvets; Broadway Central.
READING, Penn.—Wide-Awake Shirt Co.; S. R. Lurio, mfrs. work shirts; Herald Sq.
READING, Penn.—Titlow, Schuler & Co.; E. J. Titlow, notions, hosiery, underwear, gloves, &c.; Broadway.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartell Co.; J. M. Coate, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; J. M. Coote, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard; Park Avenue.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; H. W. Stern, representing; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Weber Co.; J. C. Robson, dry goods, general merchandise; 75 Spring.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; J. G. Carothers, notions; 43 Leonard.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; H. Hood, upholstery goods, rugs; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Fufele's Cloak Co.; F. Fufele, jobs jersey silk coats; 330 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; R. J. Johnston, general merchandise; 23 East 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Frank & Myer Neukwear Co.; S. M. Frank, tie silks; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—King Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Kempf, hats; 621 B'way; Aberdeen.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; T. F. Hall, upholstery goods, carpets; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; H. E. Berry, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Jones-Morgan Co.; W. S. Jones, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Collingwood.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—"Long's;" M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WESTERLY, R. I.—H. B. Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, china, glassware; Continental.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, Fall coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
WILMINGTON, Ohio—H. B. Patterson Co.; H. B. Patterson, clothing, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.; Latham.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Hadley Furniture & Carpet Co.; A. J. Levi, presenting; Ansonia.
YORK, Penn.—P. Weiel's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, cloaks, suits, dress goods; 315 5th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SIMON SILBERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Silberman, wholesale liquor dealer at 10 Forsyth Street. He made an assignment to Marcus Helfand on Monday. Liabilities are $60,000, and assets over $20,000.

EMANUEL KNAUER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Emanuel Knauer, trading as the Bon Ton Cloak and Suit House, at 45 Avenue B. He made an assignment on Monday to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $3,000.

ISRAEL FEINMAN, trading as the Capital Waist Co. at 127 West 25th Street, has made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him.

MILLER & FISHER, trading as the Washington Furniture Co. at 1,387 St. Nicholas Avenue, 914 Prospect Avenue, and 2,360 2d Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $22,987, and assets, $6,396.

UNION HAT CO. of 133 Wooster Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,342 and assets of $13,550.

BARRIS-LEWIS CO., INC., manufacturers of dresses at 30 West Thirty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,100 and assets of $1,200.

LOUIS ZUFLACHT, dealer in clothing at 184 Stanton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,783 and assets of $4,350.

J. A. STEVENSON & CO.—Charles L. Hoffman has been appointed receiver for J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc., manufacturers of dresses at 6 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court in proceedings for a dissolution of the corporation brought by James A. and Eugene C. Stevenson, Directors. Liabilities are $23,709 and assets $20,433.

FRANK WOLLAND, retail dealer in cloaks and suits at 81 Avenue B, has made an assignment to David A. Ettinger.

HUGH McATAMNEY, advertising and publicity agent at 233 Broadway, trading as Hugh McAtamney, has made an assignment to Myer Nussbaum.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—John C. Wagner, hotel proprietor at Racine, Wis., has liabilities of $13,870.80 and assets of $3,163.32, according to a bankruptcy petition filed in the Federal court.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Blaney-Spooner Amusement Co., Inc.—
Eldredge Co.....$2,465.55
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.—H. Morrison.....5,670.82
Beardsley, Henry S.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc.....155.98
Bishpan, Cornelia—A. Lang.....122.19
Bolton, Guy R.—A. J. Appell et al.....506.86
Brown, Frederick—B. Sanford.....288.11
Beardsley, Henry S.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc.....155.98
Bliss, Annie A. P.—H. E. Nardin.....471.96
Cross, Stoughton, P.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....285.89
Cantrell Clothing Co.—H. Wolfson.....574.55
Danziger, Isaac J.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.....2,854.64
Dooley, Joseph W.—B. Cohen.....104.90
Eicholz, Albert H.—A. Stein.....1,137.22
Eldert, William—Strang Auto Supply Co.....104.03
Empire Postal Motor Co.—Safety Oil Co.....436.11
Fay, Chas. E.—C. B. McWilliam.....2,018.98
Fischer, Wolf—David Stevenson Brewing Co.....334.78
Fashion Films, Inc.—Star Co.....868.16
Gray, Chas. P.—J. S. Frelinghuysen.....114.15
Greig & Mason Petticoat Co.—Charles Schoolhouse & Son.....106.62
Gritzman, Sam—J. Richman et al.....101.85
Grand, David—Wood & Selick, Inc.....484.91
Godley, K. Eugenie—C. F. Wright et al.242.82
Goodenow, Lucy B.—Murray & Emery Co.....904.59
Gutman, Fannie and Wolf—H. de F. Weekes.....2,259.53
Gemmer, John—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America.....325.93
Haines, Franklin, and Carlene A. Way—W. J. Delaney, Jr., et al.....1,345.47
Holoman, Chas. D.—Glokner & Blue Co.113.46
Harris, Robert M.—Sanger & Jordan...112.86
Jacobson, Jacob—People, &c.....540.71
James H. Holmes, Inc.—Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.....453.85
Kelly, Charles—McConnell Printing Co..170.36
Kohart, Frank C.—R. E. Long.....264.91
Livingston, E. L., John J. Mackler, and Benjamin T. Le—E. W. Belferth.....348.91
Levick, Douglas G. G.—F. Finkelstein et al.....104.66
Lee, William, and Thomas H. Royce—I. Barnhart et al.....173.08
Lippincott Engineering Co., Inc.—420 Street & Madison Av. Co.....100.04
Murray, Frederick—Hartwell, Lester & Clitter, Inc.....298.03
Morrison, Charles, Co.—Erbraph Co...207.06
Mashinsky, Joseph—W. Simon.....203.86
Marturano, Giovanni and Concetta—J. Huber.....1,084.95
McKeown, Thomas—B. J. Sullnsku.....3,379.33
McChain, James C.—W. A. Hills, cash.109.98
Morowitz, Benjamin, and Sam Aaron—H. Hisiger.....500.22
Mulligan, Agnes K.—W. R. Hunter.....218.41
Market Basket Stamp Co., Inc.—American Art Sign Co.....214.01
Nahmer, Herman—L. Turtel.....390.47
O'Brien, Charles—P. Curran.....2,053.76
Pechette, Albert P.—Mutual Film Corp.422.36
Phreno Dress & Waist Co.—Weingarten & Pearl, Inc.....159.86
Phillips, William—M. N. Goodwin et al.140.41
Practical Fur Shop, Inc.—M. Rouss.....126.35
Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.—People, &c...172.06
Rogers, L. Harding—Bonwit Teller & Co.....278.44
Rogers, Frank M.—Sulzberger & Sons Co.....257.17
Rockowitz, Joseph, Abraham Rooke, Louis Finver, and Samuel Finver, and Jack Price—D. Gritz.....709.04
Rocke, Abraham—J. Rockowitz.....2,833.00
Seim, Wm. F.—Garry Iron & Steel Co. of N. Y.....153.20
Rinehart, John R. G.—N. M. Sanborn...502.26
Ronkin, Philip—C. E. Hoofstadt.....1,644.15
Sturcke, Louis—R. R. Stratton.....101.07
Same—Same.....206.59
Saacke, Chas. W.—National Park Bank of N. Y.....4,358.09
Sacher, Ignatz—E. H. Morrison.....699.91
Stern, Milton—West. Newspaper Union.131.19
Singer, Charles—H. S. Schnitzer.....402.89
Spielberger, Jacob—M. Goldstein.....206.65
Seilkson, Isidor, and Frank Schulman—Radical Rubber Co., Inc.....440.41
Schaad, Paul, Jr.—E. V. Harman.....271.10
Spero, Frank and Joseph—M. Perlman.163.15
Tri Borough Contracting Co.—Souther Surety Co.....542.44
Tilley, John F.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.....136.91
Usher, Walter R.—Egry Register Co...116.81
Ward, Artemas—M. W. Kerr.....3,458.98
Weisman, Joseph—H. B. Henson.....152.92
Wilson, Lewis H.—C. Wink.....203.30
Ye Scribes Club, Inc.—A. De L. Faber.162.76
Zucca, Emil—H. Grassi et al.....2,315.60
Zibelli, Giuseppi, or Joseph—A. B. Seligman et al.....2,122.56

In Bronx County.

Cahill, John F.—Encyclopedia Press Co.61.41
Davis, Hyman—American Iron Supply Co.....76.30
D'Angelo, Anthony—Mass. Bonding & Insurance Co.....180.16
Fink, Gerhard—K. Brendwine.....91.91
Herskowitz, Lazar, Nathan Raynes, and Herskowitz & Raynes—C. H. Harburger.....685.41
Muglio, Fiore—N. Yohalem et al.....18.54
Muhkatt, Joseph — Breakstone Bros., Bronx Branch, Inc.....106.50
Mcdell, Ida and Bernard—J. Midonick..68.72
Oppenheim, William—A. P. Dienst Co., Inc.....219.72
Riolo, Joseph—S. Amdursky Corp.....50.56
Ruoli, Rocco—N. Yohalem et al.....20.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Glanz, Simon, and Abraham L. Kass—Security Bank of New York, May 11, 1915.....$218.70
Kass, Abraham L., and United Furniture Co.—Same, April 26, 1915.....128.73
Lassrovitz, Sigmund, and Paul M. Edelston—M. Kurtz, Nov. 17, 1915.....1,658.81
Liebert, Saul and Abraham—J. Friedman et al., April 13, 1916.....139.47
Norwalk Lock Co.—City of New York, Sept. 28, 1901.....335.50
Pink, August and Frank—C. Wollerson, Dec. 24, 1915.....224.36
Scozzari, Michael—R. F. Kilpatrick, June 28, 1915.....161.91
Trust, Frederick—F. Lockwood et al., Jan. 10, 1916.....147.44
Wildman, Isidore, and Joseph Kramer—Adolph Spear & Co., Inc., June 17, 1915.....111.91
Young, Courtland H.—Realty Supervision Co., Jan. 19, 1916.....482.38
Same—Same, May 31, 1916.....162.04
City of New York—Lawrence's Son & Gerish, Inc., June 5, 1914, reversed..4,662.87
Cammann, Herman H., Edw. C. Cammann, Charles H. Voorhees, and William Floyd—D. Kraus, Oct. 20, 1915, reversed.....1,360.99
Ely, Joseph N.—New York French Range Co., July 10, 1914.....206.59
Allen, Henry C.—M. J. Schulman et al., Jan. 26, 1916.....174.71
Wolfman, Martin—J. M. Weber, June 14, 1911.....1,060.00

In Bronx County.

Municipal Lighting Co.—J. Bernstein, June 5, 1916.....$50.00

SPOT CASH FOR
50,000 YARDS
STRIPED & FANCY
TAFFETA
All colors, at prices from 50c to 75c per yard.
MORRIS WHITE,
114-116 5th Ave.

SILK DRESSES WASH
From $2.75 Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. $9.00 Doz. to
IPP & KWINT, $4.50 118 WEST 22D STREET. $2.75 Ea.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

HENRY LILLY CO., Auctioneers,
88-90 READE ST.
Wednesday, June 14,
10 O'CLOCK A. M.
Over 4,000 Pairs
Men's Fine Shoes
Cordovan—Calf, Tan and Black. Patent—Modern shapes and styles. An unusual sale of up-to-the-minute shoes for men.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:23 | Sun sets..7:38 | Moon sets..2:43

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:55	6:23	12:03	12:00
Governors Island	6:18	6:44	12:40	12:33
Hell Gate	8:24	8:50	2:21	2:16

Arrived—Tuesday, June 13.

SS California, Liverpool, June 3.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 27.
SS United States, Kirkwall, June 4.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, June 4.
SS Marchioness Bute, Havre, May 27.
SS San Saba, San Juan, June 4.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, May 28.
SS Elswick Tower, Manchester, May 23.
SS Clinchfield, Banes, June 2.
SS Prins Friedrik Hendrik, Curacao, May 29.
SS Winnecone, Matanzas, June 7.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, June 10.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 10.
SS Medina, Galveston, June 7.
SS Norderdijk, Rotterdam, May 25.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, June 10.
SS Escalona, Liverpool, May 29.
SS Brighton, Baracoa, June 8.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, June 10.
SS Hinisle, Boston, June 12.
SS Chassie Maersk, Newport, May 4.
SS Justin, Barbados, June 5.
SS Ville de Paris, Barcelona, May 25.
SS Verdi, Liverpool, June 2.
SS Astoria, Cardiff, May 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	May 20
Lord Erne	Havre	May 23
Yildum	Kirkwall	May 24
Monc

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Moran T & T Co<Ferryboat Plainfield.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Cohen<Lowe.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Gilbert<Mutual Chem.
O'Dell Realty Co<Bradley Const Co.
Canadian Canton Co<Franco-Am Chem Co.
Gitter<Penn RR.
UB<Southwest Surety Ins Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veader, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Gleason<Substation.
Weehawken D D Co<William P Reed.
Schmutz<Vigilant.
Eclipse Ltg & Trans<Arrow.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar.

US<Zralk.
Motions:
Ely<Flemington.
Crane<Shelter Mills.
Allen et al<Seguranca. (2.)
Martuschat<Beadleston & Woerz.
Lawyers<Bethlehem Steel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Wilton.
Same<De Salvo.
Same<Micari.
Same<Manno.
Same<Goodman.
Same<Coppola.
Same<Huntley.
Same<Kirchner.
Knowles<Knowles.
Higbee Co<Dygert, Lords Court Bldg<Carr.
Ludium<Carnegie. Case on.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Cohen<Lowe.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Gilbert<Mutual Chem.
O'Dell Realty Co<Bradley Const Co.
Canadian Canton Co<Franco-Am Chem Co.
Gitter<Penn RR.
UB<Southwest Surety Ins Co.
Frailick<Royal Mail Steam P Co.
Raphael Tuck & Sons<Gabriel.
Siegel<Schnitzkill Silk Mills.
O'Halloran<Int Mercantile Marine Co.
Walsh<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Badger Bag, &c, Co<Republic Bag, &c, Co.
Kenny<Worden.

DISTRICT COURT—Vesder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Gleason<Substation.
Weehawken D D Co<William P Reed.
Schmutz<Vigilant.
Eclipse Ltg & Trans<Arrow.
Hatfield<B Diamond.
Enderlin<H Reichard.
Hebert<J Enderlin.
McCambridge<CNY. Clear.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar.

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Martuschat<Beadleston & Woerz.
Lawyers<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Matteson<Schmid.
Same<Steinberg.
Same<Stevens.
Brown<Smith.
Same<Spark.
Same<Simon.
CNY<Holzman.
Tompers<Tompers.
Ford<507 Lenox Av.
Gottfried<N Y Rys.
Ford<same.
Bilinsky<same.
Rappaport<same.
Sturim<same.
Greenfield<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Orlich<same.
Silver<same.
Turk<same.
Bertman<same.
Nolan<N Y & Q Co Ry.
French Evangelical Church<McQuaid.
Cardella<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Goldstein<Mittenthal.
Erdman<Epstein.
Vanderpool<Krulewitch.
Re Cimvcoran.
Re Sidman.
Natl Aniline & Chemical Co<Leerburger.
Innerfield<Innerfield (2.)
Cooper<Greenhut.
Glennen<Hopper.
Hartigan<Aguilar.
Ecker<Greenberg.
Naughton<John Wanamaker.
Hyland<McNeille.
Re B G F Realty Co.
Re Blass.
Panos<Panos.
Eanks<Aellio.
Kovacevich<Pupin.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley RR.
Higgins<same. (2.)
Welter<Welter.
Mann<Mann.
Re Rosedale Av.
Piercy<Piercy.
Filippi<Bennett.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
Kalinaski<Harrower.
Knapik<Morris.
McCharles<same.
Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Evans<same.
Re Artias Cloak & Suit Co.
Shiphorst<Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co.
Potter<Havone Corp.
Tilman<Hudson.
Pomeroy<Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry (2.)
Guttentag<Rodman.
Baum<Stockell.
Moran<Vreeland.
Phinney<Phinney.
Webster<Am Exch Nat Bank.
Nass & Silverman<Sussman.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Halack<Talack.
Brettholz-Krumholz Co<Rosenthal.
Frustino<CNY.
Nettleton<Nettleton.
White<White.
Grammas<Mirros.
Thompson<204 St Corp.
Michalski<Michalski.
Bloom<Levison.
Levine<Jones.
Liardi<Aberdeen Hotel Co. Inc.
Eberle<Eberle.
Golod<Freeman.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Smith<Goldsborough.
Blaustein<Grand Lodge of the U. S. of Tr Co of Am<Just.
Brodbiet<Brodbiet. Case on.

PART I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Associated Lozier Purchasers, Inc<C H Page Co.
Nibelius<Epps.
Re White.
Fries<Bell.
Lussenberger<N Y Rys (2.)
Morgan Munitions Supply Co, Inc<Studebaker Corp.
Jones<N Y Times Co.
Carley<Midland Beach
Bartlett<Brown.
Hillis<Hillis.
Elvidge<Sloan (2.)
Kohn & Baer<I Arlawitsch Co.
Int Battery Co, Inc<Peerless Light Co.
Bucholtz<Oscar
Daniels Co.
Flinn<Schneider.
Gerbrach<same.
Re Donohue.
Garcia<Marquez.
Re Rosenburgh
Lewin.
Byrne<N Y, N H & H R.
Sokal<same.
I Beck, Inc<New Amsterdam Casualty.
Herrmann<CNY.
Anson<Anson.
Re Finkelstein.
Moran<Gross.
Re Pulis.
Holland Sec Co<Greenhut (2.)
Kraus<Kraus.
Carallio<Bouchet.
Re King.
Todaro<Engl (2.)
Fortney<Levy.
Twanhio Circle<Jersey Square Hotel Co.
Balner<Rosenbaum.
Avila<Commercial Adv Assn.
Re Blass.
Panos<Panos.
Eanks<Aellio.
Kovacevich<Pupin.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley RR.
Higgins<same. (2.)
Welter<Welter.
Mann<Mann.
Re Rosedale Av.
Piercy<Piercy.
Filippi<Bennett.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
People, &c<Milch.
Real Estate Title Ins Co<Dahlgren.
Surplus Assets Co<Payne.
Flygare<Rector, &c, Church.
Re Stephens.
May<Cort Film Corp.
La Velle<Hazelhurst.
N Y (Benson Av.)
Levine<Cohen.
Hickson, Inc<Cornell.
Appleton<Int Transfer
Reilly<Levy.
Dent<Mulgrew.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Green<Katz.
Re Whitlock Av (2.)
Shawmut Tire Co<Latham Fenips Co.
Farmers' L & T Co<Bostwick.
So Amuse Co<Epoch Prof Corp.
Collins<Collins.
Magnus<U S Rubber.
Crevellier<Crevellier.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Burns<Reilly.
Washington<Washington.
Engalitcheff<Engalitcheff.
Spirt<Spirt.
Preferred causes:
Strange<Halper.
MacGonigle<MacGonigle.
Re Marshall<Green.
Maxon<CNY.
General calendar:
Sobel<Sobel.
Godley<Crandall & Godley Co.
Grippo<Grippo.
Rhone<Hatcher.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Case on—Norwood Pk Co<Purdy (2).

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Mitchell.
Magnetti<Sarno.
McDevitt<N Y Sav Bk
Colonial Sav Bk & Trust Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co, Inc (2.)
Neukirch<Sire.
Same<Donnelly.
Verdi<Fleckenstein.
Kresel<Schwersenski.
Pearson<Welch.
Delde<Lady Baltimore Cake Shop.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Juliano v. Schettino et al., impl'ded, aplts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Matheson, as substituted, trustee, &c., v. Mente et al., impl'd, &c., aplts.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

People v. Gibson, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied.

Saul, v. Barse, aplt.—Motion on order to show cause for reargument denied, $10 costs.—Motion to amend remittitur granted and remittitur amended by adding thereto: "The appellant argued in this court that the action should have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction as brought in derogation of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Court in the receivership action of Morehead v. Strieker, to liquidate the syndicate affairs."

Johnson, as admrx., &c., v. City of N. Y., aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute order against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Coney Island Jockey Club v. Purdy et al., as com'rs, &c., aplts.—Order affirmed, with costs, the court being of the opinion that the previous determination was properly received in evidence as proof of value.

Re acquiring title by City of N. Y., &c., for school purposes according to law, Cunningham, aplt., City of N. Y., re application of Hinds, Noble, and Eldredge for authorization to change its corporate name to Hinds, Noble et al., aplts., Hinds, Noble, and Eldredge, respdts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People v. Abelson, aplt.; People, respt., v. Edelstein, aplt.—Judgments affirmed.

People v. Bellavincini, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

DAY CALENDAR.

Savage<Hutchings.
Smith<Winston.
Williams<CNY.
Court will meet today at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Leask<Beach.
Cross<Holt.
Bridges<Biki Un Gas.
Kaye<N Y Times Co.
NY Lubricating Oil Co<Mills Oil Co.
Carpenter<Prescott Co. (2.)
N Y Ins & Trust Co<Wells.
Moore<Brunn.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions.

Associated Lozier<McMahon.
Harris<Lasky.
U S Grand Lodge<Schindler.
State of Yucatan<Montes.
Matteson<Schmid.
Same<Steinberg.
Same<Stevens.
Brown<Smith.
Same<Spark.
Same<Simon.
CNY<Holzman.
Tompers<Tompers.
Ford<507 Lenox Av.
Gottfried<N Y Rys.
Ford<same.
Bilinsky<same.
Rappaport<same.
Sturim<same.
Greenfield<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Orlich<same.
Silver<same.
Turk<same.
Bertman<same.
Nolan<N Y & Q Co Ry.
French Evangelical Church<McQuaid.
Cardella<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Goldstein<Mittenthal.
Erdman<Epstein.
Vanderpool<Krulewitch.
Re Cimvcoran.
Re Sidman.
Natl Aniline & Chemical Co<Leerburger.
Innerfield<Innerfield (2.)
Cooper<Greenhut.
Glennen<Hopper.
Hartigan<Aguilar.
Ecker<Greenberg.
Naughton<John Wanamaker.
Hyland<McNeille.
Re B G F Realty Co.
Re Blass.
Panos<Panos.
Eanks<Aellio.
Kovacevich<Pupin.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley RR.
Higgins<same. (2.)
Welter<Welter.
Mann<Mann.
Re Rosedale Av.
Piercy<Piercy.
Filippi<Bennett.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
People, &c<Milch.
Real Estate Title Ins Co<Dahlgren.
Surplus Assets Co<Payne.
Flygare<Rector, &c, Church.
Re Stephens.
May<Cort Film Corp.
La Velle<Hazelhurst.
N Y (Benson Av.)
Levine<Cohen.
Hickson, Inc<Cornell.
Appleton<Int Transfer
Reilly<Levy.
Dent<Mulgrew.
Moran<Vreeland.
Phinney<Phinney.
Webster<Am Exch Nat Bank.
Nass & Silverman<Sussman.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Halack<Talack.
Brettholz-Krumholz Co<Rosenthal.
Frustino<CNY.
Nettleton<Nettleton.
White<White.
Grammas<Mirros.
Thompson<204 St Corp.
Michalski<Michalski.
Bloom<Levison.
Levine<Jones.
Liardi<Aberdeen Hotel Co. Inc.
Eberle<Eberle.
Golod<Freeman.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Smith<Goldsborough.
Blaustein<Grand Lodge of the U. S. of Tr Co of Am<Just.
Brodbiet<Brodbiet. Case on.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Hoffman<Hoffman.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Res Co.
Burkan<Wood.
Busty Eng Co<Moreno.
Freeman<Cent Stamping Co.
Micelli<L I Star Pub Co. (2.)

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (Held in Trial Term, Part VI.)

Maloney<Levy & G.
Wasserman<Clarke Staple Co.
Goldbek<D, L & W RR.
Nelligan<CNY.
Traverson<Int R T.
Internat Trust<Gow.
Donegan<Alt Rity Co.
Wilson<Klipatrick.
Weldon<NY, N H & H RR.
Henle<Edison Elec Illum Co.
Burkhardt<Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Leonhardt<So Bklyn Ry.
O'Connor<City Inv Co.
Shea<Gregg (2).
Hogan<Kings County Lighting Co.
Liebenwirth<LI RR (2).

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Smolen<Ingraham.
Sona<Prosser.
Carroll<Carreau.
McGuire<NY Rys.
Parsons<Alpern.
Ruane<NY Rys.
Moutsani<Ehret.
Lenihan<Skyes Rity.
Nalitsky<Donnelly.
Conigmaro<Conigmaro. (2.)

PART V.—Gerf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.

Case on—Oppenheim<Met St Ry.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Recess.

Causes remaining on the calendar of this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part III.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Deinlein<Lion Brewery.
No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Kaufman<Loeb.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Res Co.
Burkan<Wood.
Busty Eng Co<Moreno.
Freeman<Cent Stamping Co.
Micelli<L I Star Pub Co. (2.)

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dicker<Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Gleckler<J Chr G Hupfel Brew Co.
Rosner<Ehler.
Freeman<Peoples Gas.
Margolis<Oth St Gar.
Billard<N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Gallanet<Bradley Co.
Beatty<Lewis.
Magilone<Cabre Line.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Trevor<Waitt Inv Co.
Richman<H L Herbert & Co.
Polichronis<Bear Lithia Spgs Co (2.)
Ribott<NY Rys.
Lehman<Bloch.
Label<O'Daniels Co.
Ryan<Hubser.
Shattuck<Perking.
Zangara<N Y R T.
Cognetta<Fishel.

PART XI.—Recess until June 19.

PART XII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (Held in Trial Term, Part III.)

Cascioli<Lek & N E R R.
Horowitz<Levine.
Wenger<N Y Con RR (2.)
Berkowitz<Freeman Street Co.
Adkins<Bonwit.
Hale<Wright.
Acker<Dodge.
Lipschitz<Fishman.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest<CNY-Carr.
Hollander<Kauffmann
Goldbatt<Washor.
Morris<Pincus.
Feldman Con Co<Waller.
Werkman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Richards<Aetna Accident, &c, Co.
Same<London & Lan, &c, Co.
Nat Newsau Bk<Earl.
Lyall<Salvin.
Wilson<Salomon.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Conway Co<Cumiskey.
Shelling<Byars.
Giles<E Langer Pr.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Murphy<Mackey.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Hold Trial Term, Part XI.

Ducas Co<Bayer Co.
Breitbart<R. Saenger & Co.
Williams<O'Siel.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dale<Dale.
Wallace<Werblowsky-Fisher Corp.
C J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theat Enterp.
T E Jeffrey Co<Wellborn<Wilton.

PART XIX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dale<Dale.
Wallace<Werblowsky-Fisher Corp.
C J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theat Enterp.
T E Jeffrey Co<Wellborn<Wilton.
Bottaford Dickenson Co<CNY, (2.)
Levenson<Wrecking Co<Brenner.
Rubon<Standard Fur Dyeing Co.
Stover<Gamewell Fire, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART XX.—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Deinlein<Lion Brewery.
No day calendar.

PART XXI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions.

Sallie Colgate.
Elias Witzberg.
Lydia Kittle.
Eugene N Robinson.

TRIAL TERM (May Term continued)—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will. Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM (June Term)—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
George H Lewis.
Simon Rieff.
Linz Ado Cunha.
Patrick Toner.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Sallie Colgate.
Elias Witzberg.
Lydia Kittle.
Eugene N Robinson.

TRIAL TERM (May Term continued)—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will. Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM (June Term)—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
George H Lewis.
Simon Rieff.
Linz Ado Cunha.
Patrick Toner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Montrose Rty Co<Rosenthal.
Katzman<Flaxman.
White<Stone Bros & Co.
Schroff<Baumeister & Co.
Star<Brush.
Halpern<Blocke.
Westfield Plate Co<Gordon.
Chauser<Klein.
Matheson<Huntington.
Hauben<Hudson & Man R R.
Garson<L I R R.
Ramer<Nat Sugar Ref Co.
Levenson<Marx.
McCallum<Rosenblatt.
Yeur<Herskowitz & Raynes.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Glicksman<NY Rys.
Feldberg<Goldenberg.
Lory<Hilliard Hotel.
Aussenberg<Katz.
Richard<Duveen.
Colendona<Bronx Co.
Foster<Goldberg.
Ogan<Neustadter.
McCormack<Orr.
Binder<State Realty.
Reiter<Nas Elec RR.
Perone<I R T.
Wolkenstein<Vogel.
Hoffman<Friedman.
Maggio<Chandler (2.)
Burgess<Rosenberg.
Wachsmann<Bodenheimer.
Hunaluk<Gollick.
T B Jeffrey Co<Scott.
Zimmerman<Rosenfeld.
Lowengrubb<N Y Rys.
Capenzi<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Levine<Levy.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Roth<Battery Place Comm'l Corp.
Steinthal<Ziegel.
Dilworth<Dye.
Eisenstadt<Puchowitz.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Suderov<Dreiblatt.
Banrett<Rathowsky.
Shapiro<Greenstein.
Cohen<Spielman.
Nathan<Root.
Person<Hax.
Rosenbaum<Podelsky.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finalite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cottone<Spivack—Isaac Ringel. Re J. A. Stevenson & Co.—Algernon S. Norton. Re Walker—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—City Real Estate Co.<Lansdown Co.—Thomas L. Feitner. Boyle<Ginsbourger—Lewis J. Conlan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Helen R. Kahn<Cecilia Neumann—Louis N. Adler.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re J. A. Stevenson & Co.—Charles L. Hoffman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Jadofsky<Wolf.
Patterson<Barney Rty.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Werbin<CNY.
Morris<same (2.)
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Bronx Enterprise Co<J W R Realty Co.
CNY<Gleason (2.)
Clark<Clark.
Koehn<Koelm.
Kalnin<Kalnin.
Green<Green.
Gamble<Gamble.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Berliner<Eagle Pipe Supply Co.
Yanulionios<Int R T.
Spier<NY Edison (2.)
O'Connor<Con Tei & Elec Sub Co.
Bercowitz<Elsen.
Hinnera<Wragge.
Ambrosaka<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Thompson<A Mc-Mullen Co.
Higgins<Jennings.
Salita & Co<West Boston RR.
Irving<Int R T.
Melville<Goldberg.

Highest number reached in regular order, 803.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Wills for probate:
Mary Glennon,
Amelia K. Hammel
Aschemoor,
Charles Kraemer,
Frederick Siemon.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Risley<Bixby et al.—Matthew A. Henkel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Jr.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Bryna Rty Co<Fisher.

Enumerated day calendar.

Rambara<W chesterly Wolchlek<L I RR.
McGerald<Woeds.
Heath<Steeplechase Park Co.
Hames<Baumann.
Jenson<McCaldin Co.
Zirnsky<Levy Dairy.
Morrissey<Loeffler.
Corrigan<Green Fuel Economizer.
Deebach<Gair Co.
Van Cleave<Demorest.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Romeo<Kings County Lighting Co. (2.)
Elbro<Carpenter, B & H, Inc.
NY Utility Co<Wmsbg Steam Laundry Co.
Sufra<Manoreck.
Di Matteo<Stenowski.
McNamee<Moynahan.
Witteman Bros<Witteman Co.
Schmidt<Frank.
Bershatsky<CNY.
Handelsman<Truman.
Carroll<Pinon.
Gordzienics<Haslam.
Timmes<Timmes.
Brody<Dings.
Re Fusenecci<Darrin.
Jamison<Larson.
Re Peter Guthy, a Corp.
Re Bay 7th St.(Allen)
People's Trust Co<Holmes, (2.)
Jacobs<Fetherston.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces

Blackett, Huber, Kessell, De Witte, Baron, Houpman, Franco, Stillerman, Schwartz, Cohn, Gildersleeve, Calabro.

Carbone, Lipsky, Kessell, Kurderko, Symons, Rickert, Burdick, Block, Loffini, Stevens, Spates, Esposito, Davis.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Duffy Co<Todebush.
Brownsville Assets Corp<H Dean Rity.
Obermeyer<Wilkening.
Christy<Christy.
Scappaticcio<Levenson
Fiorello<Blochley.
Rabinowitz<Levine.

Lindsay<Lindsay.
Eichhorn<Eichhorn.
Fredo-Guidice<Hold Co.
Burke<Flaherty.
Rabbino<Rabbino.
Tymoff<Tymoff.
Dixon<Fletcher.

The remaining cases called on June 9, 1916, and marked ready will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Gaynor, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.

Becker<Jacquillard et al.
Kantrowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Cuneo<C I & B R R et al.
Sweeney<Chesebrough Bldg Co.
Baldwin<Jackson et al
Fearon<Fire Ins Salvage Co.
Morton<Elsig.
Losee<B H RR.
Simons<Madden.
Swan<Thompson.
Wallace<Scala.
Rubin<Bilgil.
Stubbmann<CNY.
Blank<Frohnhoefer.
Hansen<B H RR.
Boylan<Hoeg et al.
Tivoli<United Fruit.
Graham<Kimball.
Ryder<Bell.
O'Farrell<Briggs.
Milter<St Dean Realty Co et al.
Powers<Bauer et al.
Lasarus<Nister et al.
Mulholland<B H RR.
Seaman<Smith.
Carter & Co<CNY.
Berglas<Schwartz.
Rauscz<B H RR.
Kluftner<B H RR.
Kielman<Berud.
Pulman<Morgenthaler.
Davoe<N Y Con RR.
Tammany<CNY.
Lalmbeer<Brown Bros
Schulz<Johnston.
Strauss et al<CNY.
Walsh<Vreeland City Line.
Hughes<Nassau RR.
Von Glahn<Biki Turkish Bath Co.
Sierra<B H RR.
Nolan<Benjamin.
Leonard<Bristol City Line.
Henderson<Man Real Estate Assoc.
Borough Bk<Reynolds.
Healy<B B RR.
Mayer<Lieds.
Winslow<Box.
Barry<Robitsek & Bros.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Meanley<L I RR.
Vaughn<same.
Brooklyn Bk<Alabama Sec Co et al.
Weinstein<Mutual Window Cleaning.
Ruy<Gichtberg.
Fuchs<Riordan et al.
Cohen Michaelson<Dwyer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Feehan<Draper.
Swift<Obermeyer & Liebman et al.
Rankin-Branagan<L I R R.
Callahan<Puckewoldt.
Symkowski<Onslow-Moore Co.
Martin<B H R R.
Casey<Quell.
Navarro<St'd Oil Co.
Heims<Keith's N Y Theatres Co et al.
Resnick<Weltman.
Spievacque<Cohn.
Van Tassell<L I R R.
Stitch<Nas R R.
Riege<B H R R.
Godfrey<Medical Soc Co of N Y.
Abate<Sachs.
Cohen<Zimmet.
Annunziato<Claremont Iron Works.
Grill<Conti.
Cappadonno<Barrett.
Adami<Am Sumatra Tobacco Co.
Passmonick<Swope.
O'Donnell<Int Mot Co.
Volkert<Jud.
McParland<N Y Cons R R.
Weil<Mayer et al.
Peppitino<Fisher.
Gillespie<Nas R R.
Guadagno<Lanzetta.
O'Flaherty<Buckley-Newhall Co.
Trott<Int R T.
Davenport<Hartel et al.
Sobel<Garber Sons.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1475.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Anna Fitzsimmons,
Sarah Rogers,
Charles Andrien,
D M McLaughlin.

Accounting of:
Lena Geismar,
Sophia Hagemeyer,
Henry Wellbrock,
Michael Metz,
Peter Casey,
Edward Zimmer,
Mary Powell,
Anton Buchner,
Helen Madden,
Abby J Evans.

Estates of:
Michael Hart,
William Maass,
Caspar Stapf,
Israel Kostel,
Mary Powers.

Guardianship of:
Eleanor Mulligan.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Cohen<Mintzer ready Part IV.
Pfretzschner<IRT ready Part IV.
Feuer<B H RR.
Klistein<Edgar Imp.
Reicher<Nassau E RR.
Allen B H RR.
Glass<Rosenberg.
Lubitz<Mather.
Kleufner<B H RR.
Kielman<Berud.
Pulman<Morgenthaler.
Davoe<N Y Con RR.
Anderson<Nassau Electric RR.
Jackson<Schwartz.
Connor<Ebinger.
Wagner<Posner.
Convey<Bay Spg Club.
Kolson<Hirschbaut.
Rogers<Nas El RR.
Messina<Bennett.
Durante<B H RR.
Levey<Nas El RR.
Schlefstein<B H RR.
Altman<Cornelius.
Goldstein<Nas R RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kelly<Osborne.
Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Taranto<Bd Ed, NYC.
Callela<West Elec RR.
Powers<Brewer (2).
Dorantino<N Y C RR.
Featherstone<Cornell & Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Krupilis<Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Rice<West Elec RR.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Wilson<White.
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Schulman<Gordon.
Trios<Guggols.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Tuttle<Pennell.
Haight<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Deery<Olcott.
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Powers<West Elec RR.
Quinn<Pugsley.
Rykrynski<Mackey.
Morabito<Damon.
St Cartier<N Y, N H & H RR.
Interstate Tow Treating Co<Pratt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

NOTICE.—It has been ordered that the clerk of this court prepare and make up a new Trial Term calendar of all issues of fact triable by jury, said calendar to commence with the October Term, 1916. The clerk has also been directed to notify all attorneys to file notice of issue for all causes triable or undisposed of at the close of the June Term, 1916. Attorneys need not serve new notices of trial.

County Court.

Young, J.
Roth<Thompson.
NY Herald<Damon.
Connolly<Bennett.
Molloy & Murray<City of Yonkers.
Kaslowsky<West El RR. (2.)
Shea<Loescher.
Kahn<Heidig.
Nat Cash Register<Eugert.
Lee Tire Co<Lawson Motor Co.
Motte<O'Rourke.
Sundberg<Moon Nursery Co.
Creed<Reed.
Schenck<Mullins.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Krulewitz<Gering.
Zudek<Heilius.
Von Mallen<Von Mallen.
Mann<Mann.
Bartel<Zechmeister.

Highest number reached on the calendar 18 251.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Crooke<B H RR Co.
Fondament<Coffey.
Rochester<NY Rys.
Schoenradt<CNY et al.
Queens Co Ry Co.
Clark, as admx<CNY.
Guhrens<Heubiein.
Pfeaffle<Coney I & B RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Krupilis<Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Rice<West Elec RR.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Wilson<White.
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Schulman<Gordon.
Trios<Guggols.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Tuttle<Pennell.
Haight<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
O'Brien<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Pigone<Crane.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Williams<Mullin.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Deery<Olcott.
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Powers<West Elec RR.
Quinn<Pugsley.
Rykrynski<Mackey.
Morabito<Damon.
St Cartier<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Interstate Tow Treating Co<Pratt.
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Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Powers<West Elec RR.
Quinn<Pugsley.
Rykrynski<Mackey.
Morabito<Damon.

TO-DAY

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

Absolute Auction Sale

TO CLOSE OUT THE HOLDINGS OF THE

Estate of Wm. L. Sheafer et al.

FOR WHATEVER THEY MAY BRING.

524 BRONX LOTS

On East 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th Sts., Laconia Ave., East Chester Road and adjoining Streets,

70% May remain on Mortgage for 1 to 3 Years at 5%

FREE TITLE POLICIES FROM TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

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A Real Estate Opportunity Without Precedent

For Builders, Investors and Prospective Homeseekers

The urgent motive of this sale is to hasten the process of liquidation involving two corporations.

The properties consist of choice building lots and two-family houses at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, Teaneck, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, and are offered at about 50% of former owners' prices. All are within a five cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan.

LIBERAL TERMS **TITLES GUARANTEED**

For information, address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses

$250 CASH; BALANCE LIKE RENT.

One and two family; 4th Av. subway, Brooklyn; $4,500-$5,250. G. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York; Cort. 7440.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN, $2,700.

Neat one family, six large rooms, bath, gas heater, electricity; near Flatbush Av. car. Easy terms. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 301 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

An Exceptional Location.

This Estate for Sale, or for Rent for the Summer season.

Situated in the Ramapo Hills in Rockland County, N. Y.

One hour by train—excellent service. Easy trip by "auto"—good roads. House sixteen rooms. About 48 acres.

Apple Orchard, Berries, Grapes.

W. B. Putney, 36 Warren St., N. Y. Phone 5040 Barclay.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy a Home with Your Rent Money at

Larchmont Gardens

One of the most desirable suburban parks, 37 minutes by electric trains from Grand Central Station.

Beautiful New Houses from $5,500 Up.

Splendid Building Sites, 50 ft. x 125 ft., from $600 Up.

This Beautiful House, $6,200

On excellent plot, 50 ft. x 125 ft., 7 rooms and bath. Small amount of cash down; balance, including all charges and reduction of mortgage, **$50 per Month—Same as Rent**

Or Our Construction Department Will Build a House to Suit You.

Office on Property Open Every Day

Write for Beautiful Book of Views.

George Howe, Sales Agent,
527 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Larchmont on the Sound

Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, etc. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, etc. For $5,500 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot, $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6641 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

Bedford Hills

A magnificent property of about 300 acres; small lake, building, &c.; can be purchased at a real sacrifice.

Heckscher & deSaulles,
Tel. Circle—5216. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

Rent; If You Like It, Buy.

Just completed Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large living room, steam heat, open fireplace, gas, electric light, sewers; high, healthy location; plot 100x100; restricted residential colony. Particulars A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BAY SHORE, L. I.

Awixa Ave., 700 feet from bay, 16-room house and stable; beautiful site for health resort or club; sale or lease on long term if required to alter; 200 x 412; water rights. WM. R. MURPHY, attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. 119 Main.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Garden City

Long Island, N. Y.

Choice Building Plots and Homesites.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished, by the season or year. Also new houses just completed or in the course of completion at moderate prices.

GEO. L. HUBBELL
General Manager,
Garden City Company
Main Office: Garden City, L. I.
Telephone 1134 Garden City
Branch Office: 101 Park Ave., N. Y.
Telephone 9232 Murray Hill

ON MANHASSET BAY.

Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.

Substantial house. First floor: Billiard room, living room, 30x18; hall, dining room, 30x18; breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen and creamery. Second floor: Four bedrooms, one 30x18; two baths. Extension: Double room with bath for servants.

Electric light, hot and cold water, furnace heat, entire interior recently decorated and modernized. Hardwood floors throughout.

Large, roomy barn. Garage. Chicken house, icehouse, carpenter shop, greenhouse, children's playhouse, old-fashioned flower and rose garden. Ten minutes' walk from station. Easy terms. Inquire Walter I. Hess, 107 West 13th St., New York.

GREAT RIVER, L. I.

NEAR ISLIP.

Water front Property of about 50 acres; fine residence; thoroughly modern; four bathrooms; steam heat, electricity; stabling, tennis court, boat landing; this is a wonderful sportsman's opportunity; fishing and shooting of the best.

Heckscher & de Saulles,
Tel. Circle—5216. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

$30 LOTS

HUNTINGTON

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY, MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED.

$2 Down $1 Monthly

CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE R. R. TICKETS.

R. SEYMAN,
105 FLATBUSH-AV., B'KLYN.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN.

6-room house, full cellar, outbuildings, large plot of excellent soil; just the place for poultry and small farming; near big markets, stores, schools, churches of all denominations; 5 minutes to station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; plenty of work for the asking; will sell to responsible party on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $12 monthly; only one hour from city. THOMAS, 349 E. 14th St.

LONG ISLAND

THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

Bungalow Near the Water.

Five rooms and bath; within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas; privilege of private bathing beach; bargain; easy monthly payments. H. Shore, 243 West 34th St.

HOUSE ON WATER FRONT.

8 rooms, bath, parquet floors, gas and electric light, steam heat, near trolley and train to N. Y. $1,000 cash, balance as rent. T. J. Smith, 321 13th St., College Point, L. I.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

FOR RENT, ½ USUAL PRICE

Because of lateness of season

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME

ON WATER — LARGE GROUNDS —IN MOUNTAINS—BOAT DOCK,

has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; all sports, tennis, golf; convenient commutation to city; express service; rent for season, $500.

Address B. S. C., BOX A 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.

For Rent for Season.

Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park. (Opp. Depot.) Allenhurst, N.J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

House and garage on half-acre plot, at actual cost; small cash payment; on Ocean Boulevard; fully restricted, attractive sites for dwellings; unexcelled water views; maps and data on application.

Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.

Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND LOTS.

Exclusive Residential Section. "Ask the Neighbors."

S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block From Subway Station
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block 86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $6,200.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

ATTORNEY, Box F 327 Times Downtown.

IF YOU HAVE $150,

Are Socially Eligible for Membership

IN COUNTRY CLUB,

Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent.

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

GRAND ESTATE FARM, MATCHLESS FOR SANITARIUM.

185 acres; less than two hours New York; most beautiful section Northern Jersey; elevation 800 feet; mile station; near large good town. Country Club, and motor-boat lakes; pretty lake on property; lake and mansion quarter mile from road. Approach and lawns to mansion have 75 immense trees, some over 100 years old; commanding site; beautiful, varied, extensive views; cut stone mansion, cost over $50,000; 23 immense rooms; picturesque stone lodge; farmer's house, 10 rooms; 4th house, 6 rooms; large general and stock barns; 100 acres fertile productive land; charming glen with rustic bridges; 15 acres choice hardwood; gravity spring water; city water and electricity available; $25,000. Less than half value to close estate.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

Containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, and rubble-stone chimney; finished in 12 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.

W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., New York.

DON'T WANT TO DO IT, BUT MUST

Sell my bungalow home at Madison, New Jersey. California plans; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement, handsome finish; steam heat; city water; sewer. Don't go on account of change in business, but you can come and enjoy this home and my flowers, vegetable garden, lawn, and trees for a low price and on easy terms. Come and see it; you will be pleased.

A. D. THOMPSON, MADISON, N. J.

Country Home Bargain.

10 rooms and 3 baths; on large corner plot, adjoining Golf and Country Club; on summit of hill-in the best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 5 minutes from 2 express stations and trolley. Terms arranged to suit responsible buyer. P. DELMONT, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York City. 'Phone Cortlandt 8748.

75-ACRE ESTATE, HOUR OUT.

Lackawanna Railroad; eight minutes express station; near Country Club; productive land; lots fruit; attractive house, well located, 11 large rooms, steam heat, bathroom, electricity, big shade; tenant house; brook. $15,000; easy terms; greatest opportunity on market.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

BERGEN COUNTY FARM

90 ACRES. SACRIFICE—$12,000.

Beautifully situated on elevation overlooking Saddle River Valley, convenient Ridgewood or Allendale, (Main Line Erie); modern dwelling, large barns, poultry houses, farmer's house; 20 acres hard meadow, fronting Saddle River. Walter Dewsnap, 293 B'way, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.
6 " " 780.
4 " " 420.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Corner Apartment.

All Outside, Sunny Rooms.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets. $1,200
7 " " " " 900

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Large Corner Apartment.

Apartments for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply 175 West 58th St.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

OFFER FOR RENT

FROM NEXT OCTOBER, A FEW APARTMENTS OF

5 ROOMS AND 1 BATH FOR $1100 AT

119 WEST 71st. STREET

AND

140 WEST 71st. STREET

A 3 ROOM DOCTOR'S APARTMENT WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE RENT $720

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800

Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms ... 19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cisanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5934.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO,

59 & 61 East 65th St.

Northwest corner Park Av.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,800; also doctor's apartment; 4 rooms, bath, $900. Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FINE CORNER PLOT OF FIVE LOTS GARDEN CITY ESTATES

Centrally located and surrounded by first-class improvements. Price $4,000, mortgage $2,000, to exchange for first-class automobile. Might add small amount of cash. Address Owner, W. C. DEWEY, 150 Broadway. Telephone 2341 Cortlandt.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location. **MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,** 149 Church St.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 3-story and basement, brownstone private dwelling, on plot 26.6x100; large 2-story brick garage, very desirable for professional man; big bargain. Lowenfeld & Pruger, 149 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An attractive and well-located brick one-family house; has 11 rooms and bath; is in excellent condition; immediate possession can be given; best section of Flatbush; three minutes from Brighton line; price and terms very attractive to quick purchaser. A 282 Times Downtown.

Three-story brick limestone trim dwelling; 20x43x100; 11 rooms and bath; first class condition; central section of Flatbush; excellent surroundings; close to Brighton line; will be sold at a very attractive figure; terms to suit. A 281 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must sell dandy 7-room house and large barn, fully improved; steam heat, artistic interior; extra large porch windows, fine lawn, hedge, shrubbery, and trees all laid out; most beautiful spot in town, with a grand view of country; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $18 a month buys this bargain home. Photo and information, Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE,
14 20th St., Elmhurst Heights, L. I.
All improvements; rent $45; eight minutes from 42d St., New York, upon completion of Corona extension of elevated road; highly restricted neighborhood. J. P. Sloane, Agent, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station, at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out on North Shore, Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, 10,000 square feet, West 7th Av., between 23d and 50th Sts.; no fancy locations, but strong building; no lofts; will lease. Answer Broad 3805. Room 1,919, 50 Broad St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers; 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on June sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

For Sale—Cozy 9-room house, two baths, hot water heat, electric light; abundance shade; garage; tennis court; stable; shrubs, flowers, fruit; suitable terms; mile from Scarsdale station. D. M. R., 712 Madison Av.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Swell 5-room waterfront bungalow, modern throughout, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, steam heat, large porch, fine kitchen, bedrooms with connecting bath, ½ block from bathing beach, boating and fishing; $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Further details, "Ocean Bungalow," 169 Times Downtown.

Small hill top bungalow, with a fine view; large plot to raise chickens and vegetables; some clear ground, rest big shade trees; 5 minutes from station; $1,300 complete; on easy terms. B. Schenck, 149 Times Downtown.

Cozy little house for $1,200; 40 minutes out; near trolley, school, and bay; large garden plot; $100 down, $8 monthly. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Sixty-acre farm at Manhasset, L. I.; high elevation, partly wooded; high-class neighborhood; suitable for country estate; price $2,250 per acre; terms. Write to Box F 284 Times Downtown.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bay front estate, 200 acres; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 4,415, Nicetown Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., to close estate will sacrifice modern three-story brick building on principal business street; now conducted as hotel and cafe; accommodating terms to purchaser. For particulars address ZAHM'S HOTEL, Jacksonville, Fla.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Hackensack, N. J. For $3,500. Approximately 5 acres rich level upland, (no buildings,) located on Hackensack Av. with big frontage on Hackensack River; 16 miles from New York, 10 minutes' easy walk from Fairmount Av. Station of Erie R. R. In addition to the high land there are also several acres of low land, and the commercial possibilities are great, as the river is now being dredged to admit steamers by this land; low commutation, good neighborhood. Would make ideal suburban estate, or can be cut into building lots; there is a fringe of timber, balance in cultivation. Write to owner, W. D. Callender, 538 S. Clark St., Chicago, or for inspection, apply to Wm. Shaffer, real estate, cor. Main and Elm, Hackensack, N. J.

AT Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Elevation 1,200 feet; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; gas, electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage, 2 cars; lake 10 miles long, 63 miles shore; scenery unsurpassed; 55 minutes D., L. & W. R. R.; commutation, $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

HAWORTH, N. J.—$42.50 monthly; unusual opportunity; modern dwelling, 4 bedrooms, foyer hall, large grounds, trees, porches front and rear, electricity and steam heat; telephone connection; 6 minutes' walk from station; near Haworth Country Club, golf, tennis, &c. Apply to owner, C. BAMBACH, 80 Maiden Lane. Phone 280 John.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes' to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company,

SUMMIT, N. J.—Owner offers equity in beautiful old homestead property at sacrifice to close estate; beautiful quiet locality; modern conveniences; 60 minutes New York; immediate occupancy; details mailed. Owner, 668 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

BARGAIN.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Noroton, Conn.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fruit and Dairy Farm.—One mile from railroad station, Dutchess County, N. Y.; high elevation; overlooking Briarcliff farms; 300 acres; very fertile; well watered; 3 apple orchards; 18-room house; price $14,000. Apply to R. C. Wright, Millerton, N. Y.

Fourteen acres, with large house; all modern conveniences; lodge-cottage and barns; beautiful trees, garden and fruits; 2¼ hours from N. Y.; Orange Co.; price $12,000. X 324 Times Annex.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive furnished shore residence at Pine Orchard, ten miles east of New Haven, on Shore Line Railroad; 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fine beach and yachting dock; high quality; low price; easy terms. Address for particulars and pictures, Henry C. Rowe, Groton, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bordering river, near station, 8 acres; choice fruit; two-story house, bath, furnace, &c.; stable, hennery; grand views; price $6,000; catalogue postpaid. Chapin Farm Agency, Boston, G. A. Coolidge, Hudson, Mass.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Court sale Western Canada farm lands, approximately 120,000 acres; tenders received up to 31st July, 1916. Particulars on application to offices in Regina, Saskatchewan, or Toronto, Ontario, of National Trust Company, Limited, receiver of North Saskatchewan Land Company, Limited.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 18TH ST. Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft. 2 Elevators. Low Rent. WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC., 87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

52d ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

For Rent.—Store; best location in City of Troy, N. Y.; next door to Kresge's and Woolworth's stores. Full particulars, Manager Plaza Theatre, Troy, N. Y.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Offices, large and small; attractive offices, $17.50 to $50 monthly; modern conveniences. Apply on premises, 109 Broad St.

Desk room, small offices, storage space to let. Tredway, 45 Barclay St.

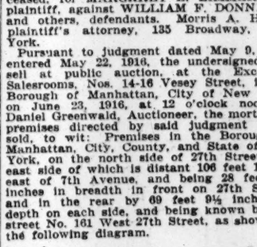
Large, light loft for rent reasonable, 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, (own desk,) desires office space, neighborhood of 5th Av., between 26th and 42d Sts, preferred; reliable telephone service indispensable; seldom at office, but good light essential when there; any reasonable compensation, requirements being adequate. N 125 Times.

IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—Warren Cruikshank as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WILLIAM P. FURNISS, deceased, for MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY and others, defendants. Morris A. Hulett, plaintiff's attorney, 135 Broadway, New York.

Pursuant to judgment dated May 9, 1916, entered May 22, 1916, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 23, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon by Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, to wit: Premises in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the north side of 27th Street, the east side of Dutch is distant 106 feet 1 inch east of 7th Avenue, and being 28 feet 2¼ inches in breadth in front on 27th Street, and in the rear by 69 feet 9½ inches in depth on each side, and being known by the street No. 161 West 27th Street, as shown on the following diagram.



The approximate amount of the mortgage debt is $26,746.73, with interest from February 24, 1916; costs and allowance, $421.84, with interest from May 9, 1916; taxes, assessments, and water charges, about $2,450.21, with interest and penalties.

Dated, New York, May 31, 1916.
JOHN WARREN HILL, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold forty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold thirty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 804 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 812 CRATES, each containing two cans holding approximately 44 lbs. of a product purporting to be "PURIFIED WOOL FAT." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORSE BERNSTEIN, doing business as ORIENTAL WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 22,925.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Samuel Goldberg, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of June, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 359 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Fifty (50 doz.) dozen linen waists.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 12th and 13th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 1st, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Trustee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23015.

Notice is given that K. E. GARMENT CO., INC., alleged bankrupt, by Samuel Shulman, its treasurer, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22707.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNA E. FARRELL, Bankrupt.

Anna E. Farrell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 10th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 27th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 12, 1916.

NO. 23161.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD DORE'S NOVELTY SHOP, INC., Bankrupt.

Richard Dore's Novelty Shop, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 8th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 12, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 804 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SAVE SUNDAY PICTURES.

Binder to preserve the famous roto-gravure and halftone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

The Hoffman Arms, Madison Ave.-59th St.—Excellent opportunity, responsible people to rent five comfortably furnished rooms for summer; reasonable; references given, required. Anders.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up; extra large 3-room suite, $17.50.

SUBLET FURNISHED—SACRIFICE.
Hotel Savoy, Summer months, $25 per week, two large, airy rooms and bath; full hotel service; southwest exposure. Meeker, Apt. 4. Tel. Bryant 3917.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Eight rooms, three baths, modern fireproof elevator building; 76th, near Lexington; $250 monthly. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Murray Hill 5600.

Gramercy Park District.—Four-room apartment; Summer months; very moderate rental careful tenant; references. Apt. 23, 144 East 22d St.

Apartments, two rooms and bath, furn

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Uniform pressure prevails generally over the United States, and no well-defined disturbance is charted in any district, although there have been widely scattered showers in the North Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Plains States and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The tendency has been toward higher temperature in nearly all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River and in the Rocky Mountain and Western Plateau regions and the interior of the Pacific States.

Temperatures are now decidedly above normal west of the Rocky Mountains and are approaching normal to the eastward.

Indications are that there will be widely scattered showers in the upper lake region, the great central valleys, the East Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida, and generally fair weather in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the lower lake region Wednesday and Thursday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next two days, although the tendency will be toward warmer weather.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the Atlantic Coast will be light and gentle variable, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York and New England—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	62	4 P. M.	68	68
6 A. M.	63	60	6 P. M.	61	72
9 A. M.	70	67	9 P. M.	62	67
12 M.	72	73	11 P. M.	62	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees, at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—100 2 Av.; Morris Kramer	Not given
P. M.	
1:10—178 Clinton St.; William Silder	Slight
3:25—111 E. 14 St.; Steinway Piano Co.	Slight
1:30—605 E. 11 St.; Louis Paul	$100
5:55—1,004 1 Av.; Bernard Schimelo-witz	Slight
10:20—24 Pitt St.; Morris Eitenberg	Slight
11:15—98 Goerck St.; M. Greenwald	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Lieuts. J. E. McGrath, 165, to 151, 60 days, 4 P. M. June 14; G. C. Dunham, 89, to training school, 7 days, 9 A. M. June 14; Sergts. M. Wall, 12, and R. McHale, 149, to training school, 7 days, 9 A. M. June 14; J. Casey, 26, to 36, 60 days, 4 P. M. June 14; T. McGauley, 274, to 30th Precinct detail, 60 days, 4 P. M. June 14; Patrol. M. Woods, 163, to 173, 60 days, 4 P. M. June 14. To 1st Insp. Dist. from commands indicated: duty in raided premises, 15 days from 4 P. M. June 14: W. F. Kiernan, 13d; C. Ewing, 17; W. J. Gallagher, 25; L. Hrbek, 29; J. Drum, 61; J. O'Connor, 143; F. Snyder, 167; F. T. Hochwald, 167; J. P. Sles, 172; D. J. O'Leary, 148; J. Conners, Traffic A. To 10th Insp. Dist. from commands indicated: duty in raided premises, 15 days from 8 A. M. June 14: T. E. Carmody, 5; J. Gorman, 13; L. Nannery, 35; T. Collins, 36; E. Gross, 36 A; Hanover, 36; J. Oberle, 103; C. Seidelman, 104; G. Lang, 167; J. J. Duffy, 173; J. W. Brierton, 278; A. McCreve, 21; G. T. Reynolds, Traffic C.

Leaves of Absence without pay: Patrol. J. W. Sheedy, 10, 3 days, 8 A. M. June 27; P. Doyle, 20, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 17; J. M. Culley, 42, 3 days, 4 P. M. June 27; J. H. Schutz, 154, 2 days, 4 P. M. June 17.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. E. Geraghty, 105, 90 days from 8 A. M. June 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. L. Bruggemann, 89, 9 P. M. May 28, during disability.

Fire Department.

Death: Lieut. P. J. Sullivan, No. 6, of H. & L. 3, at 1:40 P. M. June 12. Funeral from his late residence, 705 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. R. Lawley, Eng. 25. The following Lieutenants will act as pall bearers: W. M. McDonald, Eng. 34; W. G. Walters, H. & L. 2; W. F. Craven, Eng. 16; R. W. Trevnan, H. & L. 13.

The following will be directed to report to Firem. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. tomorrow: Lieuts. Eng. 18, J. T. Foote, 18; A. Hotherall, 31; W. Klein, 31; R. Bornheis, 20; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 76; J. L. Dressler, 58; E. A. Dammeyer, 60; F. M. Monk, 22; F. Bergenhan, 237; W. F. Hickey, 240; C. J. Widmer, jr., 263; H. B. Escher, 263; A. G. Klein, 263; P. J. Metzger, jr., 277; T. S. Richards, 282; A. T. Cole, 290; W. H. Breuer, jr., 290; H. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Mulr, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; E. Bernsen, 127; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 128; C. G. Brown, 147; H. Brenner, 140; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; W. J. Gallagher, 140; J. M. O'Keefe, 147; J. A. Stack, 148; J. T. R. Murray, 140; E. A. Woolley, 287, (2d Sec.)

Candidates who failed to appear for the mental examination for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant owing to being on sick report, and who desire a special examination, will forward their applications on Monday, June 19.

Special leaves: Firem. 1st gr. J. A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20, 12 hours, 8 P. M., June 14; Firem. 2d gr. R. Fuchel, Eng. 20, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 15; Firem. 1st gr. F. Cotter, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 16.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Maj. A. E. Waldren, Corps of Engrs., to Reed Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. G. C. Beach, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. J. C. McArthur, 10th Inf., is transferred to 16th Inf., July 6, when he will be relieved from duty in Canal Zone, then join 16th Inf.

Following officers, now unassigned, are assigned as indicated: Cav.—Maj. R. Harrison, to 1st, and Capt. W. Coleman, to 13th. Inf.—Capts. C. B. Crusan, to 4th, and P. B. Malone, to 30th; 1st Lt. E. G. McCleave, to 16th, and 2d Lt. O. H. Saunders, to 20th. Upon arrival in United States they will join regiments to which assigned.

Lt. Col. A. Campbell, Adjutant General, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty.

Chaplain O. J. W. Scott, unassigned, is assigned to 10th Cav., which he will join upon arrival in United States.

Leave—Maj. E. L. Ruffner, M. C., 15 days.

Navy.

Rear Admirals De W. Coffman, Commander Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet, June 19, to Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet, and Commander Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet; H. O. Dunn, Commander Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet, June 19, to Commander Division Five, Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet, and A. F. Fechteler, Commander Seventh Division Atlantic Fleet, June 19, to Commander Division Six, Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Commander L. C. Palmer, now in New York, June 19, to Chief of Staff, second in command, Atlantic Fleet; D. W. Todd, command the Dixie, to assistant to Superintendent Naval Radio Service, Radio, Va., and Dr. W. Stanton, to command the Birmingham and Chief of Staff, torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. Commander R. F. Zogbaum, War College, to works of the Bath Iron Works, Maine, connection fitting out of the Davis, and in command when commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lt. G. F. Parrott, the Jacob Jones, to Naval Academy.

Ens. E. C. McCoach, the Kentucky, to the Maine.

Chief Mach. F. R. King, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to one month's sick leave.

Ens. S. F. Maury, the Wyoming, to the Fulton.

Lt. R. C. Saufley died at Pensacola, Fla., June 9.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, at Woods Hole; Birmingham, at Bath; Chattanooga, Mars, and the San Diego, at San Diego; Fanning and Jenkins, at Belfast; Fusner, at San Juan; Hopkins, Hull, Milwaukee, and the Truxton, at San Pedro; Jason, at Tampico; Kentucky, at San Domingo City; McCall, at Providence; Michigan, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Vermont, at Newport; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at Culebra; New York, at Rockport; Paulding, at Gastine, and the Saturn, at St. Paul.

Sailed—Cummings, Machias Bay for Newport; Florida, New Hampshire, and Utah, North River, New York, for Block Island; Hancock, New Orleans for Santo Domingo City; Leonidas, San Blas Gulf for Cristobal; MacDonough, Norfolk for New London; McDougal, Newport for Bar Harbor; Nevada, Newport for Block Island; Ontario, Boston for Salem; Tonopah, Newport for New London, and the Tucker, Newport for Buzzards Bay.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for tailor (Labor Class, Part III.) Applicants must be citizens of the United States. They must not be less than 21 years of age at the time of filing applications. They must furnish evidence of at least two years' experience as a tailor. Vacancies occur from time to time in the tailor shops of the Departments of Charities and Correction and the public institutions. The usual salary is $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for June 21, at the New York Custom House, an examination for apprentice draftsman and photographer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 per annum. The duties will be to assist photographers and draftsmen in the simpler phases of their work. Competitors will be examined in elementary drafting, elementary photography, education, training, and experience. At least a grammar school education and six months' experience in a photographic laboratory or studio are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There has been placed, as of June 10, 1916, upon the eligible list of women holding licenses for promotion, the name of Marion V. Vanderhyde to teach English. She is a teacher in P. S. 140, Brooklyn. Her rating is 86.5.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller and District Superintendent Stitt will be reelected at today's meeting of the Board of Education.

Ruth McGray has been renominated by the Board of Superintendents to succeed herself as District Superintendent.

There will be a meeting at 4:15 P. M. today in the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, of the association of teachers serving in the seventh and eighth years who do not hold promotion licenses.

About ninety-five substitute teachers serving in high schools will be appointed regular teachers at the meeting of the Board of Education today, to take effect June 15.

P. S. 80, Brooklyn, has been withdrawn from the list of vacation playgrounds.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE LARGE PROFIT.

Patentee and owner will sell, reasonable terms and price, patent automobile tire and other patents, for the reason that he has not time to attend to same. ADDRESS E. N. BREITUNG, 11 PINE ST, N. Y. CITY.

Black walnut gun stocks for sale in rough dimensions; carloads; could furnish place for finishing. Address Reliable, P. O. box 521, New York.

Thirty-year established all-year milk business; will sell reasonable to good party. Cole's real estate, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Manufacturing business, established, desires salesman as partner; references; investment required. X 297 Times Annex.

Accountant will purchase interest in certified accounting firm or form partnership with C. P. A. P. H., Times Harlem.

Want partner, active or silent, $3,500, in going manufacturing business. A 265 Times Downtown.

Lady of refinement as partner in establishing art business. R 60 Times Annex.

$250 partner, active, represent solid mfg. concern. Bouter, 33 West 42d St.

Shipping concern would consider increasing its equipment and desires additional capital; business will stand investigation; profits out of the ordinary. X 288 Times Annex.

Unusual opportunity in New York for a young dentist of first-class ability, with or without capital; write, giving qualifications; information treated in confidence. Estate, X 330 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Hotel or apartment hotel, by corporation, in desirable location and of unquestionable reputation; 150-300 rooms. Address, with all particulars possible, Action, 400 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Diamond ring, perfect gem; cost $350, sell $175; stranded N. Y.; must sacrifice at once. N 134 Times.

Diamond, ¼ k., cost $126, sell $60; out of work; cash wanted. N 135 Times.

Piano.—New mahogany Beckman upright; best cash offer takes it. N 104 Times.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished studio apartment, three large rooms, bath; Steinway grand piano, 'phone; to rent for Summer, responsible person. Simmons, 261 5th Av., 20th St.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

Sublet.—Corner apartment, two rooms and bath, 2 months. 930 Madison Av. Mott.

8 EAST 45TH ST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable accomodations; moderate rates; electricity. 6941 Columbus.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-appointed house; near subway. "L" surface.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private baths; suites; excellent table.

83D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; reasonable; near Riverside Park.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single room; table guests.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Select pension; superior accommodations; cool double, single rooms, private baths; best home table; electricity.

70TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool room and bath; southern exposure; maid and telephone service; breakfast if desired.

53D, 61 EAST.—Large, airy, pleasant room, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

67TH, 23-25 EAST. — Attractive furnished double, single rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity, telephone; $4, $5, $6, $10.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortable, quiet room; running water; all conveniences; Summer rates.

82D, 130 East.—Large front room; $5; one inside, with wardrobe, $3. Ackermann.

MADISON AV., 425.—Large, cool room, bath, kitchenette; southwestern exposure. Tel. Murray Hill 7031. Call Tyson's Market.

West Side.

2 or 3 room suite, cool, kitchen optional. Broadway, Private, 2,642 Broadway.

97TH, 32 WEST.—Comfortable large and single rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

111TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; back parlor with extension for housekeeping; telephone.

87TH, 11 WEST.—Magnificent large front room; private bath connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th St.

48TH, 147 WEST.—Front parlor, large and small room for rent.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, cool room; every convenience.

52D ST., WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished room with private bath; gentleman only; references. M 114 Times.

67TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable large, small, rooms; private bath; all improvements; telephone.

88TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; perfectly kept house; very moderate; references.

69TH ST, 118 WEST. WEST HALL.

Attractive rooms, sanitary furnishings, superior service.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, private bath. Telephone Columbus 8447.

69TH, 61 West.—Parlor, other desirable rooms, some with kitchenette; maid service; refined.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful suite, single; shower, elevator; excellent table optional. Steel.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor and other rooms; running water; for gentlemen; convenient location.

72D ST., WEST, (Near Park)—Private family; shower; electricity; elevator; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room; running water; room adjoining bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 183 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; electricity; near stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome cool room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Sitting room with bedroom; other rooms; $3, $6, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath, $12; single rooms, $4-$6.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms, board optional; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike, for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; concessions; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; hotel conveniences; Summer rates; reference.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room adjoining bath; exclusive apartment. Holton.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Beautiful location; large and small rooms; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor connecting rooms; private bath; small rooms; references.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, kitchenette, electricity, adjoining bath.

82D, 124 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; reasonable rent; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Conveniently located private house; large, airy rooms, $5; electricity, telephone.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; also medium; house under new management.

98TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive outside room, lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast. Dickinson.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, bright, airy room; Summer rates. Apt. 4-D.

98TH, 243 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front parlor bedroom; piano; homelike; elevator. Apartment 6-B.

102D ST., (near Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished suite; southern exposure. Riverside 4529.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; conveniences; back parlor with extension for housekeeping; telephone.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Light, pleasant, small room; reasonable; also large; 6 floor west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (three windows;) elevator apartment optional. Steel.

121ST, corner Broadway.—Airy outside rooms; Summer rates; references. Apt. 63.

126TH, 155 WEST.

Attractively furnished rooms in refined private family; hot and cold water; bath; all transit facilities; references.

142D, 526 WEST.—Two small, sunny rooms, suitable two gentlemen; large back parlor.

152D, 596 WEST, (Facing Broadway.)—Single and double rooms; kitchenette privileges.

159TH ST., 575 WEST.—Two delightful cool, airy rooms for rent; elevator. Apt. 32.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Fine, large, cool rooms, single or en suite; baths, lavatory. Telephone 3903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, opposite Park, rent delightful corner room; lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with lavatory, at 116th St. subway. Home, 350 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894, (157th subway.)—One or two cool outside bedrooms overlooking river, beautifully furnished, private bath, with refined family; high class elevator apartment; references. Apt 3 B. Audubon 6807.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (157th Subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4 D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th St.)—Spacious front room; private family. Mrs. Clark.

WEST END AV., 789.—Corner room, private bath, beautifully furnished; no roomers. Blanchard.

New Jersey.

Two rooms, with private bath; all conveniences. Cole's Real Estate, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Large room with alcove; electricity; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

LADY wants large, well furnished and ventilated room, with bath and kitchenette on Riverside Drive. A 268 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

One large, two small unfurnished rooms, lady; breakfast; dinner optional; west side, above 90th; permanent if satisfactory; first-class reference; state price; answer by mail. F. M. R., 2,711 Broadway.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN desires room and board, refined family; references given and expected; below 125th St.; vicinity of 80th St. and Broadway preferred. Address Box A 287 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NEW CAR AT BIG SACRIFICE.
1916 National 3 pass. special Coupe, 6 cyl., 29 H. P., Highway model; entire car painted pearl gray; nickel trimmed; gray broadcloth upholstery; 34x4½ Firestone Non-Skid tires. Car only run 800 miles; cost $5,000; must be seen to be appreciated.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. of N. Y., 1,006 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,850 Broadway.
Packard, 3-35, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1916, Runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, Touring.
Cadillac, 1916, Touring, landaulet.
Mercer, 1914, Touring; 1912, Raceabout.

Stutz 1916 Bearcat, special, four-passenger; six wire wheels and six Silvertown tires; fully equipped; will sell reasonable. Silverstein, 1,700 Broadway, Room 511. Telephone Columbus 4544.

RED LIGHT 5-PASSENGER TOURING, exceptionally fine condition, fully equipped, including electric starter, lights, demountable rims, extra tires, &c., $375. Phone Mrs. McLean, 2064 Astoria.

Practically new Norwalk, light six, toy tonneau, touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice $375. Captain McQuillin, phone Astoria—2388.

STEARNS 30-60—$275 SPOT CASH.
Guy Vaughn, four-passenger, electric lights; good mechanically; full equipment; very fine and snappy; great compression. Jake Frailer, 102 West End Av.

HIGH QUALITY PEERLESS.
Luxurious 7-passenger landau, 1914; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; cost $6,100; owner obliged to sell; condition guaranteed; make offer. Garage, 806 West 70th.

Pierce Arrow, 6-36 touring automobile, extra limousine body; fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, extra tires, &c.; $850. Putnam, Phone Astoria 2385.

STUTZ, 1916; 7 WEEKS OLD; GOOD AS NEW; SPECIAL CAR. SEE Mr. BOYCE'S CAR, or Manager of Wadsworth Garage, Inc., Wadsworth Av., at 176th St.

A GENTLEMAN'S LIGHT SIX ROADSTER, late model, electric starting and lighting, wire wheels, fully equipped; big reduction for immediate cash. Garage, 305 W. 70th St.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 8400 and 2138 Gramercy.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
Late 1916 passenger, complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 305 West 70th, near Riverside.

1913 MERCER ROADSTER.—Two passenger, foredoor; perfect condition; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy elegant seven-passenger brougham body cheap if taken at once. Phone Henahan, Academy 820, evenings.

1914 S. G. V. SEDAN, with special Fleetwood sedan body, like new throughout. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1916 Hupmobile, demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,704 Broadway, 6th floor.

Simplex 1915 "50" sedan; 1913 toy tonneau; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—1916 Stutz or Mercer; must be bargain. J. C., Box 85 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LAN-DAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard landaulettes and touring car; hire by hour, day, week; or month at reasonable rates. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,534 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

Rent Packard seven-passenger touring car hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. 135th Street Garage. J. McCarthy, Morningside 8900.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 49d St. Phone 4210-8530 BRYANT.

Three beautiful 1916 six-cylinder Chalmers; exceptional service, day, weekly, monthly, or yearly; prices reasonable. Phone Tinker, 7100 Morningside.

New Packard "Six," touring, $3.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8853.

Beautiful, new Packard "six" touring, monthly; owner drives; references. Saft, N 142 Times.

Reno touring, Victoria top, by the hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Dimitroff, 524 East 79th. Lenox 8040.

For Hire.—1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Beautiful Garford "Six," seven-passenger, touring; wire wheels; hour, month. Lenox 8008.

Careful driving is essential to pleasant motoring; Packard cars. Reinhardt, Circle 4024.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway r. Columbus 8322.

Private Packard monthly; very reasonable. Ben. Sulkins, 201 West 88d. Schuyler 6633.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3838 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,193 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our school, plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

New York, May 31, 1916.

The undersigned has this day retired from business. All powers of attorney heretofore at any time given by me to any person or persons, as well as all other authority to represent me in any respect in connection with said business, have been and are revoked. M. FRANKFORT.

200 Produce Exchange, New York City.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT FROM June 15th, 1916, I will not be liable or responsible for debts contracted by my wife, Elisabeth Coe Muller.

Dr. E. A. MULLER.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ALERT-MINDED young lady, about 25 years old; familiarity with commercial office details and accurate stenography essential; state salary required. Address M. T., 285 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double-entry bookkeeper and stenographer; one with experience in law office preferred; permanent position; give details of experience, references, salary, age. N 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—TYPIST, neat and dependable, wanted for steady position with reliable concern; 3 years' experience required; salary, $12; hours 8 to 5:30. X 337 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have past experience with cloak or dress manufacturing line; state references, salary. R. H., 321 Times Downtown.

CORSETS.

Alteration hand and fitter; steady position; Rogers, 1403 St., 3d Av.

DEMONSTRATOR for hair curlers; experienced; references; salary, commission. L. M., 344 Times.

FORELADY wanted, first class, (man or woman,) fully experienced in laying out work and superintending a collating and folding department of a poster lithographic factory; none but experienced need apply; good position to right party. Address, stating where employed, Confidential, G 287 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED SALESPERSON IN CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 824 Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED WAITRESS AND KITCHEN MAIDS FOR THEIR LUNCH COUNTER.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 824 Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED FUR OPERATOR FOR THEIR FUR WORKROOM, LONG SEASON.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 824 Street Side.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good salary offered to woman as mother's helper in Adirondack camp during the Summer; must have satisfactory references. Apply at 115 East 39th St. between 10 and 11 A. M.

MODEL for high-class tailors, millinery; must be smart and pretty; one who can sell also. Call all week. J. Tenenbaum & Bons, 6 West 37th.

MODEL.—A 36 model wanted for a ladies' coat house. Reply, giving reference and salary expected, X 333 Times Annex.

SPANISH GIRL for assembling films. A. B. C. Film Co., 145 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Business woman wishes to find desirable position for her young lady stenographer and bookkeeper; neat appearance; good accurate worker; $10. J 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; rapid, accurate typist; experienced; neat appearance; $10. Miss D., Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; 8 years' experience in architectural, engineering, and electrical lines; salary $18; A1 references. N 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Extensive experience; take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately; $18. A 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experience; reliable; references; $10. A 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with office work; neat, rapid, and accurate; $10. A 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; good address; $15. A 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; bright, willing, and accurate; $8. A 267 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, speaking several languages, wishes position where intelligence and education will bring forth the best of her abilities; can do translation work, either English, French, or German; willing to start at moderate salary; A1 references; would accept position of trust. J 42 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 22, desires position nursery Governess. J. R. P., 67 West 102d St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, with places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 616 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6216 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE, EXPERIENCED COST CLERK and statistician; expert at figures; operate Burroughs adding device; references. A 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; young woman, (25,) bookkeeper; 6 years; double entry; references; start $20; advancement. Box 18, 157 East 47th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; stenographer, typist; 6 years' experience; salary $18. A 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; six years' experience; accurate. Elisabeth Kehoe, 77 Barrow St.

COMPANION.—Desire position as companion to lady or couple; speak several languages; am used to extensive traveling both here and abroad; personal references exchanged. N 144 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter, street, reception gowns, linens; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Fancy gowns tailor made, reasonable; out home preferred. 166 East 81st.

DRESSMAKER; quick; experienced; out by day; city or country. N 102 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE.—Refined American wishes position with invalid or convalescent patient; city, country; references. Nurse, 557 West 134th St.

GRADUATE NURSE.—Entire charge infant or children for Summer; terms reasonable; references. Nurse, 557 West 124th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle aged, refined English woman would care for home of business couple or other small family. A 280 Times Downtown.

INFANT'S NURSE, (Trained Nurse.)—Trustworthy, capable, refined; highest references; takes full charge from birth. N 139 Times.

NURSE.—Experienced English nurse desires position to one or more children; experienced; very devoted and entire charge; salary $45. Nurse, 334 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 7798.

NURSE or COMPANION to lady going to the country; best references. Phone 8694 Riverside, between 10 and 1.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of refinement desires position as secretary; experienced stenographer and typist; ambitious, energetic, and accurate; not afraid of hard work or long hours; fourteen years with reputable firm; salary $50 weekly. N 148 Times.

SECRETARY.—Secretarial position desired by young lady; qualified to do good work; pleasing personality. Address K. W., 37 E. 58th. Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Willing to start at $7. Address Martha Aberman, 453 Tremont Av. Telephone 6265 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER, bright and reliable, who can take and transcribe dictation rapidly and accurately; salary from $10 to $12; large manufacturing concern; near Culver station; convenient to car lines. J 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, (lady,) in office of large fire insurance company; only those having the experience need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; dictaphone experience preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. N 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in law office; salary to start, $12. Apply Room 910, 60 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, as general office worker; $8 to start. E. J. Schwabe Manufacturing Co., 342 West 14th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat young lady to work in resident buyer's office; experienced. Call 9 A. M., Room 1,500, 38 West 32d.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER to take full charge home of professional woman; 2 in family; no washing; model house. Forest Hills, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-15.—We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER for position in Long Island, $25.
SPANISH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $20.
TYPIST.—Want rapid, acc

LABOR GETS GODLEY IN WIRETAP INQUIRY

Acting Police Commissioner Is Summoned Before Thompson Committee Today.

SEEK CRIMINALS' NAMES

Burns Will Be Prosecuted for Raid on Seymour & Seymour Office —Swann to Act at Once.

Acting Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley has been subpoenaed to appear before the Thompson Committee this afternoon to explain why the police tapped the telephone wires of a number of labor organizations in this city.

Police Commissioner Woods a few days ago offered to give this information privately to a representative of the labor organizations complaining of wiretapping. The Labor Committee, which opposed any private interview on the subject and which got a list of tapped wires from the Thompson Committee, sent the following letter to Senator Thompson yesterday:

Dear Sir—After the assurances you gave our committee yesterday, that you would assist us in bringing out the true facts concerning the police wiretapping methods, we have decided to request you to invite Acting Police Commissioner Leon C. Godley to meet us in open session before you and your committee.

We would therefore respectfully request that you ask Mr. Godley to appear before your committee on Wednesday, June 14, at 3:30 or 4 P. M., to the end that he may advise us as to what information the Police Department had which led it to believe it was necessary to tap the wires of certain of our unions, and also give names of the criminals it sought.

We would be glad to have him publicly tell us what crimes the department has prevented by listening on our wires. We are anxious to assist him if he will meet us on common ground, and hope you will grant us our request to meet you and the Commissioner tomorrow.

Yours very truly, PETER J. BRADY.

Senator Thompson notified Mr. Brady that he would grant the request in the letter. The committee representing organized labor, which includes officials of the American Federation of Labor, of the State Federation of Labor, and of several local unions, spent part of Monday and yesterday studying the list of union telephones which had been tapped by the police. The list was presented yesterday to District Attorney Swann with a request for a Grand Jury inquiry, and Senator Thompson later will submit all the evidence of wiretapping brought out before his committee to the District Attorney.

The union officials are especially anxious to question officials of the Police Department as to the reason why no telephones of employers or of strike-breaking agencies were tapped. They will try to show that information regarding plans of unions whose wires have been tapped has been transmitted to employers and has enabled them to block strikes.

"There is reason to believe," said Mr Brady, "that the police tap the wires of a union as soon as a strike is started and as soon as it is known that trouble is brewing. In many of these cases we have suspected that traitors have been planted in our unions, but our information now shows us that these suspicions were in some cases unjust and that we were betrayed by wiretapping. Of course, our wires have been tapped not only by the police but by detective agencies."

Mayor Mitchel has refused to discuss wiretapping beyond declaring that wires have been tapped only in search of crime or criminals. The next statement from the City Hall on this subject, he has said, will be made when he carries out his announcement that he would start the prosecution of Father Farrell and others on the charge of conspiracy.

"Information obtained by wiretapping has never yet been successfully used as evidence at a trial, we have learned from the Police Department," Senator Thompson said. "It has been useful in several instances, however, in enabling the police to locate criminals."

W. J. BURNS TO BE PROSECUTED

McAdoo Calls Detective's Raid on Office Unlawful.

Expressing the opinion that William J. Burns violated the law by raiding the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway, Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday decided to hold him for the Grand Jury on the presentation of a formal complaint by District Attorney Swann.

The District Attorney will prosecute Burns under Section 553 of the penal law, which makes it a misdemeanor for a person to open or "publish" a letter, telegram, or private paper belonging to another. This Burns is accused of having done when he invaded the Seymour office in search of evidence that would lead to the identity of the thief in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. who sold secret information concerning munition contracts.

Magistrate McAdoo filed a long decision yesterday on the question of Burns's right to enter the Seymour office. He said the only proper course would have been to go before a magistrate, present proofs, and ask for a search warrant.

"To say that no offense was committed in the breaking into the rooms of Seymour & Seymour and the taking and copying of their private correspondence," declared the Magistrate, "would be to acknowledge that the machinery of the law in this State is deficient in protecting the citizen in his fundamental constitutional rights."

The Magistrate insisted that when Burns took the letters from the offices of Seymour & Seymour and had them copied and gave these copies to another he "published" the contents of the letters from which the copies were made.

District Attorney Swann had a conference yesterday with Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who presented the list of wires of various labor organizations tapped by the police. Mr. Brady was of the opinion that employers of labor hired private detectives to spy on labor organizations and that these detectives, acting in connivance with the police officials, were permitted to tap telephone wires. Mr. Swann promised to make an immediate inquiry into this phase of the wiretapping scandal. If Mr. Brady files the proper complaint, the District Attorney said he would move for a hearing before the Grand Jury or Chief Magistrate McAdoo tomorrow.

District Attorney Swann has heard that private detectives seeking evidence in divorce cases have been allowed to tap telephone wires leading into the apartments of women who were under suspicion. These detectives made the Police Department believe that they, too, were searching for evidence of a crime that had been or was about to be committed.

Among the reports received by the District Attorney was that the Police Department a couple of years ago had tapped the wires of witnesses who were summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to testify against police officials who were being investigated.

Pinkertons Not Wiretappers.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency sent a letter yesterday to Peter J. Brady, saying that agency had not permitted its operatives to use dictaphones, dictographs, detectaphones, or any other device for "listening in" on conversations, and that the agency had never asked the co-operation of the city or any other authorities to aid them by tapping telephone wires. Letters to the same effect have been sent to Senator Thompson and District Attorney Swann.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Mrs. Lillian Rohde, 36 years old, of 647 Garden Street, killed herself on Monday night by drinking lysol. In the hospital she told the police that she had only taken the drug to scare her husband, of whom she said she was jealous.

HOBOKEN.—Frederick and Frank Becker, brothers, and William Block are held on charges of atrocious assault and battery to await the result of a stab wound inflicted on Harry Barkin, 29 years old, captain of Erie Railroad Barge 207, now moored at Pier 1 of the North German Lloyd.

NEWARK.—The East New Jersey Baptist Association held its seventy-fifth annual session yesterday in the South Baptist Church here, with the Rev. Dr. Riley A. Voss, the retiring Moderator, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Delevan De Wolf was elected Moderator for this and next year.

NEWARK.—About 600 Exempt Firemen from all parts of New Jersey took part in the firemen's parade on Monday, which was held in connection with the 250th anniversary celebration.

PASSAIC.—As the men and women employes were leaving the factories yesterday a well-dressed man of about 45 years of age leaped from the highest beam of the Second Street bridge into the Passaic River. His body has not been recovered.

MONTCLAIR.—The city authorities have refused to allow an open-air motion picture theatre to be opened here. Two citizens recently asked for a permit on the ground that they wished to keep the servant girls of this place from seeking such entertainment elsewhere. The authorities contend that the one theatre now running here is ample for the needs of the community.

MONTCLAIR.—Five of the Councilmen have announced themselves as candidates for a Commissionership, and it is expected that ten more will announce their candidacies before June 24, the last day for filing petitions.

PLAINFIELD.—George L. Covert, the crippled newsdealer from New York who has set his heart on reaching California, passed through here today in his "donkeymobile," which consists of a push cart in front of a mule, the whole working like a tricycle.

ORANGE.—The hatters' strike has reached a crisis and it is expected that a settlement or final disagreement will be reached today.

DOVER.—William Thomas, 42 years old, a mine boss for the Empire Steel and Iron Company, was killed by falling rock yesterday in the Brown shaft of the Empire mine. He leaves a wife.

DOVER.—Out of sympathy with the discharged employes of the Passaic mills, the 770 employes of the Paul Guenther, Inc., hosiery mill here went on strike yesterday morning. They want the Passaic employes taken back and the two-loom system abolished.

SUMMIT.—The National Defense Organization of this place will hold its first public meeting tonight in the Lyric Theatre and will outline its plans for equipping a motor cycle machine gun battery, a motor cycle signal corps, and a company of motor cycle dispatch riders.

TRENTON.—The Mercer Hospital here will receive $150,000 as the result of the decision handed down yesterday by the United States Supreme Court in connection with the settlement of the estate of Wesley R. Whittaker, formerly of this city.

TRENTON.—Mrs. Martha A. Caswell of Otway, N. C., yesterday asked Acting Governor Gaunt to help her find her husband, George A. Caswell, who has been missing since they were married in Beaufort, N. C., during the civil war. After the ceremony he went back to his ship and she never heard of him again. In her letter to the Governor she gives no reason for wanting him back after waiting for more than fifty years.

CAMDEN.—Mrs. Emma Britt, 20 years old, of Gloucester City, is dying in the Cooper Hospital as the result of a fractured skull suffered in an automobile accident, in which the car overturned while traveling at a high rate of speed. Ralph Heritage, 20, and A. H. Sharp, 19 years old, who were in the machine, are also in the hospital with minor injuries.

URGE CLOAKMAKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

Manufacturers Warn Workers That Persons to Fill Their Places Are to be Had.

10,000 PICKETS ON DUTY

Union Refuses Independent Arbitration Proposals—Committee Appeals for Strike Funds.

Quoting President Wilson to the effect that "an American is a man who thinks for himself," the Suit, Cloak, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, facing the beginning of the July busy season with millions of dollars' worth of orders to be had and most of the shops idle, yesterday sent an appeal to the 25,000 workers locked out six weeks ago at the beginning of the dull season, to return to work. The manufacturers urged the workers not to listen to the union leaders, but to return to their jobs at once, and gave warning that if the strikers did not come back, other workers could be had.

In reply, Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, issued a taunting statement in which he said the letter to the workers showed that the manufacturers realized they were in a bad fix.

More than 10,000 pickets, including a squad of twenty-two Columbia students, were on duty yesterday and a group of Barnard girls notified the union that they would like to go upon the picket lines.

There were six arrests of pickets yesterday. Two were fined $10 each, one held in $500 bail for trial, two in $300 bail on assault charges, and one was discharged.

The wholesale picketing will continue today. The strike leaders say not one member of the union has yet returned to work. A number of association shops are working with small forces.

Lucian S. Breckinridge, counsel for the Mutual Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, yesterday sent to the union an invitation to submit to arbitration its differences with the association's members, who say they are independents. Mr. Schlesinger replied:

"Under existing conditions our union cannot enter into negotiations with a body whose membership, standing, purposes, and shop conditions are entirely unknown to us, and we ask that Mr. Breckinridge furnish us with a full list of the members of the association, with their respective places of business and a statement of the manufacturing firms for whom the members work, and to whom they sell or propose to sell their products."

In response to letters from Lazarus Joseph, counsel for the Greater New York Independent Manufacturers, and Lucian S. Breckinridge, counsel for the Mutual Manufacturers, asking that he arrange for arbitration with their workers, Mayor Mitchel sent letters yesterday suggesting that instead of attempting to settle a part of the trouble, they use their influence with the Protective Association to induce it to join with other manufacturers' organizations in a move for arbitration or other peaceful settlement.

Mr. Joseph last night issued a statement in which he said that it was not the province of the association he represented to tell the Protective Association what to do or what not to do.

"The Mayor hasn't given us a square deal," said Mr. Joseph. "We are on a par with the Protective Association, and are willing to guarantee that we will do no work for Protective manufacturers. The Mayor is listening too much to officials of the union. We want arbitration with our 10,000 employes. That's all that concerns us."

The Citizens' Committee for the Support of Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers yesterday issued an appeal for funds. The lockout, in its opinion, this committee said, is a deliberate attempt to break the spirit of the workers by starvation. "The need for funds is pressing," the appeal adds. "Many families have been evicted; thousands of children are without adequate food. The Citizens' Committee will receive contributions and see that the money is used to help families suffering from hunger."

Isaac N. Seligman is Treasurer, with headquarters at 624 Madison Avenue.

ASPHALT MEN STRIKE.

Barber Plant at Perth Amboy Closed When 500 Laborers Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 13.—Five hundred men are on strike at the Barber Asphalt plant here and action is being taken by the heads of other plants to prevent a general strike, it being reported that trouble was brewing at the American Smelting and Refining works.

The strikers at the asphalt plant want an increase from 27 cents to 35 cents an hour and 33 per cent. in tonnage. Superintendent R. Fowler of the Barber Company says the demands are out of all reason and that they cannot be granted. They have ordered ships away from the local factory to other plants of the company.

Tin Plate Wage Conference On.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Representatives of the Amalgamated Tin Plate Association of America and of the Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers opened a wage conference here today. An increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. is demanded by the men, while the employers declare they have granted wage increases commensurate with the advance in the price of their wares. A compromise agreement is expected to be reached before the conference adjourns next Saturday.

NIXON SETTLES SUIT.

Lyng's Million-Dollar Action Over Powder Contract Is Withdrawn.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 13.—Settlement was noted here today of a million-dollar suit brought by Henry G. Layng of New York against Lewis Nixon, proprietor of the Nixon Nitration Works in Millville. The terms of the settlement were not made public. Layng alleged there had been a breach of contract on the part of Nixon, who had agreed with him to go "fifty-fifty" on contracts for guncotton and others obtained for the nitration works. There was, in addition, a commission contract pertaining to construction of the plant, which Layng was to superintend.

Nixon disputed the allegations of Layng. An attachment was obtained against the nitration plant some months ago, but this was lifted when the parties to the suit agreed to have the issue determined in the Supreme Court. Judge Frank T. Lloyd and a struck jury had heard some testimony yesterday when the attorneys requested a suspension to arrange a compromise.

Cancels $3,000,000 Mortgage.

PATERSON, N. J., June 13.—A cancellation of a $3,000,000 mortgage was recorded in County Register John R. Morris's office this morning. It was against Nelson Z. Graves of Philadelphia on mining property located in West Milford Township. The mortgage was held by Harry G. Michener, David Baird, and William Findlay Brown, receivers of the defunct N. Z. Graves Company. Mr. Graves, when his company became involved in financial difficulties, gave his personal property as security for $3,000,000 of liabilities. This amount was covered by a mortgage on the West Milford mining property.

TOWN HONORS W.M.JOHNSON

Hackensack Grateful for Library and Nurses' Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 13.—About 175 representative Hackensack citizens tonight gave a dinner to William M. Johnson, Hackensack's foremost citizen and beloved for his philanthropy. The dinner was served at the Hackensack Golf Club, and it established a price record for Hackensack, the cost being $20 a plate. It was explained that half of this was to pay for a bronze tablet to be unveiled in the Johnson Public Library in September.

Mayor Milton Demarest presided, and ex-Governor John W. Griggs reviewed Mr. Johnson's career. William A. Linn made the principal address relative to Mr. Johnson's gifts to Hackensack, including the Johnson Public Library and the Nurses' Home.

Mr. Johnson is a lawyer, but is identified with several financial institutions and industries. He is one of the oldest graduates of Princeton.

Intercollegiate Boat Races
Highland-Poughkeepsie Course
Saturday, June 17, 1916
Observation Train
Tickets on Sale at
149 and 1216 Broadway, New York
338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Special Trains via
West Shore Railroad
LEAVE NEW YORK
Cortlandt Street, 10.20, 11.15 a. m.
West 42nd Street, 10.45, 11.30, 11.45 a. m.
(*Day Coaches only*)
Cortlandt Street, 11.40 a. m. (*Parlor Cars*)
West 42nd Street, 12.00 noon
Returning after races
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
For particulars, address Gen. East. Pass. Agent, 1216 Broadway, N. Y.

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Monroe Clothes far outdistance, in real, genuine, basic VALUE, all other clothes at $15.
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*OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.
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Georges
The Vogue of HOMESPUN SUITS
For Men and Young Men
was never stronger than this season—and much of their high favor is due to the wide variety of light and dark color effects. Striking contrasts in this respect have caught the fancy of the younger generation.
No greater variety of bright colorings will be found elsewhere than at Georges two stores.
One and two-button Sack and Norfolk models with soft, rolling fronts and peaked lapels for the extreme dressers; 3-button styles for the man of more quiet tastes.
$15 to $25
White Flannel Trousers
Of white tennis flannel—also striped serges, with belt straps and cuffs
Price $3.50
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TWO New York Stores
42 West 34th,
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Also corner of
Broadway at 36th,
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Open Evenings.
Out of Town Stores:—
Philadelphia Boston
Providence Buffalo

"We Are Advertised by Our Loving Friends"
Shakespeare says that—so does the baby in the Mellin's Food picture.
We say it too—very truthfully; for, while we advertise in the papers to tell you about the things we have, we appreciate thoroughly how much of our success is due to you good friends who buy and wear our
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
You have advertised us better than we could ourselves and your approbation has spurred us on to give you ever bigger and better values—until you can get more real style and finer quality for your money in a Wallach Store than anywhere else we know of.
$25 will work wonders here. It will command a whole regiment of splendid Summer Suits—Norfolks, Sport Suits, Blue Serges, Homespuns—the cream of Hart Schaffner & Marx creations. Come in and see for yourself.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 129th St. } Open
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For Detailed Programme of Special Events See Amusement Columns Daily
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TOMORROW - Dixie Day and Day of Serbia. A Varied and Unusual Program Is Promised.
FRIDAY- - - - - - To the Women of France
To those who have borne the greatest burdens and shed the greatest lustre on the flag of France.
SATURDAY- - - - British Societies Day
Patriotic "Sing-Song"—Choir of 300, Led by Clara Novello Davis. Soloist, Sybil Vane, of Covent Garden Theatre, London.
SUNDAY - - - - - For Scotland!
The Bazaar Gets Better Every Day!
There is no lessening in attendance, in the stream of donations nor in the splendid flow of offers of assistance from the most famous men and women in theatrical, operatic and society circles.
Considered either as a place of amusement or as a place to buy good goods at reasonable prices,
NEW YORK HAS NEVER KNOWN ANYTHING LIKE IT!
The Tours Booth Has Just Received Donations of Tours to Japan
With stopover at Honolulu—All expenses paid. Good any time within one year.
This "TOUR BOOTH" deserves the close attention of every one who loves travel. It offers all kinds of trips—from week-end jaunts to Norfolk or Washington to journeys to Peru, Buenos Ayres and Europe. All good at any time within one year. Inquire at Booth 75 for details.
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